Lazarsfeld Award Made to Hubert M. Blalock

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

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

Blalock's Social Statistics, originally published in 1960, has enlightened sociology graduate students for three decades, and the book has served as a familiar reference book and as a friendly guide to statistical analysis. Those students who were privileged to sit in his classes know well his enthusiasm for teaching. He exemplified superbly the informed, conscientious patient, and inspiring teacher we all aspire to be.

Some of the striking changes over the past quarter century in the way sociologists analyze data and interpret results were anticipated and influenced by Blalock's series of papers on causal analysis and his monograph on causal inference (1966). Not content to be one of the originators of this trend, he remained for thirty years at the forefront of continuing developments in causal modeling and was one of the most influential spokesmen for the application of such models in sociology.

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

Blalock's work makes evident that a theory is more than an arrangement of arrows.

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

Blalock was one of the first sociologists to describe systematically how measurement error affects findings and may lead to substantively misleading conclusions. He pursued this theme further in his 1979 presidential address to the American Sociological Association. Measurement, and especially the use of causal models with multiple indicators to improve social science measurement, is the focus of the forefront of his scholarly attention.

In some of his latest work, he summarized recent developments and outlined the challenges that remain in this aspect of research methodology.

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

Know the Land and the Life It Will Support

by Donald J. Rarnoff

The city is where it is for a reason. Cincinnati grew at the natural confluence of an ancient north-south and east-west waterway, the Ohio River and the Miami-Erie Canal-Licking River Valley system. Cincinnati has been labelled "City on the Move" and that is just what it is trying to do in industrial development, in community programs, and in the development of adequate health, welfare, and rehabilitation facilities and services. So far, Cincinnati and much of the Midwest has not been hit as hard by the recession as other parts of the nation.

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

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

Jeanne Ballantine Leads Teaching Services Program Field Office

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

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

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

Jeanne Haun Ballantine

inset

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Published by The American Sociological Association
Observing
More Bits and Pieces

Robert Marsh's "Open Forum" letter appeared in the May/June 1991 issue of the American Journal of Psychology. We apologize for the error in our April 1991 FOOTNOTES. We regret that the error was not caught during the editorial process.

I had hoped that this issue of FOOTNOTES would have the feature story on the Lazarus Award, but my hopes were dashed. I realize that this is a frustrating situation for those of us who work on educational and scholarly publications, but we are not immune to the vagaries of the publishing process. The "Rise and Fall of the Yellow School in China" article on page 10 is a fine example of this. The article is well written and thoroughly researched, but it was not included in this issue due to space constraints.

Teaching has become a "hot" or "in" word of late. From sources as varied as the ASA Task Group on Graduate Education (TAGEE), the Sigma Xi Committee on Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Education, and the American Philosophical Society, there are numerous reports on the importance of teaching in higher education. The Subcommittee on the Rose Monograph Series by Karen Gray Edmonds, Publications Manager, is a good example of this trend. The Subcommittee reviewed the Rose Monograph Series and found it to have a strong impact on the field of sociological research.

The Rose Monograph Series, which has been in existence since 1964, is known for its high quality and relevance to sociological research. The Subcommittee found that the series has a strong impact on the field of sociology, and that it is widely used by sociologists and other social scientists.

The discharge of the series was due to a lack of financial support, the Subcommittee found. The series is currently under the supervision of the ASA Executive Office, and the Subcommittee recommended that the series be continued.

The Committee on Sections and the ASA Council have approved the Subcommittee's recommendations to renew the Rose Monograph Series. This decision is in response to the changing needs of sociological research and the demands of the academic community.

New Mental Health Section Forms

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Teaching

What I Learned on an NSF Panel

by Carla B. Hovest

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

We all agreed the experience was very valuable and this article shares our advice with those contemplating a similar review process. National Science Foundation funding in undergraduate education remains strong and social scientists should apply for those funds. The NSF staff are very competent and helpful and can provide advice in the preparation of your proposal. They are particularly interested in proposals from faculty at two-year colleges. A list of programs and contact persons appears at the end of the article. In order to increase the number and quality of social science proposals, we gave NSF some advice on publicity and program announcements. Eight new the flyers call for proposals in "math, science, and engineering," education and social scientists are not sure if they are included. We are Part any of your program that emphasizes empirical research, qualitative or quantitative is appropriate.

ASA Teaching Resources Group Seeks New Members

The ASA Teaching Resources Group (TRG) has been serving ASA members and sociology departments since 1976. TRG has several committees of members: The conference committee, a member of committees; offering teaching sessions at local regional and national meetings; reviewing articles for other sociological journals; helping write, revise and review materials for the Teaching Resources Center and providing information and resources on areas of substantive or skill specialization; helping with teaching resources at ASA national and regional meetings; mentoring faculty developing areas of expertise and providing local arrangements for workshops. A limited number of workshops are held annually at the meetings. Those qualified are encouraged to apply. Please send a vita and a brief description of the area of interest addressing why you are interested, your qualifications for the area, and names of three individuals who can comment on your qualifications. These may include but are not limited to the following: your area of teaching expertise, workshop/symposium experience, research and publications on teaching faculty development on your campus or elsewhere, grants for teaching, consultant activities in teaching substantive or skill areas, and evaluation visits.

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Child Care Corner

by Janet O'Connor, Contentious Child Care Council

Cincinnati is a great place for a "vacation!" The city boasts a first-class zoo, two water parks (The Beach and Surf Cincinnati), the Village Fountain Theatre across the river in Kentucky, two amusement parks, the Disney-like Kings Island Theme Park, and three dozen other indoor spaces, including Eden Park. While we can't do all these places in one day, we plan to see the zoo, the beach, the park, and the theater this weekend. While the children are out and about, the infants through 5 year olds will be entertained by a clown, a puppet show, a balloon sculptor, and maybe even a talking, bicycle-riding robot!

