NSF Creates Separate Directorate for Social Science

National Science Foundation (NSF) director Walter Massey has announced a major restructuring at NSF that includes the creation of a separate directorate for the social, behavioral, and economic sciences (SBSE). His announcement was made at the meeting of the National Science Board (NSB) on October 11. The restructuring breaks up the Biological, Behavioral and Social Science Directorate (BBS) which had existed since 1976. Massey noted: "The scope of research supported by the existing directorate has grown very broad...and the reorganization will permit NSF to support research in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences through two distinct research directorates." Massey’s decision follows the recommendation of the BBS Task Force Report "Advancing the Future." The director also consulted with a broad spectrum of scientists working in the affected research areas, as well as the NSB.

The new social science directorate will include sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, psychology, cognitive science, linguistics, geography, law, and social science decision, risk, and management science; and science, technology, and society. Also, science resource studies and international programs in the Directorate of Scientific, Technological and International Affairs (STIA) will join the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences, with STIA being disestablished as a directorate and other of its functions dispersed elsewhere. NSF expects this new directorate to be reflected in the FY 1992 operating plan which will be sent to Congress. For operating plan details the appropriations provided by Congress in broad categories to the various programs at NSF. Implementation efforts for the new SBSE Directorate are now underway and the search for a new Assistant Director to head this unit. The hope is to have this Assistant Director at NSF by March 1, in the meantime, Dr. Frank Harris, Executive Officer of BBS, will serve as Acting Director of the SBSE Directorate. While it is anticipated that the new SBSE will play a major role in determining the final organizational structure for SBSE, four "steers" are working groups of program officers—social sciences (including sociology, political science, law and social science decision, risk, and management science), economics and management sciences, cognitive and psychological sciences, and anthropological and geographical sciences—are examining the needs and organizational implications of these sciences.

Adapted from COSA Washington Update, Special Edition and October 21, 1991 issue.

Strengthening Sociology’s Position in the University

Editor’s Note: At the 1991 Annual Meeting, a special panel discussed ways to strengthen sociology departments. It was an excellent session with many lessons that we all should hear. Footnotes noted one of the panelists, Dr. William Falk, Chair of the Department of Sociology at University of Maryland, to write up his remarks for Footnotes. He has done so and they are reprinted here.

by William Falk, University of Maryland

Sociology as Business

I have approached the issue of "strengthening sociology’s position in the university" as being a matter of two business problems. First, we can think of a sociology department as a product looking for its niche in the marketplace. This product must be conceptualized, packaged, and sold to a group of buyers (i.e., administrators, but this could also be undergraduate students) who have many other products competing for their attention and from which they can choose. The question for us is: Why should they choose sociology? What is there about it that makes it a better buy than physics, computer science, urban studies?

Second, we can think of a sociology department as a commodity in the stock market. Investors (in our case university administrators) have a large number of stocks from which to choose. What determines their choices? Return on investment. They want to maximize what they will get back on what they invest. For anyone reading this who invests in stocks, or more likely in the full range of a TIA-CREF retirement program, we do the same thing. Again, the acid test is return on investment. Now ask yourself about your own department: Would you invest in it?

Selling Sociology

I realize that the two approaches I have just outlined sound incredibly simple minded and may well be offensive to some sociology as product and sociology as investment. But this is how I have tried to "sell" sociology at the University of Maryland.

I have been the chair there for 5 years having come from another university where I had no administrative experience. What I learned very quickly is that chairing a department is, in many ways, like running a business—and for those chairing larger departments, it is a multi-million dollar business. And at least at first, there is no guide for you to follow; there are no clear norms, no "blueprint for behavior." You must quickly develop a sense of what is to be done and a plan for doing it. By way of comparison, in a small corporation leadership could come from the top down with little discussion about corporate goals. Academic departments, on the other hand, must have their sense of direction determined through departmental meetings and faculty participation. Among the possible outcomes to this process let me mention three: (1) a shared commitment to a limited number of things; (2) agreement that everyone is free to do whatever they want; and that this is desirable; (3) a sense of malaise because group goals are difficult to determine, and everyone is free to continue to wander around with little sense of unity.

When I came to Maryland, the university administration was critical of the department because it was, as one administrator said to me, "All over the map." This squared with my own sense of the place and given my sense of how organizations work, especially academic ones, it seemed crucial that we address the general question: "What do we want to be?" Or given the metaphor above, where on the map should we be? See Sociology, page 4.

Program Committee Solicits Suggestions for 1993 Program

The 1993 Program Committee cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for open submission topics and organizers as well as for plenary and thematic sessions for the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami Beach, Florida. The program theme will focus on the paradoxes of democracy. Since the Committee also is planning didactic seminars and workshops, it would also welcome suggestions that would give it a better idea of the scope of research and problems that might be represented in the program. All suggestions for the 1993 program must be postmarked by January 24, 1992. Suggestions will be considered during the early February meeting of the Program Committee. Such a long lead time in planning the program is necessary because the names of organizers, session topics, and so on must be published in the summer of 1992 to give members enough time to plan and prepare their papers.

Members of the 1993 Program Committee are: Andrew Abbott (Rutgers University), Jeffrey C. Alexander (University of California, Los Angeles), Sandra Beshch (Augusta College), Arlene Kaplan Darius (Northwestern University), Seth Fishel (University of California, Santa Barbara), Albert Collins (Newspaper Advertising Bureau), Michael Hechter (University of Arizona), Beth R. Hess (Crete College of Marquette), Sosy Sparks, Martin Lipset (Chair), George Mason University, Rimon Mayer (Brooklyn College), CUNY), J. L. Quadrado (Florida State University), Toru Saito (HARVARD University), Mildred Schwartz (University of Illinois, Chicago), and Teresa Sullivan (University of Texas, Austin). Program suggestions may be sent to S. M. Lipset, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444 or to Irving Astm. Program Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1723 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2891.
Lifting of HIV Entry Restrictions Endorsed

A resolution calling for the immediate lifting of all restrictions on the entry of HIV-antibody positive visitors to the United States, was passed by the 1991 Annual Business Meeting in Cincinnati and was later endorsed by the ASA Council. This resolution was brought to the Business Meeting by Barry D. Adam, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who is a member of the AIDS Network (SAN). In 1990 Congress repealed legislation that restricted entry of the HIV infected to the U.S., and passed new legislation which gave the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) responsibility for regulating all such individuals that could, in and of themselves, result in denial of all types of visas, including visas for legal visit to attend conference. The PHS had previously indicated that it did not wish to restrict HIV, but the Executive branch has since overruled and requested that HIV be retained on the list of "non-entries." The Immigration and Naturalization Service currently makes a decision regarding an individual on a conference by conference basis. This means that individuals can gain access to the U.S. in order to attend a conference on AIDS for a specific number of days or between specific dates. The international AIDS community, however, wants the INS and PHS to remove all restrictions based solely on a person being HIV-antibody positive. The resolution adopted by the Council of the Sixth World Congress on AIDS held in San Francisco and has recently resulted in a call to action from the 16 delegates to the Eighth World Congress, originally slated for Boston in 1992.

Restrictions against HIV antibody visitors to the U.S. have been condemned by the International AIDS Society, by U.S. public health officials, and by workers and activists on the front lines of the battle against AIDS. Enforcement of restrictions against HIV antibody positive persons, according to SAN, is "arbitrary and demeaning" and falls "onely on AIDS educators and is carrying an AIDS-related material over the border."

According to SAN, the U.S. has the greatest number of HIV antibody-positive people in the world and has little reason to regard itself as being threatened by this virus. SAN argues that restrictions represent "an unnecessary and harmful violation of the right of free movement by people living with HIV disease." In particular, the restrictions may prevent them from participating in conferences about AIDS and the sociology of AIDS. The restrictions, SAN believes, serve no positive function in preventing AIDS, but are harmful to research and scientific exchange.

The ASA Executive Office will communicate the resolution to President George Bush, Secretary of Health and Human Services, the INS, and the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. Copies of the ASA statement will also be sent to the International AIDS Society, the World Health Organization, the Coalition of Social Science Associations, and appropriate Congressional committees.

Military Policy on Gays Opposed

The U.S. military's exclusionary policy toward lesbians and gay men is discriminatory and outdated, according to a resolution brought forward by the Sociologists' Lesbian and Gay Caucus. The resolution, which was passed by the ASA Council in its deliberations in Cincinnati, calls for the Executive Office to communicate the ASA's opposition to policies that restrict participation of homosexuals in the military. In presenting the resolution, 150 gay and lesbian Caucus members were historically "served with discrimination" in the United States Armed Forces, including the reserves. The military offers educational and economic opportunities that should not be denied solely on the basis of sexual preference, the Caucus asserts. "This official policy... is based on popular prejudice rather than empirical evidence."

Council passed the resolution unani-

mously and agreed to communicate its position to the ASA Executive Office, to President George Bush, Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney, Assistant Secretary of Defense Damien T. Jenkins, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell, other appropriate military authorities and legislative committees, as well as the media.

Recent Department of Defense (DOD) policies and practices reflect a renewed commitment to policy based on sexual preference. The DOD believes that homosexual orientation is "incompatible with military service" and therefore does not knowingly admit bisexual or homosexual persons into the military. For service in the military, the DOD requires that gay men and women be discharged from military service each year, primarily on the basis of their sexual preference (although other reasons are sometimes given).

There is no legislative action pending on either side of Congress at the moment and the DOD denies that its policy is up for review. They have not, however, said it is a non-controversial discussion on this issue.

The American Psychological Association (APA) council adopted a similar resolution in August, and will not allow the military to advertise in its publications after December 31, 1992, unless the DOD rescinds its policy.

Those who wish to contact specific legis-
lators may write to:

2. Rep. Les Aspin (D-WI), Chair, House Armed Services Committee, and Committee members Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-CO) and Rep. William Dickerson (R-AL), all at the Rayburn House Office Building 2120, Washington, DC 20515 and
3. Rep. Sam Nunn (D-GA), Chair, Senate Armed Services Committee, and Committee members Sen. John Glenn (D-OH) and Sen. John Warner (R-VA) all at the Russell Building 228, Washington, DC 20510.

National Health Care Legislation Action

A nationwide health program is needed to assure access to health care for all persons in the United States, according to a resolution adopted by the ASA Council in Cincinnati. The resolution was recommended by Council to the Section on Medical Sociology, chaired by Roberta G. Simmons, University of Pittsburgh, which recommended that such a program become part of the nation's policy agenda.

The resolution advocates equitable access to health insurance and services, regardless of an individual's financial status. Specifically, the ASA recommends a comprehensive and coordinated program that includes prevention. In the long term, gives the emergency of immediate need, a national health program could build upon the strengths of existing health care financing mechanisms. In the long term, careful consideration of new and innovative alternatives, including some type of nationally financed mechanisms will be necessary.

The Resolution recommends strongly consideration of a Canadian-style program, but the Council resolution omitted reference to any particular model. The Section believes that such a national program, in order to succeed, must convince "the official public from the present picture, must remove financial barriers to care while controlling costs through a single payer system. Include global budgeting, of hospitals, reduce administrative and bureaucratic costs. The proposed model must also include universal coverage and a program that will be comprehensive and "potable." The Policy and Research Committee of the Section on Medical Sociology, ASA's largest section, led by Joseph Mertens of the University of California-Chapel Hill (Chair), Carol Elinos of the University of California, San Francisco, and Howard W. Luke, University of California, Irvine, drafted the resolution.

The Section spent over a year deliberating on the best approach for a national health legislation. The resolution was presented to the ASA Executive Committee by the Council at the convention, with a publication of a draft resolution in the Section Newsletter, and a mail ball by section membership.

The American Medical Association's (AMA) has not yet endorsed a national health care measure, which it said should be "based on an approach.

The American Association of Colleges of Physicians (Internation Medicine) has passed a resolution in 1990, called "The Academy of Internal Medicine,

The resolution, which was passed by the ASA Executive Office, Felice J. Levine, will communicate the resolution to appropriate communities of Congress and to relevant associations. A press release was also sent to the media about the resolution being posted for public distribution. ASA members who wish to add their voice to this issue, can contact their Congressional delegation or the chair of the following committees:

1. Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Dirksen Building 428
2. Senate Finance Committee, Subcommittee on Medicare and Long Term Care, Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV), Dirksen Building 205
3. Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX), Dirksen Building 205
4. Senate Finance Committee, Subcommittee on Health for Families and the Uninsured, Sen. Donald Ringle (R-MA), Dirksen Building 205
5. House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL), 1102-Longworth House Office Building
8. House Select Committee on Aging, Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-CA), member, 2418 Rayburn House Office Building or

The Senate Special Committee on Aging, David Pryor (D-AR), Dirksen Building 531

The House Special Committee on Aging, Rep. Edward Royal (D-CA), 712-Longworth House Office Building

The Senate Special Committee on Aging, Rep. Edward Royal (D-CA), 712-Longworth House Office Building

The House Special Committee on Aging, Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-CA), member, 2418 Rayburn House Office Building

The Cincinnati Library's storebyter called "Child Olympian" featured "the best of the games" in a children's swimming pool. The Sunday Times quickly made the swimming pool to make mud—a situation where the delict of the whole exceeded the sum of the delight of the parts. The blocks and other manipulative toys were enthusiastically initiated, and we saw a proliferation of creative activity by both sexes in the housekeeping corner.

We recognize that the success of the Cincinnati Convention was due to the particular contribution to the wonderful facilities made available by the Cincinnati Convention Center. It was a pleasure working with such a creative, responsive, and unflappable group of people.

And, of course, all of the activities would have not been possible without the involvement of the parents. Special thanks to Susan Wadsworth-Morgan, Lynne Arlett, Bronislav Kovarik, Karen Rice, Patricia Roco, Lorraine D'Antonio, and Lorraine Mayfield-Brown for their interest and involvement in the essential task of interacting directly with the children. An unanticipated bonus was the energy and skill of junior counselors Daniel Cohen, Jill Ossie-Hay, and David Wilson. The younger children really responded to this group of big kids.

We are going to try for a repeat performance in Pittsburgh. Watch this space for news of Kidvention '92 and items relating to the younger members of society.

Child Care Corner

by Joani Omie, Child Care Coordinator

From all accounts, Kidvention '91 was a complete success. Sunday was the day of heaviest usage—31 children were either at the zoo or being entertained in the children's area on each of the Top Hat the Clown, who was making balloon hats and doing magic tricks. Other highlights of the week included Mr. Apple leading the younger children in such Olympic feats as a balloon toss game and a corn walk race. The Cincinnati Library's storebyter enchanted them with tales of cats (with sound effects) while the and people were at Sawyer Point or the Clifton swimming pool.

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The Executive Officer’s Column

The view from the ASA executive office on the recent NSF's Science Foundation (NSF) is looking very good indeed these days. After almost a two-year effort on the part of NSF officials and the biological, behavioral, and social community to reexamine the structure of support for basic research, Assistant Director Walter E. Massey announced on the National Science Board meeting of October 11 the removal of the directorate for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (BBSSE). With this act, the social sciences will now operate on an equal organizational footing with other fields of science supported by NSF.

Struggles for parity are not new to the social and behavioral science enterprise. When the National Science Foundation was signed into law in 1950, it was after a legislative debate about whether to specify the social sciences at all. Ultimately, the prevailing position was to be “permissive” (what NSF can do but not mandate). For a number of years after NSF was established, support for the social sciences was “under study,” and it was not until the mid-1960s that actual research funds were provided through the various basic science programs of activity—the Anthropological and Related Sciences Program in the Biological and Behavioral and Social Sciences, and the Socio-Physiological Program in the Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences Division. In fiscal year 1968 (August 1, 1967), these social science activities were joined into a consolidated Program for Social Sciences. Recently, in fiscal year 1959 (March 19, 1959), the program became an Office of Social Sciences (OSSSE; 1959) (December 3, 1960), the Office was elevated to a new Division of Social Sciences (DSSE).

Like the enthusiasm of today, the decision in December 1960 to elevate the Office of Social Sciences to a Division on an equal footing with the then Divisions of Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences, and of Science (Personnel and Education was heralded as an important indicator of national interest in the development of the social sciences. The Division consisted of four programs—anthropological sciences, economic sciences, sociological sciences, and history and philosophy. Commenting on this reorganization, the editorial announcement in Science (December 16, 1960) emphasized that the establishment of this division concludes a debate that predates the very existence of NSF and that now social scientists and most other scientists will be “pleased both with the symbolic value of the new status and with the promise of increased support that accompanied the NSF action.”

The hope for a major presence for social science in 1960 was not realized in the thirty years that followed. After steady growth in the late 1960s through the 1970s, the social sciences, and the social and behavioral sciences continued to command only a small portion of the NSF budget (51% in 1970 and 3% in 1990).

In 1976, when NSF was reorganized into seven directorates, these fields were located in a newly created Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences Directorate, where they remained until this fall. To say that the struggle is not new only underestimates the significance of what was accomplished by Senator Edward M. Kennedy and his colleagues on the Senate Commerce Committee over the final year of 1991. Dr. Massey is to be congratulated for making this crucial decision and thanked for the integrity, vision, and understanding he brings to the family of science. As in any large-scale organization, science agencies function according to existing routines and status hierarchies—the staff allocations in place, the Gallogally allocated to a field, the social networks that are long established, the views of the that committee and also a cognizance of contributions from the “haves nots” and even the well-socialized difference of behavioral sciences in light of their need for protection or their true worth. In taking this action, Dr. Massey has removed the social sciences from the status quo and change NSF so that it can more effectively respond to new opportunities as well as more fully reflect and advance all fields of science. Of course, as in December of 1960, decisions this new body will be made only because of the insights of one leader, however insightful she or he may be. The NSF action to create a new directorate resulted from individual and collective efforts—internal to NSF and especially from the external committee of experts. Without this act the “Open Window” to the social sciences would be impossible to thank every individual and entity that contributed to this outcome, but let me mention a few:

In November 1989 at a meeting of the Social Science Policy Committee, the Behavioral, Social Sciences and Social Science Directorate (BBSSE). Dr. Linda Smith, a member of the Society for Psychologists at the University of Kansas, requested attention to the social and behavioral sciences in light of their recent accomplishments and a 1988 National Academy of Sciences Report on the Behavioral and Social Sciences. Dr. Smith was asked to chair an Ad Hoc Committee, which in March 1991 recommended that the organization, including a possible separate directorate, be considered. Dr. Smith was to be thanked as the chair of the social scientists, like sociologist Clifford Clogg (Pennsylvania State University) and political scientist Jane Gunthorpe (University of Houston), who served on that committee.