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

While this is quite a bit of activity, please consider including your children in your Annual Meeting plans. Coming in April issue... Now that inventory is complete, we will be asking for your help—your talents, your energy, your toys, your attic full of deadstock dollars—in supplementing the program. We do this to keep the fees as low as possible while still offering a quality experience for our children.

Didactic Seminars

An extensive roster of Didactic Seminars has been prepared for the Annual Meeting by the 1991 Program Committee. Sixteen sessions will provide the opportunity for experienced and sociologists to update their skills in a variety of areas. Popular seminars topics from the 1990 Annual Meeting are being repeated due to demand. These include: "The Historical Methods (Charles C. Clark, Northwestern University), Event History Analysis (Lawrence S. Levy, University of Madision), Field Research (David and Cameron Moore, University of Arizona), Focus Groups (David L. Morgan, Pennsylvania State University), Loglinear Models (Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University, and Scott E. Ellison, University of Iowa), and Qualitative Interviewing (Robert W. Streis, University of Massachusetts-Boston).

In addition to the repeats from 1990, there will be eight other sessions on topics such as: Content Analysis (Carl W. Roback, Iowa State University), Contextual Effects (Hiroshi Ito, Berkeley), Models of Older Models and Other Models (William M. Mason, UCLA), Contributions of French Social Theory (Charles C. Livermore, University of Washington), and others.

The seminar registration fee is $25, and there is no fee to attend the Didactic Seminars. For more information, contact the department in which you are interested. The didactic programs are scheduled to run from 6:30-7:30 p.m.
Sociologists Receive Honors, Awards

Light Invited to British Institute Lecture Series

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

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

The material for the lecture series is part of a book that will be published under a grant from the Twentieth Century Fund. It will focus on the changing relations between the medical profession, the state, and the corporate economy over time in order to understand policy issues facing the American system today.

Professor Light compiled preparations for the series while a Visiting Fellow at Green College, Oxford University last year. The lectures, which are being cosponsored by the University of London, began on February 28th at the School of Hygiene and are spread over several weeks.

Classman Named Princeton Fellow

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

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

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

A member of the WPC faculty since 1979, Glassman holds a BA in psychology from Queens College, an MA in psychology from Ohio State University, and a PhD in sociology from the New School for Social Research. An active member of the American Sociological Association, he is editor and chair of the Section on Comparative Historical Sociology. Glassman served for several years as an internator of the Max Weber Colloquium. He has been a consultant to such groups as the American Jewish Committee, the United Nations and the Ford Foundation and has presented numerous scholarly papers and lectures.

Elder Wins NIMH and GSA Awards

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

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

At the November meeting, the Gerontological Society of America presented Elder with the Richard Kalish Innovate Publication Award. The award recognizes insightful thought in measured work in aging and life course development in behavioral and social science. Elder and Dr. Elizabeth C. Chappell, Duke University, were cited for their paper, "Warime Losses and Social Bonding Influences Across 40 Years in Men's Lives" which appeared in the 1988 issue of Psychology. Rent Honored by Florida State

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

Career Expert to Conduct Annual Meeting Job Clinic

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

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

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

In preparation for the clinic, participants will receive Irish’s book and a short assignment. About five to ten hours would be set aside for completing this exercise, which will enable participants to identify two or three desirable careers in addition to teaching and research. The clinic sessions in Cincinnati will deal with a wide range of issues including how to (1) Identify marketable skills relevant to one’s job goals, (2) prepare various types of resumes and letters, (3) pursue job opportunities, (4) upgrade participants job skills, and (5) negotiate a good salary with an impressive job history. Participants will have the option to meet with Dick Irish for an hour of personal consultation. In addition, they can attend a number of Professional Workshops dealing with aspects of the applied sector. Once they return home, they can send him final drafts of their resumes for written comments.

Participation in the clinic requires hard work and serious self-evaluation. It will prove particularly beneficial to academically employed sociologists and advanced graduate students who would like to expand their career options beyond teaching and research, but are uncertain how to proceed. The closer potential participants are to launching a serious job search, the more beneficial the clinic will be.

Sessions will run from 9:00 to 12:00, 1:00-5:00 on Monday, August 21, 1:00-5:00 and 1:00-5:30 on Thursday, August 22. The clinic fee, which covers only direct costs to the ASA, is $520 for members, and $680 for non-members. Individual counseling will also be available at a rate of $80 per hour. Those interested in the ASA job clinic can reserve a space at the time they preregister for the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. They can also take advantage of the special hotel rates and air fares being offered, federal work-study assistance to 25 people, and clinic places will be allotted to paid-up applicants in the order received. To sign up, return the registration form enclosed in the Preliminary Program packet prior to August 2. Applicants will be notified during the second week in August whether they can participate.

ASA Gift Memberships

Do you have a student who was elected president of the sociology club, who is finishing a year as your research assistant or is getting her or his degree? Consider giving a gift membership in the ASA. For only $25, student members receive Footnotes, one journal of their choice, and other ASA membership benefits. Students join 25 other sociologists in their national professional association. Send a check for $25 for each gift membership, with the student’s name and address. ASA will acknowledge all gifts.

Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair

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

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

Anyone interested should preregister for the workshop. Use the form that comes with the program material. The fee includes lunch and workshop materials. Join us for what has been a valued tradition at the Annual meeting! For those interested in the workshop, you may order "Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair" by Bowker and Mauk for $75.00 ($9.00 for members) from the ASA Teaching Resources Center at the ASA address. Pre-paid orders only.
A Question of Academic Freedom in Japan

By Jeffrey Broadbent

On October 9, 1998, the Hiroshima Shudo University (HSU) Alumni Association of Japan, a free speech group, won a court decision allowing it to hold a forum for the discussion of academic freedom in Japan. The court decision was a landmark victory for academic freedom in Japan, and it highlighted the importance of protecting academic freedom in the face of increasing government censorship.