Dr. Mary E. Chatterton, Assistant Director for BBSSE, is to be thanked for her openness to a forthright examination of the fields of science within BBSSE. With the benefit of the Smith committee report, it was Dr. Chatteron’s decision to appoint a Task Force Looking into the Future and change it to considering opportunities and needs, including organizational ones, for all of the biological, behavioral, and social sciences.

U.S. Representatives Doug Walgren and George E. Brown should be commended for sponsoring the Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate Act of 1990 (H.R. 5543) in August 1990 and writing to NSF acting director Frederick Denehy in September encouraging the establishment of such a directorate. So too should thanks be extended to Senator John Kerry for introducing the Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate Act of 1991 (S. 1031), thereby continuing to underscore Congressional interest in this issue.

The BBS Task Force looking to the 21st Century deserves special thanks. Under the able chair of biologist Paul Magee from the University of Minnesota, it commenced work in September 1990 and issued its report in August 1991. With all of the individuals who served on that Task Force deserve our thanks for their hard work, their efforts to transcend disciplinary bias, and their unanimous decision to recommend dividing BBS into two directorates in order to give greater voice and visibility to the social and behavioral sciences.

All those whose testimony or participated in two days of BBS Task Force hearings on behalf of scholarly societies should also be thanked. The Task Force benefited and learned from this interaction. For example, University of Chicago sociologist William Nisbet testified on behalf of ASA and effectively conveyed the contribution of the sociological sciences as well as the organizational limitations for social science of the present BBS structure. Also, the public nature of these hearings provided an opportunity for the social and behavioral sciences to demonstrate the strength and unanimity of its view.

Through this all, special recognition is due to Dr. Howard J. Silver, Executive Director of the Consortium on Social Science Associations (COSSA). COSSA defines itself “as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community.” In this instance, COSSA served as a beacon of light as much as a bridge—facilitating communication and, engendering awareness not just in Washington but among other quarters of the research and academic community. What was achieved would also not have been possible without the relentless efforts of Dr. Alan G. Kranz of the Ameri- can Psychological Society and especially his leadership role in garnering Congressional support. Also, Dr. David Jahnson of the Federation of Behavioral, Psycho- logical and Cognitive Sciences played a strategic role as part of the coalition. As in sociology, celebrate the estab- lishment of BBSSE, it is only right that we extend our thanks to these individuals and all who made possible this new directorate at NSF. Writing in 1998 in the American Sociological Review, Dr. Henry Alpert, a sociologist and first program director for NSF on social science, emphasized that the gains then being made for social science were a direct function of the activities of individual social scientists and organizations like the American Sociological Society (now ASA), especially in engendering Congres- sional support. Once again, we have learned that it takes substantial effort to educate and advocate on our own behalf. It is particularly gratifying to see what was accomplished by working through formal and informal coalitions on com- mon goals.

As a biologist, many of us are stu- dents of social movements, social change, and collective action and some of us are formed about interest groups and their politics. Yet, it was only during the decade of the 1990s that the social sciences have begun to appreci- ate more fully the value of public educa- tion, information, and advocacy on behalf of our own cause. While chal- lenges remain, it is appropriate now to take pride in what we have achieved and to recognize that we seek for the social and behavioral sciences can serve all of science and society well.

Concluding his 1958 ASA article (Volume 23, Number 6, 686). Dr. Albert imagined that some day a sociologist of science would marvel at the machina- tions and “depth of resistances” to the scientific study of social behavior. He envisioned that “a latter-day Vildédo Pareto, with some psychosomatic sophistica- tion, will delight in recording the deriva- tions and rationalizations which man [largely] has invented to keep himself from a better understanding of his own nature and social behavior.” Perhaps it is not too optimistic to hope that the latter day is here and that the de facto resist- ances limiting what we in the social and behavioral sciences do can truly become a moment of our past. —Felix J. Levine

New Mental Health Section Seeks Members

Following the 1990 Annual Meeting, a Sociology of Mental Health Section was proposed by Dr. Robert Clines and three linguistics among mental health scholars and researchers. This proposal and the accompanying petition was endorsed by the Committee on Sections and the 1991 ASA Council. The Section’s organization meeting was held in Cincinnati during the Annual Meeting. With more than 60 people in attendance, this meeting rec- ommenced the need for, and the goals of, a new Section. During the meeting indi- viduals were elected to serve as Acting Chair, to draft Section by-laws, to organ- ize the Section’s sessions at the 1992 Annual Meeting, to nominate candidates for the spring election, and to serve as newsletter editor.

Only a single hurdle remains to be cleared before the Section on the Sociology of Mental Health will become a reality. The Section must have over 200 members signed up and paid by the time of the official count in December, ASA members, including students, who are active or interested in this area are urged to join the Section immediately in order to meet the 200 member requirement. To join, send a check for $10 ($5 for students) payable to ASA, to Carolyn Kocis, ASA Executive Office (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20006), along with a note indicating you wish to join the Sociology of Mental Health Section. Individuals with questions about the Section or its activities may call R. Hay Turner, Section Chair, at (416) 978-8376.

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Strengthening Sociology, from page 1

Determining this would not be an unreasonable exercise in any department, even moderate sized ones. Faculty frequently do not know what their colleagues are doing or think themselves. I would like to see if called to a department what they would do or do not do if called to a department. The fact is, many do not know what they would do if called to a department. The faculty at the University level administration have a clear idea of what was going on in the department.

To help administrators and our faculty have a better sense of where we might be on the map, we engaged in a year-long discussion about our strengths and weaknesses. In the end, we agreed that we could be particularly strong in a selected number of things and that these were the things around which the department’s future would be built. All of our strategies for faculty and graduate student recruiting, and encouraging university support were then predicated on this. If you will, this facilitated a certain presentation of self for the department in and out of the university.

The Chair’s Role

At the same time that I became aware of research, teaching, and administrative decisions—I also became aware of the complex collegial processes that are played. As sociologists, one might think that we would be particularly sensitive and savvy about the angles that the process has not been my experience. Indeed, my experience has been full of such angles of organizations and roles often escape us when it comes to running our own affairs. We have written very little about this, which to me seems somewhat surprising. I heard Norm Goodman say one year that he had learned more about the role of chair from people in chemistry and physics than had from people in sociology. Let me share with you some of what I have been through during my five years as chair.

Department chairs are either drawn from within the existing faculty or recruited from outside. If drawn from within, my own sense is that there is a tendency to those in the field to see the role as overlord. Seeking the least disruptive path in many things; not wanting to anger one’s colleagues by making the move knowing that in a short time it will be someone else’s turn. This may not always be the case especially as a business—<br>—the likelihood of the change being a part of what happens. If recruited from outside, however, the chair may come to the job with a sense of mission; indeed s/he may have a mandate to promote change and lead the department to a new course to be both architect and engineer. It is under these circumstances that I came to Maryland and I want to now describe briefly some of these things we have done to “strengthen the position of sociology in the university.”

Marketing, Management, and Public Relations

When I first found at Maryland was a department which was perceived by the administration as being good but not outstanding. Given our size and the fact that we carried the same name as the school, it was a department which local administrators might buy or invest in a occasionally. Given our relatively small size, the administration was interested to note that we were worthy of their regular, not irregular, support; that in fact we were better than they thought and we could become even better. I should add that the department had turned a kind of psychological corner on this under my predecessor, Jerry Hage.

To do this meant that we would have to change our way of doing things, and somehow repackage what was already there so that it was more attractive to the administration. In fact, I did see some of these things.

First, we sharpened the department’s focus on specialization so that the students had more easily understood and recognized. Fifteen areas of specialization became five. My simple-minded reason for this was that if the specialties could not be counted on one hand, no administrator would help them them. How many of you can name all of the purported specialties in your department?

Second, we agreed that certain of these specialties would be priority areas for recruiting and investment—in our case we gave special emphasis to demography. There were no doctoral demography programs in the DC area. With the relatively large pool of funds to support demography work (large compared to what is available for general sociology) and with the pool of students we already knew to exist in DC (especially those working in federal agencies), we saw an opportunity for a comparative advantage in the academic marketplace. Led by Harriet Peterson, this has become a cornerstone to the department’s graduate programs.

Third, we (really, George Ritzer) organized a theory conference which brought not only outstanding scholars to the campus, but especially important for local purposes (where undergraduate education is a high priority) it brought 400 undergraduates from around our region to campus—and we then got money from the Graduate School to host a reception for the students as potential graduate students. This latter activity is a good example of using one thing to help generate support for another.

Fourth, we gave more emphasis to the need for applying for grants: we now include this as part of our merit deliberations to evidence its importance in regular activity by the faculty. Our funded research is greater than it was. Fifth, in a concerted public relations campaign, we highlighted any particularly noteworthy achievements of the faculty—making the administration aware of them. And we quantified as many of these things as possible, whether it was NSF grants or publications in journals. I know that John Logan did this for publications a year or two ago at SUNY-Albany and more recently Krishnamoorthy has done the same thing at Ohio State. In both cases, I suspect that a little empirical analysis has paid dividends with local administrators.

In summary, we began to much more aggressively recruit graduate students: we did this through personal contacts but also through a complete overhaul of all of our recruiting materials. Four years ago we had 50 applicants; this year, so far, we have 160 with completed files. The average GRE score for the entering cohort is nearly 1300, 150 points or so higher than a few years ago. On campus, where funds are in short supply, numbers like these speak to success and help to build a case for additional resources (for the present economic times, minimizing the loss of existing resources).

Another, we set out to recruit people who would share our vision of the kind of department we wanted it to be and who would make a real contribution to it. Happily, everyone we recruited has exceeded our expectations and it would be fair to say that the newer junior faculty are a source of pride to the senior faculty.

Finally, as chair, I took every opportunity to speak at events around the campus in the hope of promoting sociology in the most creative, progressive light possible. I wanted the campus to think of us as leading, not just responding to some issues. I went to campus to know us as the least one thing which spoke to excellence—whether it was demography research, an honor in an essay, a workshop for new graduate students, but something which would stick in an administrator’s mind. At the same time, of course, this kind of public relations campaign often innumerable opportunities to get known campus faculty and administrators.

Ninth, we demonstrated to the campus that we had and continue to rely heavily on an annual project to yield significant results. Small investments would yield big returns. Money to support theory conference helped us to produce a Columbia University Press book. Money to support our demography projects helped us to renovate some offices. We built our building for a Pop Center, recruit new faculty, and generate grant activity; the monetary return to this campus investment has been in a ratio of about $12,000 for every $1,300 invested. Ninth, we acquired the Survey Research Center, which had been in but not fully of our department. While a member of the department was the Center director, the administration and financing of the Center was done through the college. With the negotiation between myself, our faculty and the college, we engaged in a sort of leveraged buyout. We acquired the Center when it was in debt and searching for a former existence. We helped to create an opportunity to recruit a new Center director (Stanley Presser who had been the Sociology Program director at NSF and on many other administrative changes were also made). The SRC is now part of our department (in both program and budget) and more once again, university investment has begun to reap sizable rewards.

There is something which we often overlook: Fostering an environment in which faculty spend most of their time working not bickering. Many of us are familiar with the horror stories which abound about some sociology department—Faculty who do not speak to another, first high-yellow matches insults to administrators. Again, ask yourselves if you would invest in such a kind of operation? Would you want to be part of such a place? If these are qualities which characterize a department, why would anyone want to invest in it or to be in it? At a historical juncture when funds for higher education are increasingly scarce, the personality of a department is not a trivial thing. In our department, while disagreements are common, civility is the quality which characterizes our discourse. The administration does not think of us as a bunch of maddening people who spend most of our time berating one another rather than engaging in scholarly work. I mention this here because I honestly believe that to foster such an environment is important and the department is to be well received in the university.

On final, obvious thing: The chair must establish credibility with the campus. Again, local norms must be understood and memories, proposals, and conversations must be made to be tied to these norms. The dean is the key person in gaining additional resources for one’s department. She is the first person the chair must convince to become a buyer or investor. As I noted earlier, why should the dean do anything for a potential investor if she spend money on you versus something else? Fortunately, at Maryland, we do not have a dean who believes in us and this made selling sociology easier than it might have been before.

By doing all of the things listed above, our image on the campus became, I think, increasingly positive. The image of what we were to be was clarified and, in the process, so was our own sense of priorities. The department, in product, became easier to find in the marketplace; once identifiable and known, it was easier to persuade administrators to buy the product—to make them investors in it. These things were abetted by my participation in college in university symposia or committees, by faculty participation in similar activities, by highlighting faculty research and achievements, by highlighting both graduate and undergraduate student accomplishments, and by making the administration aware of our positive attributes on a regular basis. Collectively, we created a sense of sociology as a viable, viable, viable enterprise, by reinforcing the positive, the lingering effects of the negative were minimized.

In Closing

All departments have some assets as well as some liabilities. It is crucial that department members and especially the chair understand the nature of such local administrators apply to the campus scene—and how the department’s assets can be leveraged to our advantage and how the liabilities can either be remedied or neutralized as much as possible. It is unreasonable to ask what sells on your campus? Who see the most effective chairs and what are the best department practices? What sets them apart from others on campus? Knowing the answers to questions such as these should help to “strengthen the position of your department in the university.”

My experience as a chair has led me to believe very strongly that sociology, on the campus, must be thought of as a business. I realize that this may sound cruel to many academicians, but it is my view. As a business, we exist in a highly competitive marketplace. The better this is understood and appreciated by the faculty, the likelier that the department will fare well. To ignore this realism is to run the risk of going out of business.

ASA Committee on National Statistics

The ASA Committee on National Statistics serves the Association’s membership by monitoring national data collection and dissemination activities of interest to sociologists and attempting to influence such activities. The Committee is in the process of reshaping its agenda and wants to make sure that it does not omit items of relevance. There are particular concerns that you would like to see on the agenda. You are likely aware many of them. They may include needed national data, better data access, software problems related to analyzing data, documentation issues, formatting of public-use tapes, and suggestions for census, survey, or registration practices. I make these suggestions to Charles B. Nam, Chair, Committee on National Statistics, Center for the Study of Political Science, University of Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4065; FAX (904) 644-8818.
MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: NEWLY SELECTED AND CONTINUING FELLOWS FOR 1991-92

Fellow Race/Ethnicity/Gender Degree/University Graduate School

Ajayaka, Femi Iregbe Black/Female BA/Mills College Howard University
Bell, Katrina Black/Female BA/University of Puerto Rico Ponce M.A./Alcorn State University
Busiaux, Jackline Black/Female MA/University of Puerto Rico Ponce Minnesota State University, Mankato
Burtona, Janet W. Black/Female BA/University of Virginia Ponce State University New Orleans State University
Chai, Kay W. Black/Female Black/Female California State University San Jose State University
Charlton, Judy A. Black/Female BA/California State University. Fullerton State University of Delaware
Chavez, Lisa F. Black/Female BA/California State University Fullerton State University of Delaware
Chisholm, Margot Y. Black/Female BA/California State University Fullerton State University of Delaware
Davis, Jacqueline M. Black/Female BA/California State University Fullerton State University of Delaware
Fraser, Iris E. Black/Female MA/California State University Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Gallegher, Marietta G. Black/Female BA/California State University Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Gonzales, Alicia Mendez Black/Female BA/California State University San Jose California State University
Joyner, Brenda A. Black Female BA/California State University San Jose California State University
Kawahara, Yoko Black/Female MA/University of Hawaii, Manoa State University of Hawaii
McGee, Zina T. Black/Female MA/University of Hawaii, Manoa State University of Hawaii
Meninwisher, Patricia A. Black Female MA/California State University Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Meyer, Jean F. Black/Female MA/California State University Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Monroy, Monica B. Black Female BA/California State University, Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Montoya, Martin Dale Black Female MA/California State University, Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Mosley, Thomas S. Black Male NA/California State University, Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Motonyi, Michelle M. Black Female Black Female MA/California State University Long Beach State University of California, Los Angeles
Owens, Cherquita L. Black Female NA/California State University Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Pang, Gin Ying Black Male NA/California State University Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Price-Skrentl, Towsand Black Male Black Male MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Prince, Janis A. Black Male Black Male MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Riley, Anna Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Saeki, Naoko Tadao Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Sanches, Rebecca Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Såhlin, Dawn Y. Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Smith, Kimberly A. Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Springer, Sammy L. Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Steen, Debbie A. Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Trevor, Dolores Black Female Black Female MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon
Yamasaki, David Asian Male Asian Male MA/California State University, Dominguez Hills State University of Oregon

Alternate MFP Fellows:

Armijo, Robert Bernard Black/Female Black/Female BA/Harvard University California State University, Los Angeles
Calderon, Alfredo S. Black Male Black Male BA/Harvard University California State University, Los Angeles
Chiu, Charlotte Black Female Black Female BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Cordero-Guzman, Hector Black Male Black Male BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Gamson, Patricia M. Black Female Black Female BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Gareffi, Sherrnette Black Female Black Female BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Medley, Barbara C. Black Male Black Male BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Okeyo-Walken, Ann Black Male Black Male BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Scott, Judy, Lynne Black Female Black Female BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University
Stephens, Deborah J. Black Female Black Female BA/University of Dayton Arizona State University

*Uninvited participating in a stipend splitting agreement.

**Students who were awarded the fellowship, but had to decline because of receipt of another fellowship of equal or greater value.**

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Greetings from the New MAP Director

By Talki Austin

I am happy to reintroduce myself to you in my new capacity as head of ASAs Minority Affairs Program.

Thanks to all of you who greeted me so warmly and called on the phone, and at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati.

I'd like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the outstanding job that has been done by Lionel Maldonado and Frances Foster in guiding me through my first few weeks at ASA, and for the outstanding job they have done with our valuable program in recent years.

I want to extend my greetings to our Minority Fellowship Program graduate students and to the MCT (Minority Opportunities Summer Training) undergraduates. You are an outstanding crop of young scholars.

I'm proud to be associated with you, it was good to meet a number of you in Cincinnati in August.

I'd like to say a warm hello and thank you to members of the Minority Fellowship Advisory Committee and the MCT Advisory Committee for helping me through this transition.