The court decision was made at the Tokyo District Court, and it paved the way for the forum to be held on October 9. The forum was organized by the Hiroshima Shudo University Alumni Association of Japan, a group that represents the alumni of the university.

The forum was attended by 1,000 students and faculty members from the university, as well as representatives from other universities and organizations.

The event was a huge success, and it helped to raise awareness about the importance of academic freedom in Japan.

Mission, Future of the Association of Black Sociologists

By Florence Banu, ABS President

The mission of the Association of Black Sociologists is to be a direct catalyst for change in the African American community. The Association was created to be a powerful network of scholars to influence change. Our approach is non-violent and collaborative. We work to build bridges and forge links with all of our colleagues, locally, nationally, and internationally to promote effective policies and programs in our communities.

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

Members are offered professional workshops in computer technology, publishing and research funding. In addition, ABS makes a $10,000 contribution to the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Fund each year. Three graduate student paper competition awards are granted by the association totaling $500. These awards are given to support African American graduate student participation in professional meetings and to provide research funding.

A "Distinguished Scholars" award is also given to a colleague whose work and commitment set him/her apart for recognition—the 1999 award was presented to Andrew Billingsley, Co-Chair, Department of Ethnicity and Community Development at the University of Maryland-College Park.

The Association maintains a referral network for members on job information. An electronic bulletin board service for national organizations (e.g., the Congressional Black Caucus and local Black Puerto Rican or Black Hispanic caucuses around the country) is available. The service would provide information, testimony and research capabilities of members.

A link between African American scholars and African scholars in the U.S. and abroad. An exchange of scholars and collaborative research that is "free specific," designed to recruit faculty or bring about program changes.

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

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

There are many directions that could be taken to achieve a more productive role for this association. However, in our unique position as an association, we can make use of our resources and talents dictate that small manageable steps should be taken. Thus, we have chosen to focus on the aforementioned objectives and initiatives, and we encourage all of our colleagues to support us.
First Meeting of Managing Editors Held in Albany

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

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

Attending the meeting were several managing editors—Kate Adams of Sociological Theory, Karen Bloom of American Sociological Review, Cristina Bodegón de la Hoz de Sociological Practice Review, Terry Glantz of Journal of Youth and Social Behavior, Ann Grant of Teaching Sociology, Pam Oakes of Social Psychology Quarterly, and Martha Tobar of Contemporary Sociology—Karen Gray Edwards, and Janet and Jack Carey, respectively President and Plant Superintendent of Boyd Printing.

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

Copyediting suggestions from the managing editors were forwarded to the Publications Committee for review by its subcommittee on uniform: copyediting and were incorporated into the committee's report in December 1990.

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

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

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


Charge It—or Consider Writing a Check

In response to member requests, ASA allows members to pay membership dues by VISA or MasterCard. About 20% of the membership has taken advantage of the convenience. But, for your information, credit card are not without problems for the Executive Office: 5% percent are declined for some reason, and 1.4% are for incorrect information (number wrong, no expiration date, etc.); 26% of the total charge goes to the credit card company for its fees. So, if it's just as easy to reach for your checkbook, please do so!
A Critique of the Seville Statement on Violence

The ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War has endorsed the Seville Statement on Violence" and urged the ASA Council to follow suit. However, the Seville Statement declares "that it is scientifically incorrect to say (1) that humans have an inherent tendency to make war, (2) that war is genetically programmed into human nature, (3) that there has been some enmity between different races or even for other kinds of behavior, (4) that humans have a violent brain, and (5) that war is caused by instinct or any single motivation" (ibid.).

What implications do the framers and editors of the Seville Statement intend us to draw from it? Presumably that there is no scientific basis for biological-genetic, instinctive-subservient selective causes of violence. Perhaps the appeal of the Seville Statement is an attempt to reframe the Section on the Sociology of Peace and War as a link between peace and conflict resolution or not simply the expression of personal or political conflicts. Indeed, if the only reason we fight is to express our need to kill and maim others, modern war would become rare indeed, because this is not what we fight for today. People fight and kill today in order to protect today's world. If there is no basis for these statements then we are emotionally involved, as in most homicides.

Even we agree with the Seville Statement's rejection of biological causes of violence, the plain fact is that violence remains a matter of international significance, and total level element in social life. And as for war, much of the recent pronouncements of "the end of the Cold War" in its 1990 inaugural message as Chair of the Section on Peace and War, Louis Kriesberg is reported to have said of the true irony that even though we are living through a sea change in war-peace matters and international relations that seem to be evoking a new social ethic that is not responding to it. But, then, perhaps the most significant changes are yet to come" (ibid.).

As for the second paragraph, the summer of 1990 are indeed significant, but contrary to what Professor Kriesberg expects, the world has not changed dramatically. The Gulf War is increasingly seen as the only means for holding the Soviet Union together. There is a threat of civil war between Moscow and some of the Republics, and there is a growing independence. The United States is under pressure to condemn the Soviet regime's military suppression of nationalist movements in various republics. The Cold War may not be as dead as the wishful thinking of many recently led them to assert.

In short, the Seville Statement tells us what does not cause violence (and war), but it is not in itself an attempt to present the real sources of violence and war. Much more relevant than the Seville Statement is the reality of violence and the scientific theories of the causes of war. The problem can be posed in two ways. What functions do violence and warfare serve, what peculiar pathology remains inherent in society and the international order that seems to continue to be dislocated periodically to war? One class of theories stresses economic crises as the main cause of war, complex strategic interests, the oil interests, etc. A second set of explanations of war are political, e.g., maintaining a "balance of power," regional security, territorial conflicts and other political tensions between nations, and political alliances that require one or more nations to go to war in support of a threatened ally. Peace activists need to be reminded of the fact that when the avoidance of war has been the primary object of one or more Nations the international system has been at the mercy of its most ruthless members. Religion, ethnicity and other non-biological causes of war can also be adduced.

It is not my purpose here to argue the merits of these theories of war. I claim only that we social scientists are waiting out the result of the next time that we attend to mandates like the Seville Statement. They may give some people a false sense of securing. Apparently smart people's right to vote had to understand and explain: why war and violence show no sign of abatement. Even if the efforts of those who take peace so passionately that they blind themselves to the robustness of the non-military causes of war, and the consequent likelihood of war rather than peace as an outcome of inter- and intranational conflicts.

Robert M. Manes, Brown University

Students Should Get to Vote

We understand that soon the ASA council and hopefully all ASA members, will be considering the question of voting rights for students members. The current regulations stipulate that student members of ASA are not permitted to vote in elections, are barred from voting in the business session at the Annual Meeting, and are not allowed to run for office in the various ASA sections. The resolution giving students the right to vote passed unanimously at the ASA business session during the 1990 Annual Meeting. Apparently, students' right to vote had been rescinded during the late 1960s due to excessive "activism."

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

We believe the ASA Council and members will not succumb to these old excuses why an excluded group should not be given full rights. We appreciate the unanimous vote at the Annual Meeting, the more than 300 people who signed the petitions circulated by students and

Critical Sociology Section and we eagerly await the same result from the Council and the entire membership. We appreciate the move, the effort and the full and responsible members of our chosen profession.

Milton F. Hall, University of Notre Dame

On Bias in ASR: A Reply to Scheff

In the February Footnotes, Thomas Scheff comments on an American Sociological Review editorial of mine (February 1990) regarding the lack of bias in ASR articles. Distinguished authors (and editors) are generally allowed to respond, and feel strongly that the stereotypes and biases in Scheff's letter must be contested. Ironically, Scheff begins with some simple quantitative data that he claims support his assertion of bias. His argument suffers from some curious notions of evidence. If the trend begins, he claims bias based on the fact that 74% of all ASA articles are "quantitative" (later, he himself questions "foundational" issues rather than what no other). I assume that "bias" means that ASA publishes quantitative articles that are different in value than other kinds of articles that it rejects. But Scheff nowhere supplies evidence that 74% is a good "biased" proportion. Perhaps 74% precisely the proportion of scholarly production (or high quality scholarly production) that is quantitative. But there is no data to support this. If number may be 85%, or even more. The only evidence I have at hand in my own reading of ASA publication patterns by research method, reported elsewhere in this issue of Footnotes. I validate Scheff's estimate that 74% represents roughly the expected proportion, given the distribution of submissions. In fact, relative to the numbers submitted, it is qualitative papers that are "overrepresented" in published articles (a finding made possible by the fact that some papers use multiple methods).

Some contrasts current proportions with those of the ASR from 1936 to 1941, when quantitative papers comprised about 50% of the journal. His implication seems to be that ASR was much better in those halcyon days, giving space to non-quantitative analysis rather than the number-crunching trivias of today. Has Scheff actually read those historical volumes? If I have. They are full of brief articles on how to "not define social class," what kind of family structure sociologists should favor, and whether Thomas Aquinas was an important thinker. The whole tone of the enterprise was much different from today. A cigar is not something we are. We should remember that the discipline as a whole was a very different thing. I believe there were about 1,000 members of ASA, including students, and probably less than 200 active writers, who among them had to fill ASR, and a few other journals. No acceptance rates were reported by ASR until 1951, when the rate was almost 40%, as compared to today's 14%. In 1940 acceptance rates were probably close to 65%. Membership, etc began to change only after World War II. And as, perhaps, the general interests, training, and practices of the discipline. All our studies appear to value qualitative data, he might be interested in some insights based on my own "participation" as an ASA editor—which, I might add, seems to correspond with his impressions of all previous editors with whom I have talked. Fundamentally, papers are rejected or accepted at ASR based on the quality and interest of their ideas, and the relevance of their evidence of those ideas. Papers are always sent to reviewers who are sympathetic to the methods used, and who have an interest in the topic. If the ideas seem worthwhile, and the evidence relevant, editors are requested to deal with other shortcomings. The principal "bias" in the process are against just those papers Scheff complains about—realistic analyses that do not rely on ideas based on new ideas. Good "sociological" research is frequently rejected.

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

The "data" Scheff cites are about what he calls a "good" of papers on self-esteem "of no obvious relevance." Of the minority of this research is produced by psychologists, and they can also defend themselves. My own view is that self-esteem, however, is the unhallowed "quantitative" work and the causal links by Rosenberg and Simmons (1971). It contains many important ideas and findings that made me substantially rethink my understanding of the topic. I would like to know how many qualitative works Scheff has found more instructive (and, of course, what they are).

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

Gerald Murnion, Editor
American Sociological Review

Network Analysis on the Bulgarian Frontier

We are the first to explain a dramatic change for the ethnic Slav minority in Bulgaria under the influence of the Bulgarian frontier. The number of Bulgarians increased from about 90,000 in 1990 to about 1,000,000 in 2000. In 1990, the number of Bulgarians increased dramatically, and the number of Bulgarians increased. In 2000, the number of Bulgarians was about 1,000,000, and the number of Bulgarians was about 1,000,000.

We have 1,700 Bulgarians in our hands. What is the number of Bulgarians on the border of Canada's Immigration & Refuge Board.

"Bulgaria" I've never seen anyone talk about it. At any time. And even an Ontario cabinet minister.

"Bulgaria's" interest in Bulgaria? Asked the Canadian government official I had approached about bringing over some socialists.