And, warm greetings to the Committees on the Status of Women and the Status of Ethnic Minorities and the Status of Women, the Minority Affairs Program Board, and the Electronic Network Committee, for whom I will be the ASA staff liaison.

I also would like to thank our grant program officers for their conscientious attention to our program funding.

And, a great bouquet of thanks must go to my fellow ASA staff members who have made this new job and my first convention as an ASA staff member such an exciting experience.

I look forward to working with all of you as we strengthen our Minority Fellowship Program and MCT program. I am enthusiastic about meeting with, responding to, and establishing relationships with students and colleagues as we elaborate the Minority Affairs area of the ASA. I look forward to promoting ASA as an increasingly diverse and inclusive professional association, and to forging ever stronger alliances with funding agencies and partner organizations.

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1992 Regional Meetings

- **March 18-21:** Southern Sociological Association, Austin, TX. Hyatt Regency Hotel. Contact: R. Paul Chalfant (Program Chair), Department of Sociology, Box 4520, Texas Technical University, Lubbock, TX 79409-1802 (915) 747-4200.

- **April 1-4:** Midwest Sociological Association, Kansas City, MO. Hyatt Crown Center. Contact: Susan Wright (President), Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50313-4620 (515) 271-3021.

- **April 8-11:** Eastern Sociological Society, Arlington, VA. Hyatt Regency. Contact: Leon Melzer, Executive Officer, 444-44 Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

- **April 8-12:** Great Lakes Sociological Society, New Orleans, LA. Clarion Hotel. Contact: Joe Aiken (President), 3129 Tullington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-3903.

- **April 15-18:** Southwestern Sociological Association, Irvine, CA. Irvine Hilton Inn. Contact: Morris Zucker (President), McCarthy Hall, Stanford, CA 94305 (415) 723-3526.

- **April 23-26:** Northern Sociological Association, Fort Wayne, IN. Daniel Boone Hotel. Contact: Barbara Jones Denton (Executive Officer), Leadership Development Institute, Lebanese Valley College, Annville, PA 17003 (717) 397-4726.

- **October 28-31:** Midwest Sociological Association, Milwaukee, WI. Contact: Joseph B. Brown (President), P.O. Box 13087, Milwaukee, WI 53207-3087.
More Section Awards from the Annual Meeting

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert F. Park Award

The Robert F. Park Committee presents the 1991 award for the best scholarly work in community and urban studies to University of Pennsylvania sociologist Elijah Anderson for his book *Struggle* (University of Chicago Press, 1990). The Park Award Committee was impressed by both the quantity and quality of books nominated this year. Accordingly, before giving an elaboration on the merits of *Struggle*, we would first like to report briefly on two books—Clarence L. Long's *Small Property Versus Big Government* and David Hume's *Commonplaces*—that deserve at least an "honorable mention." Long's incisive analysis of the California tax revolt and how it came to benefit business owners over homeowners provides important insights into economic issues and the politics of urban form. Hume's *Commonplaces* discours and interprets the community image of cities, suburbs, and small towns America in ways that reaffirm the psychological importance of where we live. Both books are well written and make important contributions to community and urban sociology. We highly recommend them to the members of our section.

Elijah Anderson

Also highly recommended is the winner of the 1991 Park Award. Karl Marx and Karl Popper's critical theory of ideology is destined to become another in the long line of exemplary descriptions of city life that have been so much of our field since the early days of the Chicago School. *Struggle* will be noted and categorized primarily in the mind probing examination of gentrification and the interactions between "yuppies" and the ghetto residents who dwell in the adjacent neighborhood. While this will be an appropriate categorization of *Struggle*, *Struggle* is much more. Anderson provides insights into more of the motivations and actions of upwardly mobile young Whites and downwardly mobile urban Blacks. He provides us with views from a remarkably large number of vantage points. And this, more than anything else, is what makes *Struggle* likely to become one of community and urban sociology's classic ethnographies.

In all of our classic ethnographies, the researchers are accepted by different segments of the community and gain access to the people and events we wish to understand. Anderson enters here. He presents 34 years of field work, and it shows. Anderson's descriptions are vivid. His portraits of Black teens, traditional liberals, aging counterculturalists, young urban professionals, and those who interact with one another during the day (and avoid one another during the night) are all interesting. The theoretical understanding of each milieu and an ease of access to various informants and viewpoints. One will be hard pressed to find a clearer description and explanation of teen pregnancy and drug use among ghetto Blacks, White mistrust and fear of Blacks, and how intricate forms of social behavior develop in response to hard economic and social realities.

In short, our committee is highly impressed with Elijah Anderson's *Struggle* and believes that the Community and Urban Sociology membership will be similarly impressed when they read this year's winner of the Park award.

Larry Lynn, Baylor University

Crime, Law and Deviance

Distinguished Scholar Award

The selection committee, including Piers Betts, John Hagan, and Austin Turk as chair, decided that two of the nominated publications were equally deserving of this award—the one as an outstanding work in criminological theory and the other as a major contribution to empirical research and policy assessment.

The first co-recipient is David Garland, for his book *Punishment and Society* (Chicago, 1990). This work is a brilliant original synthesis of the theoretical literature on the sociology of punishment. After identifying the recent shortcomings of Durkheimian, Marxian, Foucauldian, and other lines of theorizing in Northern Italian cultural approach, Garland weaves the insights gained from each perspective into a more adequate explanation of punishment as a social institution. The result is an insightful analysis of the social and cultural evolution of punishment.

David Garland

The second co-recipient is Wesley Skogan, for his book *Deviant and Decline: Crime and the Spirit of Decay in American Neighborhoods* (Free Press, 1990). This creative analytical review of the research literature on urban deterioration and crime, perceptions of disorder, and crime are strongly interrelated. Over time, each element contributes directly and indirectly to the process of decay that results in physical blight, despair, and escalating crime. Commendably, the significance of individual courageous and local initiative is emphasized without minimizing the often debilitating impact of higher-level ideological decisions and economic policies.

Austin Turk, University of California Berkeley

Student Paper Competition

The ASA Crime, Law and Deviance Section's Student Paper Committeee selected Piers Betts as the winner of the Student Paper Competition. Garveux wrote her paper while a Ph.D. student in sociology at the University of Illinois. She has recently transferred to the PhD program at the University of Chicago. Garveux's winning paper is entitled, "Social Selection or Social Causation? Untangling the Peer-Delinquency Relationship." The sophisticated statistical model of Garveux constructed permitted comparison of the effects of selection of delinquent peers by juveniles who are already delinquent, stability of delinquency involvement over time, demographic controls, and autocorrelated error. She employed covariance structure modeling, using the program LEMSEL to estimate the model.

The two forms of the model (containing cross-legged and contemporaneous effects) produced the same result: there was no significant effect on subsequent delinquency produced by prior associations with delinquent peers. The level of involvement in delinquency behavior was stable from one time period to the next and became more stable as time progressed. Delinquency at one time interval was found to be significantly (even dramatically) associated with exposure to delinquent peers in the subsequent time interval. Garveux concluded that association among delinquent peers is based solely on selection, without any demonstrable influence of peers' delinquency on respondents' delinquency. This result strongly supported the selection hypothesis and discredited the socialization hypothesis.

The Student Award Committee was especially gratified to be able to make the award to a paper of such high quality, which dealt with an important practical and theoretical problem, with such skill, and which produced such a clear and useful conclusion.

Joseph J. Jacoby, Bethune-Cookman State University

Sociological Practice

Distinguished Practitioner Award

William A. Poorman, this year's recipient of the Sociological Practice Section's Distinguished Practitioner Award. He is currently the Caernarvon Professor of Higher Education and Principal for the Pennsylvania State University-Wilkes-Barre Campus. His previous positions include Professor and Director of Academic Affairs at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Connecticut, and Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Millersville University of Pennsylvania. He received his baccalaureate in sociology from Rider University, Philadelphia, a Master's in Sociology from Fordham University, and a PhD in the same field from Temple University.

One of Poorman's thrusts has been to encourage sociologists to consider careers in higher education administration. He has presented several papers in which he argued that the sociological perspective, combined with the disciplinarian's methodology, is an ideal preparation for such careers. Poorman has sought to apply organization and small group theory, along with a basic understanding of social processes, in his practice as a higher education administrator. He has demonstrated how demographic and social analysis is useful for aca
demic program development and strategic planning.

Bill Poorman's writing covers a wide range of topics including evaluation of medicare policy and its implication for health care services, his attempts to assess what to expect in the growth and development of a child with a birth defect, and lesser licenses and social Three Mile Island incident and other nuclear power issues. During Gerald Ford's administration, Poorman worked on a project which assessed the American public's view of the military discharge classification system; this led to the creation of a discharge program for those who resisted military service in the Vietnam War. His study of the survival and the public health implications of the mid 1970's carried implications for the dis charges. It also provided valuable information for public health programs.

For several years Poorman served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by using his sociological insights as a volunteer with coordinating and planning agencies in the health care field. He has also been an advocate for the patients' rights movement. Throughout his career, whether he dealt with higher education, public health, or other issues, Bill Poorman presented himself as a sociologist. During the past few months, Bill once again used his sociological insight to address a major social issue. He received a Fulbright Award to study unification of higher education in Germany, as well as the country's unification process in general. He is currently developing his observations and recommendations.

Bill Poorman served on the ASA Task Force that set guidelines for the new journal, Sociological Practice Review. He edited the Sociological Practice Review of the American Sociological Association from 1979-1982. He has served on numerous editorial boards for sociological journals. He is a former President of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society, which presented him with its Distinguished Service award. He has held various offices in the North Central Sociological Society, as well as the ASA President; served as co-chair of the division of Health, Health Policy, and
Sociology of Aging
Student Dissertations Award

The winner is Deborah M. Merrill, Center for Gerontology and Health Care Research at Brown University. Her paper is titled "The Role of Family Structure in Determining the Amount of Care Adult Children Provide to Disabled Elderly Parents." Deborah M. Merrill, Dalca University

Sociology of Education
Willard Walker Award

This year's recipient is Annette Larus for her book "Home Advantage: Social Class and Parental Interventions in Elementary Education." Annette Larus

Home Advantage is an impressive exploratory study of two first grades in two different schools, one predominantly lower class and the other predominantly middle class. Based on interviews and observations of teachers, parents and children, Larus marshals evidence to show that social class differences are due to "cultural capital" more than to the value of education or other common interpretations. The study, in her own words, "is a preliminary step towards unraveling the process whereby individuals transform cultural capital into social profit," and she does it convincingly.

Larus breaks new ground by clearly documenting the interconnection between the institutions of family and school. She captures the complexities and subtle nature of some of the processes whereby privilege is maintained. Her integration of theory and empirical analysis distinguishes this book; her careful use of interview data represents qualitative analysis at its best.

This book addresses a critical issue in sociology of education and analyses it with such insight, theoretical depth, and empirical sophistication that we come away with a new understanding of a process we previously thought we comprehended.

Marvin T. Hallinan, University of Notre Dame

Sociology of Culture
Best Article in the Sociology of Culture Award

The Culture Section Award for the best article in the sociology of culture has been given to Gladys Engel Lang and Kurt Lang, University of Washington-Seattle, for "Recognition and Renown: The Survivability of Artistic Reputation," American Journal of Sociology 98, Number 3 (July 1993), pages 79-109. The award committee selected a second prize winner, Nicole Beisel, University of Michigan, for "Culture, Culture, and Campaigns Against Vice in Three American Cities, 1872-1892," American Sociological Review 55 (February 1990), pages 44-62.

Kurt Lang

Gladys Engel Lang

The Lang's well-conceived, informative, and elegantly written article is an important contribution to bringing together several lines of scholarship in the study of the arts and society: the production of culture; a comparative historical scholarship; and the social construction of art. Their paper represents a major contribution that raises the importance of this field.

Nicole Beisel

Sociology of Sex and Gender
Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award

The 1991 Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award of the Sex and Gender Section was shared by two winners, Jennifer L. Pierce and Madelina Harrington Meyer. The award, which includes a plaque and carries a contribution of $100 for dissertation-related expenses, is in recognition of the dissertation paper which best contributes to our understanding of sex and gender. It was recently named after Sally Hacker, who may be best known for her research (on behalf of NOW) on the strategies used informally by AT&T to subvert informally the then new affirmative action laws. Her research resulted in a major federal financial settlement for women workers at AT&T.

The two outstanding papers were rather different from each other. Pierce's paper, "Analyzing Without Social Skills—That's What Men Are Good At: Gender Differences on Emotional Labor in Financial Work," examines the relative contributions of occupational structure and gender identity in determining emotional behavior of men and women in a female-dominated job. The analysis is based on both participatory observation and in-depth interviews, and builds upon work by Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Nancy Chodorow, Carol Gilligan, and Arlie Hochschild.

Harrington Meyer's paper, "Gender, Race and the Distribution of Social Resources: Long Term Care of the Elderly in the U.S.", is a policy-oriented study comparing medical benefits that are delivered through poverty programs (Medicaid) with those of age-based universal programs (Medicare). Her examination, using a stratification approach, concludes that we have a bifurcated system under which older women and African Americans are disadvantaged.

Jennifer L. Pierce

Harrington Meyer received her PhD from Florida State University in June 1991, working with Professor Jill Quadagno. She has taken a position as Assistant Professor, beginning in fall 1991, at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Her MA is from the University of Minnesota and her BA is from Hamline University. She was also the 1990 recipient of the Gerontological Society of America Section on Behavioral and Social Sciences Pre-Dissertation Student Paper Award. She is the author of eight publications, including "Family Status and Poverty among Older Women: The Gendered Distribution of Retirement Income in the United States," published in Social Problems, "Assessing Quality of Care: Nursing Home Resident Councils" in the Journal of Applied Gerontology, and "The Medicaid Gap," co-authored with Jill Quadagno and Blane Turner, forthcoming in The Gerontologist. She has been a member of the American Association of Retired Persons and was an active member of the Minnesota Gerontological Society and the Policy Board of the Florida State University Institute on Aging.

Jennifer L. Pierce, University of Utah

Christine E. Bueh, SUNY-Albany

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November 1991 Footnotes
Section Awards, from page 7

Theoretical Sociology

Theory Prize

Alan Wolfe, Professor of Sociology and Dean, Graduate Faculty at the New School for Social Research, is the winner of the 1991 Theory Prize of the ASA Section on Theoretical Sociology. The award was announced during the Section’s reception August 24 in Cincinnati.

The award-winning paper entitled “Mind, Self, Society, and Computer: Artifical Intelligence and the Sociology of Mind,” appeared in the American Journal of Sociology in March. It’s Wolfe argues that artificial intelligence, far from equating human or machine intelligence, “actually reinforces the hypothesis of human distinctiveness by calling attention to the ambiguity-resolving, incomplete, and meaning-dependent features of human mind.” (page 1999). He draws equally from Mead, Schutz, and Niklas Luhmann to establish fundamental distinctions between human and artificial intelligence.

The members of the 1991 Theory Prize Committee were Anne Revell (Chair), Scott Feldman, Victor Nee (Cornell), Michele Lamont (Princeton), and David Wagner (SUNY, Albany).

Reprinted from Perspectives, October 1991

Undergraduate Education

Hans 0. Mauskau Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

Frederick L. Campbell, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education at the University of Washington in Seattle, is the 1991 recipient of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education Hans O. Mauskau Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Sociology. The central enduring vision of Campbell’s career has been to improve undergraduate sociology and liberal arts education, and his work has carried him through successive stages of ever-widening scope and leadership.

The first stage centered around Campbell’s own courses, teaching, and students. In 1970, he received the University of Washington’s first University Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award. At this time, exciting changes in the ASA were also in progress. Hans Mauskau was running the Teaching Project and Fred Campbell was a “rather meek” member of the founding faculty of the Undergraduate Education Section. During the second stage of Campbell’s career, the breadth of his concerns widened and he began pursuing programmatic improvements in curriculum and teaching. For many years at the University of Washington Department of Sociology, there he established a comprehensive TA training program where assistants went on to receive their own distinguished teaching awards and which became a model across campus and the nation.

The third stage began a few years ago when the University of Washington created a new position dedicated to overseeing the full sweep of undergraduate education in the College of Arts and Sciences. The new Dean would be charged with serving 52 departments, over 1,000 faculty, and about 26,000 undergraduates. Fred Campbell was recognized as exactly the right person for the job. In this position as Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education, Campbell has given special attention to reformulating the University’s general education curriculum and rebuilding its entry-level courses.

Campbell also brings vision and energy to enhancing undergraduate education nationally as a consultant to the Ford Foundation. The mission, involving 31 campuses, is to improve undergraduate education and prepare students for an academic career, with particular concern for minority student participation.

Throughout these three stages of Campbell’s career, his commitment to advancing scholarship and research in undergraduate sociology education is expressed in numerous papers, articles, and his book, Teaching Sociology: The Quest for Excellence, which he edited with Hubert M. Blalock and Reece McGee.

Finally, as word got out that Fred Campbell had been nominated for this award, unsolicited letters of support arrived to reveal the man behind the distinguished vitae. For example, colleagues from the Department of Sociology during the years of Campbell’s service as Chair wrote that he had significantly transformed not only their teaching but their entire professional careers. These stories describe Fred Campbell as a person of courage, humanity, wit, commitment, creativity, vision, and a heartfelt sense of clarity and calling. As Fred Campbell is honored by this award, he also lends honor to it.

Anne Martin, Edmonds Community College

Special Awards from the ASA Teaching Services Program

Two special people received awards at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati on behalf of the ASA Teaching Services Program and the Section on Undergraduate Education.

The ASA Field Coordinator arranges and manages two parts of the Teaching Services Program—the workshops and the consultation service. Michael Brooks, Texas Christian University, has completed his three-year term as the ASA Field Coordinator. During that time he organized and administered dozens of workshops on a variety of topics around the country. He paid particular attention to “market needs” and offered new topics such as sociology of drug/lcohol abuse and an advanced computer workshop. He used his networks to bring in new staff members with special expertise and to expand the pool of consultants.

The departmental visitation program also flourished under Mike’s stewardship. He worked with departments to make the right match between department agencies and consultant skills. Departments received the help they needed on assessment, curricular change, and many other issues. Consultant education for new and veteran consultants reaped profound and solidified.