Who, indeed, cares about Bulgaria? Three more North American social scientists than did a year ago. In April 1990, Stanley Lieberman (Sociology, Harvard), Thomas Pettigrew (Social Psychology, California Santa Cruz & San Diego) and I attended a small international workshop on "the ethnic crisis in Bulgaria," the tensions with the ethnic Slav minority and the 9% of the population who are "Bulgarian Turcs." These tensions have continued to increase since the winter of 1989 when a reported 300,000 Bulgarian Turcs had emigrated across the land border to Turkey. Later, the ethnic change in November 1989, 120,000 had reportedly returned to Bulgaria.

As things, as we all graduated school, were more complex than the New

See Open Forum, page 8
Open Forum, from page 7

Yost Times had made it seem. For one thing, no one could agree on what to call the Bulgarian Turks at all but descendants of Turks who had lived there for centuries. Perhaps during the hundreds of years that the Ottoman Empire had ruled the area, we heard truncated “Turkish-speaking” (i.e., not really Turkish) and “socalled Turks.” The North Americans suggest a common convention of interchanging stereotypes didn’t catch on. The Turks couldn’t help. No one partici- pated in the conference—every Bulgarian or Turkey. (Later I asked some Turkish sociologists if they might participate in a follow-up conference. They were eager—but quite fearful of their own government’s reaction.)

The conference itself was filled with serious Bulgarian scholars, trained and eager to do empirical research. Were impressed by the fine analytic minds of these scholars, the energy by which they had accomplished a great variety of research, and, especially, by their sense of values. Discovering and understanding sociological phenomena was a crucial fea- ture, worth taking personal risks for. However, the feeling of “honor” the “honor” was the need to heal ethnic breaches and wrinkles in building a new, democratic Bulgaria. The “small things” were the rich ethnographic paper documented what happened to factories and towns when the Turks had left. Others argued about why so many left so quickly—was it “mass psychosis,” kamp networks over the blanket, doing just what the East Germans would do a few months later, or a response to the structural rigidity of the society? Stan Liebenow suggested ways of counting people—nobody knows how many Bulgarians are there and are there and where they live and work, and perhaps the sixth department of the police, and they aren’t telling. (As the police table of organization only lists five departments, the sixth department doesn’t officially exist. Furthermore, the government had announced that they were abolishing this non-existent department a few weeks ago.) From Pettigrew suggested ways of studying norms and attitudes of the two ethnic groups, and pointed out mech- anisms to reduce inter-group tension. I suggested ways of using network analysis to study friendship relations and activities of daily community life.

One Soviet anthropologist at the conference startled me. The problem, he said, was “private property.” Give the Bulgarians and the Turks private ownership of production and reproduction, and they will live in peace with each other. This was Engels on The Housing Question with a new slant? (This line appears to be widespread in the Soviet Union. The April 1989 issue of Spisok—the Soviet equivalent of the Insti- tute of Quaint—contains economist Andrey Mignayman extolling Reagan- Thatcher neo-conservatism for their “emphasis on enterprise, initiative, personal responsibil- ity, labor and incentives to dynamic activ- ity.” This, Mignayman claims, will help the people take back the “collective wealth” of the nomenklatura—nice ideas but empirically untrue in the West.)

Bulgaria itself is a case, awaking with uncertainty the first free election of many years. (The Communist Party had taken over in 1918, and there had been an authoritarian monarchy before.) The old Todor Zhivkov regime had been ousted October 10, 1989, by a coup d’etat. The Berlin Wall had toppled simultane- ously, so Bulgaria had received only a few paragraphs.

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

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

There was an on-going debate between personality theorists who blamed all past problems on the Zhivkov clique and structuralists who felt that the authoritarian system itself was to blame. Indeed, Detleva Radova and Dimitria Dimova gave a paper at one conference arguing that the “command-and-administer” system itself had caused the political crisis by training the population in a Q small clique to make important arbitrary decisions. (Sounds like Canada’s “Meech Lake” fiasco—we need Bulgaria to advise us now.)

Indeed, the persistence of the command model was striking. To be sure, since my last visit there had been a profound change towards freedom of speech and communication. But the system was still filled with a monolithic Bulgaria Inc., with only a tiny private sector. Hence it was still a hierarch- ical pyramid, with loyalty expected upwards and rewards for good behavior flowing downwards. Petty regulations were—registering to stay will; friends at their private home took 3 hours, 2 offi- cers and 4 forms. The municipal district office had a “lobby”—office for the register- ation of foreigners had to approve, and the registry in the apartment building had to have an officially stamped record of all those who spend the night there.

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

Postscript: September 6, 1990

The Socialist (see Communist) party won the June election with a slim majority. They carried the rural areas strongly but lost the capital city, Sofia. Typical- ly, they received the type of vote that normally goes to conservatives in the west: young, conservative, from the war- time period, older people, less-educated folks, with their ethnic Bulgarians living in areas with a Turkish majority. The United Democratic Front (UCD) in Bulgar- ian got the urban vote, and the vote of people espoused by the party, the entrepreneurially inclined, those who have been waiting a long time for cars, flats, etc., students. Some students are currently sitting in a central park next to Sofia University, in a scene reminiscent of Berkeley in the late 1960s and the mid-1970s of Beijing’s Tianamen Square last year.

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

As I write, the situation is fluid. The Socialist president has been forced to resign—perhaps the first political victim of an embarrassing remark recorded on a cassette. (During a demonstration last December, he asked a colleague: "Shouldn't we call it the tanks?" He has been replaced by the leader of the United Democratic Front, a socialist-socialist phi- losopher. The Socialist party, still control- ling the government, is divided between managerial reformers and traditionalist conservatives. Meanwhile, the opposition is thinking about moving from its current front set-up—a loose coalition of nineteen parties and movements (Communists, Social Democrats, Eco-Germans, Eco-Germans, etc.) to a more united party.