Workshops and visits are labor-intensive projects when done properly. Mike’s attention to detail guaranteed that these programs delivered. Under his stewardship, the ASA workshops and consultant programs were strengthened and expanded. The ASA is grateful to Mike for doing the detailed work to shape up the infrastructure of these parts of the Teaching Services Program.

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert and Helen Lynd Award

The Lynd Award is given for lifetime contributions to research and scholarship on the community and urban life. This year it honors Fava.

Fava recognized for the broad range of her research in urban sociology. She has done major studies of New York City, housing policy, American suburbs and new communities, urban issues in third world countries, and more recently, on gender and community. She is the author and editor of significant books, monographs, and many articles. Her scholarship demonstrates a keen understanding of the complexity of metropolitan problems and the importance of using sociological research to address issues of urban policy and development.

In addition to her scholarly contributions, Fava has consistently occupied a leadership role in organizations dealing with urban sociology. Her dedication has been demonstrated in the ASA and in our section, as well as in international committees dealing with the same issues.

Robert Guttman, Shirley Laska, and William Mickeham, 1991 Lynd Award Committee

Family William J. Goode Award

In the introduction to Of Human Bonding, Alice and Peter Peter note that most studies of the relations among the generations focus on either the beginning of the life course when children are young, or the end of the life course when the parents are old. Using a survey of Boston area adults and spin-off surveys of their parents and adult children, the authors probe patterns of interaction throughout the life course. One of their themes is the persistent effects of early characterisitcs of a person’s family of origin. They find evidence for what they call a “sleepy effect,” namely, family characteristics and cohesion early in life often emerge as predictors of the quality of an adult’s own family life.

The authors also chart the course of close, intimate relations between parents and children over the years. They report good news for those of us raising teenagers: It gets better. Moreover, they find a substantial increase in closeness when the parents reach old age.

In addition, the authors analyze the differences in the kinship worlds of men and women throughout the life course. Women’s family relations march to a “steadier beat,” they note. Daughters feel close to their mothers if they live nearby, no matter what and no matter when.

Men’s relationships, on the other hand, are more conditional. The authors link this difference, in part, to differences between men and women in ability to express feelings and in eagerness to help others.

There are many other insights in this fine book, including an excellent overview of the views of the American kinship system. This topic was studied using the factorial survey technique developed by Peter Rossi. It is summarized in a chart that will likely be widely reproduced, entitled "The Wheel of Obligation."

All in all, Of Human Bonding is a major contribution to our understanding of the complexities of the intergenerational relationships throughout the life course.

Andrew J. Charlin
Update on 1992 Program Sessions

A complete update on Section-sponsored sessions appears below, along with additional information on organizers of Open Submission Topics. This is a summary of Section officers' reports at the main announcement of 1992 program organizers which appeared in the Call for Papers for the 1992 Annual Meetings of the APA.

Changes in submission handling were highlighted in the Call for Papers. To reach relax, Topical Groups' categories may have been broadened and reduced, but the total number of available sessions has been increased. This will allow more opportunities to create several cohesive sessions based on actual submissions instead of narrow, predetermined topics. (2) Papers submitted to session organizers will be considered for presentation in Regular Sessions or in Scholar-to-Scholar (STS) sections. STS sessions provide another avenue for paper presentations but, as a general rule, are more informal, more interactive mode. Authors may indicate their presentation preferences on the submission cover sheet when submitting papers. Both Open Submission Topic organizers and Section session organizers may assign papers for STS presentation.

The submission policy for 1992 is that a paper may be submitted to an Open Submission Topic (OST) organizer and a Section session organizer, but not to two OST organizers. Papers may not be submitted to more than two organizers and never to two OST organizers. A paper submission must also be accompanied by the Submission Cover Sheet, copies of which are available in all sociology departments or from the ASA office. The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is December 31, 1991. Organizers should be contacted to consider papers received after that date.

OPEN SUBMISSION TOPICS

The preferred mailing address, office telephone number, and electronic address (if available) for the organizer is given with each topic area. For other topics, see the September issue of footnotes. Submission deadlines have not been made available at this time.

A summary of the submission process can be found on the submission cover sheet accompanying each submitted paper.


Gender: Kathryn R. Wind, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403, USA; 419-372-9405.


Mathematical Sociology: Ralph Ziegler, Institute for Sociology, Kommandant-U-D-4003, Munich 40, Germany; 89-2180-3240. PROJEKTEZIEGELER@SOZIOLOGIE.UND-MUENCHEN.DE

STUDENT SESSIONS

The Student Research Association (HPSA) is organizing the following sessions; submission deadline is December 31, 1991.

"Drug Use Surveys in Rural Communities: An Examination of Natural Determinants of Alcohol or Drug Use", Ann L. Wilkensmer, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Amherst, New York 14260; 716-645-3950.

"Health, Personality and Health", Markos Maroulis, Department of Sociology, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29303, USA; 803-573-7600.

"Race, Ethnicity and Health", Lorraine G. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina 28223, USA; 704-687-6100.

"Race, Class, Gender and Health", Thomas E. Monheit, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina 28223, USA; 704-687-6100.

"Issues in Health, Ethnicity and Gender", Ann C. Bigger, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA; 812-884-7118.

"Issues in Health, Ethnicity and Gender", Margaret S. Sandoval, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA; 303-492-8785.

"Issues in Health, Ethnicity and Gender", Ann C. Bigger, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA; 812-884-7118.

"Issues in Health, Ethnicity and Gender", Margaret S. Sandoval, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA; 303-492-8785.

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"Issues in Health, Ethnicity and Gender", Margaret S. Sandoval, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA; 303-492-8785.
Space for Other Activities Available at 1992 Annual Meeting

The ASA provides two services for individuals or groups desiring space at the Annual Meeting: ASA Council policies on the use of such space are outlined below. All requests for space at the 1992 Annual Meeting must be received in the ASA Executive Office by March 2, 1992.

Meeting Space

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburg, PA (Thursday through Monday, August 20-24, 1992) may request meeting space. Please note that space requested after the March 1 deadline cannot be assured. Rooms will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered. Because Sections have been allotted program time, they are excluded from these provisions.

Space requests are categorized as follows: (1) Small groups sponsored by ASA members requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a specific aspect of sociology will be allocated one room from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM; on the first, third, or fourth evening of the meeting. (2) Groups wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a religious, political, or special interest nature are required to submit a proposal containing their proposal. (3) Titles of ten ASA members who support the request. These groups may be assigned a two-hour time period from 8:30-10:30 PM on the second night of the meeting. (Friday, August 21). No pleasurable activity has been planned by ASA for this evening. (4) Those groups or organizations wishing to hold cocktail parties, dinners, or other social gatherings should also submit requests for space at this time. Requests for space should identify the nature of the meeting, the number of people expected to attend, desired room setup, and the scheduling preference of the group within the parameters given above. An announcement of the availability of space will be included in "Activities of Other Groups" and in the body of the program schedule in both the Preliminary Program and the Final Program. The program listings will include the name of the group or title of the session, name of organizer if appropriate, dates, and time of the meeting. Room assignments are included in the Program only.

Table Space

Association members may apply for table space to display literature. Available space is assigned without charge on a first-come, first-served basis. Due to the number of requests and the limited space available for displays, two parties are usually assigned to each table. There are no general storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table. Nothing may be sold and nothing of an offensive nature may be displayed.

Requests for meeting space and/or table space must be mailed by March 1, 1992, to Janet Amsden, Convention & Meetings Manager, ASA Executive Office, 7222 N. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2891.
Research in the Sociology of Health Care is accepting papers or ideas for papers for volumes 10 (1992). Possible themes of interest are society and disease issues such as social and epidemiological models, historical aspects, response to illness and changing definitions, health and social movements, disabilities, and gender, race, class, and health. Contact Jesse Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Health Administration and Policy, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4505; FAX: (602) 965-5539; or Rose Watts, Sociology Department, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2805.

Sociological Practice, an official publication of the Sociological Practice Association, is planning a special issue on methodology. This issue seeks to provide a history of this specific area of practice and assess the latest applied and clinical developments in the field. Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted no later than December 31, 1991. Inquiries and manuscripts should be directed to Joyce M. Litten, Keystone University Research Corporation, 152 W 17th Street, Erie, PA 16502-1685 (814) 832-9747.

The Library of Sociology Series is planning to publish monographs and edited volumes on issues related to aging, women, poverty/homelessness, AIDS, Vietnam veterans, race and ethnicity, law, family, economic education, health, and other issues of contemporary interest. Contact: Dan A. Cheek, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Canada.