Volunteer to Serve on an ASA Committee

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

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

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

In an effort to increase the pool of candidates, volunteers are being sought more formally than in the past. If you are interested in serving on a committee, please fill out the form and send it to Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1272 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. Completed forms will be made available to COC members prior to their meeting in late April for the Annual Meeting. The Committee, cur- rently chaired by Lawrence Bero (UCLA) welcomes your self-nominations. Last year, about 20% of committee appointments were filled by self-nominations.

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

- Education
- Political
- Professional
- Public
- Teaching
- Diversity
- Advocacy
- Economics
- History
- Law
- Sociology
- Other

Please indicate your preferences.

Name
Address
City
State
Zip
Telephone
E-mail

Title of current position (including institution)

Experience and/or publications

Highest degree, year received, degree-granting institution

Demographics: The Committee on Committees seeks to have account for sex, race, ethnicity, and other characteristics in making committee appointments. If you wish, please provide the relevant information. It is not required for nominations to ensure certain representation.

Rac/ethnicity

Sex

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

I am currently a sociological practitioner.

Return form to: Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1272 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.
### EASY CAUSAL MODELING

**EzPATH**

The first latent variable modeling program whose input and output are path diagrams.

**This path diagram**

- **Input**
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X1)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X2)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X3)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X4)

- **Output**
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X1)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X2)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X3)
  - (F) $\rightarrow$ (X4)

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

EzPATH is available exclusively as a supplement to SYSTAT—the microcomputer statistics software package that has won top honors in every competitive review for the last five years—and SYGRAPH, described in InfoWorld as "undoubtedly the most dazzling, versatile PC statistical graphics package ever." Call or write SYSTAT for more information or copies of our InfoWorld, PC Week, or PC Magazine reviews.
July 22 - 26, 1991, Philadelphia

EAT HISTORY

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

The course is designed for practicing researchers who have substantial experience with multiple regression. The instructor, Paul D. Allison, is Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of Event History Analysis and "Discrete-time Survival Models for the analysis of event histories," Sociological Methodology 1989.

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

July 23 - 26, Mid-South Sociological Association, Jackson, MS. Contact Joy B. Reeves, MSU Box 13007, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962 (903) 545-4605.

October 31 - November 4, Ninth Annual Conference of the Society for Applied Social Science, "Theorizing: Knowledge Generation from Applications." Contact: Stephen F. Doane, Division of Social Science, American Community College, 111 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012.

Funding

American Foundation for the Blind welcomes doctoral dissertation proposals from social and behavioral scientists. Priority topics include literacy, access to services or socioeconomic appropriateness of other qualities of life issues. Competitive awards total $4,000. Application deadline is April 12, 1991. Further information and inquires may be directed to Katharine A. Nelson, Senior Research Associate, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 13 West 15 Street, New York, NY 10011 (212) 240-2142.

Competition:

The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education is seeking nominations for the Hans O. Madsen Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Teaching in Sociology. The nominee may be an individual, a program or an organizational unit. To place a name in nomination for this award, write to the selection committee chair indicating the name of the nominee and a brief message concerning his or her nomination. Please indicate the address and phone number of the nominee and any other information that would be helpful in considering the nomination.

The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education is seeking nominations for the Hans O. Madsen Award for Undergraduate Teaching in Sociology. The nominees may be individuals, programs or organizational units. To place a name in nomination for this award, write to the selection committee chair, indicating the name of the nominee and a brief message concerning his or her nomination. Please indicate the address and phone number of the nominee and any other information that would be helpful in considering the nomination.

Deaths

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

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

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

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

Obituaries

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

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

The Lanzetta Award was only the latest in a long series of highly deserved honors. Ted won the Samuel Stouffer Award in 1973, became a Fellow of the American Statistical Association the following year, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1975, a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1979, the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1973, and the recipient of recognition of an extraordinarily productive and influential career that included the publication of several books, the co-authorship of two others, the fellowship of several more, and approximately 75 papers in a variety of scholarly journals.

Although it is too late to let the Lanzetta Award citation speak for the

Continued on next page
## Obituaries, continued

Boyd was a theoretician whose contributions to methodology and statistical analysis were highly respected. His work had a lasting impact on the field, influencing generations of researchers. He was a member of the American Society for Quality Control and the American Statistical Association.

**Boyd's Contributions:***
- Developed methods for statistical quality control.
- Worked on the development of control charts.
- Contributed to the theory of sequential analysis.

**Boyd's Legacy:***
A memorial service was held in his honor at the Sheraton Cavalier Hotel in Saskatoon. His work continues to be studied and his contributions are still used in various statistical applications.

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**Mary D. Dougall (1922-1991)**

Mary was a prominent figure in the field of statistics, known for her work in statistical education and research. Her contributions were widely recognized, and she was a role model for many students and colleagues.

**Mary's Career:***
- PhD in Statistics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Member of the American Statistical Association.

**Mary's Impact:***
Her work in statistical education has had a significant impact on the field. She was instrumental in developing new teaching methods and was a strong advocate for the importance of teaching statistical thinking.

---

**Edward E. Huntington (1900-1990)**

Edward was a respected statistician and a significant figure in the field of demography. His work had a profound impact on the study of population trends and policies.

**Edward's Contributions:***
- Developed methods for analyzing population data.
- Contributed to the development of demographic models.
- Worked extensively on fertility and mortality data.

**Edward's Legacy:***
His work continues to be cited in demographic studies, and he is remembered for his contributions to the field. A symposium was held in his honor at the University of California, Berkeley, to commemorate his life and work.
Reports, continued

warm, sincere, congenial and with a merry twinkle in his eyes. He loved food and drink and one of his greatest pleasures was to take another person, often a student, to an intimate lunch or dinner. He was an active member in a first-rate men's club with many restaurant owners, managers and waiters. He had attended to his children and grandchildren since they were chronically their success. But he was also consistently a modest and a true private person. Whenever the conversation veered toward his own accomplishments, he quickly changed the subject.

He would never voluntarily bring up his research, his excellent library, or his extensive personal library. The only question that he considered a part of his personal life. With Ed there was no display, no boasting, no self-aggrandizement, no boasting of others. He was unwilling to take an open position, favorable or unfavorable, about either a colleague or a student. He was indeed the consummate New England gentleman and a person of great distinction.

Goodbye, Edward Hutchinson, best
classmate, best friend, best
friend. You will be missed by all who
knew him in so many ways from knowing you.

Vincent E. Whitney, University of Pennsylvania
(Faculty)

Arnold J. Levine

Arnold J. Levine, a member of the West Virginia University Department of Sociology since 1959 and a resident of the state until his death, was a well-respected sociologist and a teacher of many students. He was known for his contributions to the field of social psychology, particularly in the areas of stress and coping. His research focused on the relationship between social support and mental health, and he made significant contributions to the understanding of the role of social networks in shaping individual well-being. He was a noted scholar and a respected author, publishing numerous articles and books on these topics. His work has had a lasting impact on the field of sociology, and he was highly regarded by his colleagues and students alike.

In addition to his academic contributions, Arnold J. Levine was a devoted family man and a supportive friend to many. He was a devoted husband and father, and his family always came first. He was a man of tremendous compassion and empathy, and he always had time to lend a listening ear or offer support to those in need. He will be deeply missed by all who knew and loved him.

Jesus H. Whitney, University of Pennsylvania
(Faculty)

Summer Programs

The Summer Programs at the University of Southern California are designed to provide students with an opportunity to explore academic and professional fields. These programs offer a range of courses and workshops in areas such as business, law, medicine, and the arts. They are open to undergraduate, graduate, and professional students from all over the world. The Summer Programs are a great way to gain valuable experience and make new connections in your field of interest. For more information, please visit the Summer Programs website.

Contact

Dallas A. Blanchard is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Southern California. He can be reached at dallas.blanchard@usc.edu.

Other Organizations

The Southern Rural Sociological Association presented six awards for outstanding contributions to Southern rural sociology and the Association at its annual meeting held February 7-9, 1991. The 1991 Awards for Excellence and their recipients were: Research-C. Milt


April 1991 Footnotes

pGSS

The Complete General Social Survey for the PC

MicroGSS (pGSS) is Midday Data's PC version of National General Social Survey, the preeminent social science dataset for nearly 50 years. But pGSS is more than just a dataset: it's also the complete software solution to your vexing data problems. Here are some of pGSS's many features:

- Contains all 26,265 GSS cases and 1664 variables for years 1972-1990
- Strictly faithful to the mainframe original: no changes to variable names, labels, or value labels
- Seamlessly integrated with your statistics package: SPSS/PC+, SAS, or Stata
- Easy-to-use menu-driven interface
- Complete documentation, including free Cumulative Codebook
- Inexpensive annual upgrade
- Site licenses available

The pGSS package utilizes advanced data comprehension techniques and user-friendly data manipulation routines to allow easy access and speedy analysis of all 60 megabytes of GSS data. The single-user version is now available for only $50.00. For more information (and a free demo disk) or to order, write:

Midway Data Associates
PO Box 267985 0 Chicago, Illinois 60626

A One-Day Course on Structural Equation Models

Date: August 22, 1991 (the day before the ASZA meeting)
Location: Cincinnati Ohio Convention Center
Session 1: Introduction to the Theory &
9-a.m. Practice of Structural Equation Models
Session 2: Intermediate Topics in Structural
1-4 p.m. Equation Models
Instructors: Kenneth Bollen, University of
North Carolina, &
North Carolina, Los Angeles
Software:
E6G
Fees:
$ 75 1 session
$125 2 or more sessions
Discounts for Members &
Applicant: Contact Juanita Hampton, ASZA (202) 383-3410
Copyslons: IPSR and the Section of

The ASA Committee on National
Statistics is soliciting from users of Cen-

suses Bureau data a list of data-sets recently discontinued by the Bureau. If a particular data source you found useful
in the past is no longer available, please write to the following address to let them know for its re-

statement: Department of

Population Studies, University of Virginia School of Architecture, Car-

nel Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903.
Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Science, Knowledge and Technology

The Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology established two awards at its business meeting in Washington, DC. The Robert Merton Professional Award is named in honor of the founder of the sociology of science movement, and will be awarded for work published within the past five years, the award is based on the work of the person (i.e., not a career or service award). The Holme Prize, Bicentennial Award named in honor of two great deceased colleagues, Sidney Huber and Nicholas Malech, both of whom made distinguished contributions to teaching and scholarship, will be given for the best article based on a dissertation awarded within the past 12 months. Nominees and self-nominations should be sent to the chair of the SKAT Awards Committee, Professor William Purcell, Jr., Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, 306 Stamps Hall, Detroit, Michigan 48202-1265. Extended deadline in April 13, 1991.

Editors, University of California-San Francisco, and Edward Hucke, University of Wisconsin, agreed to serve as members of the Awards Committee. Thomas Gagen of Indiana University agreed to serve as chair of the Nominations Committee. The Section executive committee and the Board of Editors wish to extend their congratulations to James Petersen, Western Michigan University, who stepped down as chair of the Newsletter Committee. Maurice Ritenour, SUNY-Albany, was selected to be his successor as Newsletter Editor. The frequency of appearance of the Newsletter will be expanded to four times per year. The new editors issued a call for news, announcements, "Op-Ed" articles, interviews, course syllabi and other items.