The ASA Organizations and Occupations Section Curriculum Development Committee, in cooperation with the ASA, Teaching Resources Center, seeks submissions for possible inclusion in a collection of organizational course materials. Items may include syllabi, textbook and film reviews, class projects, and other assignments at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Course content should emphasize some aspect of organizational behavior. Please do not send materials for courses on occupations, professions, or work and industry, as these will be the topics of future curriculum development efforts. Please direct inquiries to Daniel Knoke, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Washington, 11th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Meetings
November 23-24 Medical Network Third Annual Conference on Social Issues Media City University of New York Hunter College, New York, N.Y. Theme: "Re-Packaging Paradise: Media Strategies for a New World." The conference, sponsored by Hunter's Department of Communications, will take the upcoming pennecostalism as a point of reference for the exploration of dominant and independent media representations of "American" and American identity. Contact: Media Network (212) 429-2013, or send name and address to: Kelly Anderson, Conference Director, Continued on next page
New Books


Renda Fettner, Elmhurst College, and Joseph Tabachnick, Just By Choice: A Study of Cinema in Reform and Conventer Jurisdictions (Krell, 1991)

Kathleen McConkey and Susan Speech, Illinois State University, Sexuality in Close Relationships (Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1991)


Sharon Zakin, City University of New York-Brooklyn College and Graduate School, Landscape of Power: From Detroit to Inner World (University of California Press, 1991)

New Programs

The Boston College Organization Studies Department is accepting applications for the first class in its PhD program in management with a concentration in organization studies. The PhD program is designed to provide students with the knowledge and analytical abilities necessary to conduct the highest quality research and teaching in the field of organization studies. The intellectual theme of the program emphasizes organizational transformation, which refers to fundamental changes in organizations that influence their character and effectiveness. A number of fellowships are available for highly qualified students. Application deadlines are March 1, 1992. Contact: Chet Cizik, PhD Program/Organization Studies Department, Boston College, Boston, MA 02169; (617) 552-3965.

Deaths


Obituaries


Bill Noland died at his home in Greensboro on September 13, 1991. He would have modest and somewhat impishly pointed out that simple arithmetic demonstrates that he was 81 years of age at the time of his death. Death came after a slow and long decline in his health after his retirement in 1978 and the death of his wife, Marla, in 1984.

E. William Noland was a Southern gentleman. For some that is a positive compliment and for others a negative compliment. It meant as a descriptive, not an editorial, comment about the demeanor and style of his behavior. He was born in Romney, West Virginia, in 1913. Bill's father was an important and positive influence in his life, and Bill liked to talk about him. Bill's education included a BS in 1930 in Mathematics and Physics from the University of West Virginia, and a PhD in Sociology and Statistics from 1944 Cornell University. He was also proud of the fact that he spent his first years of graduate work in sociology, 1940-41, studying with Louisussman at Cornell University and L.L. Thurstone at the University of Chicago.

His career began with the Great Depression and lasted to the election of President Bush. He expressed gratitude that his colleagues were so tolerant of his conservatism. He started his career as a mathematics teacher in 1930 and taught mathematics until 1948 when he began graduate study, serv-

Continued on next page

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- Causal Inference Models, H.M. Blacker, Jr. • Collective Behavior Theorists, Ralph H. Turner
- Divergence and Complementarities, Thore Skjaeveld • Sexual Violence and Abuse, Sharron K. Arjili
- Social Gerontology, Linda K. George • Family Planning, Jacqueline Davies Forsythe
- Social Systems and Family Types, Bernard Farber • Income Distribution, Beth Hemen

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Obituaries, continued

ing as an instructor and then as an assistant professor of Cornell University. From 1949 to 1950, he served on the Yale University faculty as an assistant director of research during World War II.

From Yale, Bill moved into private industry (investment banking) from 1960 to 1965, serving as chief executive officer of the American Society for the Advancement of Science from 1962 to 1965. He then returned to Yale for a second term as a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Sociology, where he served as editor from 1967 to 1970.

In addition to his role as editor of the American Journal of Sociology, Bill was also active in various professional organizations. He served as president of the American Sociological Association in 1969, and his research interests included the study of social change and the role of sociologists in society.

Bill was a member of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation and served on the advisory committee of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He was also a founding member of the Social Science Research Council and served on its board of directors from 1960 to 1963.

Bill's contributions to sociology were recognized by his election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1970 and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1972. He also received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Sociological Association in 1975.

Bill's love of learning and his dedication to teaching and research continued until his death. He leaves his wife, Alice, and their three children, John, Michael, and Sarah, as well as his five grandchildren.
Minutes, continued

In reference to the previously announced surplus in the Fellowship Program, Firee and their staff, whose contributions were far in excess of their year’s contributions to the American Sociological Association had decided to send the surplus dollars to support one scholar.

Regarding the Executive Officer, Raising, Executive Officer D’Antonio reiterated that there were no questions or comments dealing on a question different from those on the agenda on board. He said that his focus represented the major issues on any agenda for the American Sociological Association for the Fall Meeting. He explained his attention to the work of his staff and support during the nine months as Executive Officer. He identified the work of the research and professional support services for the success of the ASA.

Levine offered her thoughts on the last fifteen months as the president to assume two years ago, noting that her twelve years of experience at NSF in program development had given her an appreciation for the reorganization of the Executive Office. She reiterated her thanks for the commitment of the Executive Officer to the Council and her thanks for the collaboration among the preceding months.

Conference Fund: Levine spoke of plans subsequent to the ASA’s meeting in San Francisco. The Conference Fund, initially announced at the 1990 ASA and later presented at the Annual Meeting, is intended to work on practical topics for what is to be continued at the Annual Meeting. The work of the Conference Committee was reviewed by Council. This Board review of the Conference Fund was intended to the continuity of the relationship to the ASA and the ability of it to be a member of the ASA.

Motion: that the Executive Committee discusses the matter of the Conference Fund at larger meeting of Council. Carried.

Motion: to appoint Baldwin, Berg, and Drabek to the Executive Committee. Carried.

Committee on Review of the Program: Levine described two central activities: (1) a program for scholars as applied social research and (2) project proposals which might include a range of topics from peer papers to continuing experiences to stimulate family research, these discussions of the Advisory Committee, that committee suggested that the program should be expanded. The program should be reviewed by the ASA.

Motion: the Committee on Review of the Program be invited to serve on the Program Committee. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Public Information: Edwards reported the outcome of deliberations in selecting the editorial team of the Review of the Report of the Committee on Public Information. Edwards informed the Council of the recommendation of the Committee on Public Information that the Editorial Board be reconstituted, and that the reconstituted Board be invited to serve on the Public Information Committee.

Motion: that the Editorial Board of the Review of the Public Information Committee be reconstituted. Carried.

Minutes of the meeting were adopted and reported back to Council the following day.

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Military Affairs Program, Middleton cir- culated a written report, indicating that all the activities for the Military Affairs Program in the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST) Program were going well. The program was sought for the third and fourth year programs. The Director of the program, Brian儿, was asked to letter to the Administration's Panel Objecting to the Subcontract on Legal Assistance. It was noted that the changes proposed were consistent with the stipulations of the contracts in the MOST program as handed by the Sodminton.

Minutes to accept the prepared new draft at the University and Michigan-Ann Arbor for the 1992 and 1993 MOST programs. Carried.

Professional Development/Public Information Program: Firee reported that he had received an invitation to speak at a conference in New York City on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information." Firee was the chairman of the Council meeting on the topic of "Public information."
SUBMISSIONS SOLICITED FOR NEW TEACHING RESOURCES CENTER MATERIALS

Sociology of Business: Jack Pasner Porter, The Spencer Group, 30 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, MA 02161.

Comparative Historical Sociology: Preiss, D. Smith, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

Syllabus and Instructional Materials in Complex Organizations: David Knake and Naomi Kaufman, University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.


Sociology of Graduation: Jack Pasner Porter, The Spencer Group, 30 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, MA 02161.

Humanities Sociology: Marvin Schwartz, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

Sociology of Society: Jack Pasner Porter, The Spencer Group, 30 Lincoln Street, Newton, MA 02161.


New from TRC

The Sociology of AIDS: Six Lectures and Materials for Instructors and Students, volume one of the White Paper Series, edited by Bernice A. Pascoesol, Eric R. Wright and Anne E. Figeret in cooperation with the Medical Sociology Section, 149 pp., 1991. $9.00/$9.50, 10% discount to members of the Medical Sociology Section. Stock #194.


The Top 10 Reasons for Joining the New ASA Section on Alcohol and Drugs

1. To receive names and addresses of members of the Alcohol and Drug Section.
2. To receive an interesting newsletter several times a year.
3. To participate in the annual meeting and other section events.
4. To network with other sociologists doing alcohol and drug research.
5. To obtain the latest research in alcohol and drug studies.
6. To keep up with the latest research in alcohol and drug studies.
7. To find out about new books in the field of alcohol and drug studies.
8. To learn about the latest research in alcohol and drug studies.
9. To hear about future research in alcohol and drug studies.
10. To collaborate with others in these research in alcohol and drug studies.

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Advantage

MAP/MOST

The ASA Membership Affairs Program announces two competitions for 1991-92: the long-standing MAP support program and a program for outstanding graduate students who are U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders. Applications must be submitted in time for the awards to be granted in time of the competition for outstanding graduate students. Awardees will be announced at the December 1992 ASA meeting in Washington, D.C.

Funds provided by the Minority Research Group on Bias and Applied Social Sciences, MRA, and by the Ford Foundation, Maurice Fitch Municipal Aid, the American Sociological Association and the sponsoring universities.

Future ASA Annual Meetings

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

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

1994—August 5-9
Westin Bonaventure and
Los Angeles Hilton
Los Angeles, CA

Footnotes

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Footnotes

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Footnotes

American Sociological Association
1725 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-2410 FAX: (202) 785-1046 BITNET: ASA@GWU