Editors' Reports

American Sociological Review

Attrition: A journal devoted to the future of the ASR in Wisconsin in 1989-1990 was a year of consolidation. The response to non-subscription payments was almost identical to the previous year, and probably similar in quality. This was the number of resignations, which was remarkably small, the fact that many authors were not responding to the comments of the continuing editor. We continue to accept about the same proportion of manuscripts as the previous editor, which is a bit of a puzzle. Still few seemed to think they had too many good manuscripts for ASR. All but a few of these, however, were not included among the rejected papers. Even though our subscription and acceptance rates are nearly identical to his, I am finding it a bit difficult to get enough published manuscripts to fill the journal. This probably reflects our different starting positions---Bill instructed more than one full "manuscript" worth of accepted articles at the outset of his tenure while I inherited only three articles. Thus, until his extra-full list is consumed, the new one will have enough room for the next issue.

April 1991 FOOTNOTES

Table: Percentages: Papers using different research methods, ASR, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>% of Manuscripts Submitted</th>
<th>% of Manuscripts Published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Percentages do not sum to 100 because articles could be cited as using more than one method.

2Three articles were reprinted by the editor as responses to accepted articles or as responses to rejected manuscripts were excluded from this table. They would have all been coded as "Theory."
Learn How to Bring Social Science Research into Your Classroom

Here’s what past participants have said about the ShowCase Workshops.

"Nowadays, students want more than chalkboard lectures. The ShowCase workshops show you how to live up your classes — by doing real analysis!"

— Joe Rebesch, Behavioral Sciences and Criminal Justice

Amended January 1, 1991 Workshop

I heard a lot about ShowCase in the past, but it wasn’t until I attended the ShowCase workshop that I realized how useful this software could be in the classroom. I recommend ShowCase and the workshops.

— John Rayner, Department of Sociology, Roseville College

Amended November 10, 1990 Workshop

You’ve heard about ShowCase Preparational Software. Now is your chance to attend a ShowCase workshop at the 1991 American Sociological Association meetings in Cincinnati! Let several experienced teachers show you how to incorporate computer-based instruction into your courses — and even receive the software and materials you need to get started.

For the reviews published in 1990, the median publication lag from receipt of a review to publication was 238 days, an increase of 45 days over 1989.

We had hoped to shorten the publication lag to our goal of four months (the time required to copy-edit, produce, and mail the issues) — but clearly we are building up a backlog. To reduce this backlog, we are considering the possibility of editorial reviews. This would mean that manuscripts would be reviewed by one of the editors or by an associate editor in the journal's production department.

At the end of 1990, we had 1079 books that were in a "carry-over" state, which means that reviews have been received by editors or have been scheduled for publication. Of these, 991 (54%) have been assigned to editors, and 86 have been assigned to associate editors. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews submitted, and 9 have had reviews in progress. Forty-five (45) have had reviews returned, and 3 have had reviews rejected.

In 1990, 644 authors were assigned 2082 books. Of these, 1435 (70%) have had reviews submitted, and 306 (15%) have had reviews rejected. Ninety-four (94) have had reviews returned, and 9 have had reviews assigned. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews assigned, and 10 have had reviews scheduled for publication.

In 1990, 498 authors were assigned 2100 books. Of these, 1234 (59%) have had reviews submitted, and 171 (8%) have had reviews rejected. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews returned, and 10 have had reviews assigned. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews assigned, and 10 have had reviews scheduled for publication.

In 1990, 808 authors were assigned 3060 books. Of these, 2275 (75%) have had reviews submitted, and 375 (12%) have had reviews rejected. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews returned, and 10 have had reviews assigned. Seventy-five (75) have had reviews assigned, and 10 have had reviews scheduled for publication.

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Reports, continued

Joining the editorial board in 1990 were Anne Marie Ellis (Southwest Texas State University), Marilyn J. Fass (Western Michigan University), Fredrick L. Geist (St. Anselm College), Irene H. Hsu (South Dakota State University), Michael H. Klimek (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ginger E. Maschke (Valdosta State College), James A. Matthews (Whitman College), Lisa J. Mefroy (Washington State University), William C. Nettles (State University, Gadsden Rendon (New Mexico Highlands University), Susan E. Pennington (San Antonio Community College), John R. Richardson (St. Thomas More College), and Kathleen A. Tienemann (University of North Dakota). Retiring were Nancy A. Green (Penn State University, Pennsylvania), Joseph J. Jacoby (Bowling Green State University), Eric L. Janzen (University of Nebraska), Edward L. Kuen (Augustana College), Robert F. Mason (Southern Illinois State University), and Richard W. Wright (University of South Carolina). The total number decreased to 40 percent female and 6 percent minority. In addition, 127 individuals were invited to join the editorial board, of whom 114 were minority and 16 were invited to join the editorial board, of whom 114 were minority and 16 were invited to join the editorial board. The total number declined 59 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

The editorial board was expanded to include 127 individuals in the fall of 1988 (up from 127 in 1989). It is reported that the number of submissions increased by 138 percent, with 127 manuscripts accepted for publication. This increase in submissions resulted in a 50 percent increase in the number of manuscripts reviewed. The number of manuscripts accepted for publication increased to 127, while the number of manuscripts rejected increased to 127. This increase in the number of submissions over the last few years has contributed to the success of the editorial board and the production lag.

This year also saw the expansion of the editorial office in August. The office has a staff of ten, including six editors, two editorial assistants, and a receptionist. The growth of the editorial office has allowed for a more efficient and responsive service to authors.

Deborah Kapchan, University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the Joint Conference Committee on the Future of the Radical Left (Joint Committee) for her paper, "Women's Movement: A New Voice." The paper was presented at the 1990 National Conference of the American Political Science Association in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Welsh H. Bell, New York University, and Warren J. S. Hume, Baruch College, CUNY, were both honored for their contributions to the field of political science. Their work was recognized at the 1990 National Conference of the American Political Science Association in Cincinnati, Ohio.