

Footnotes



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Four New Candidates File for ASA Presidency

Petitions for four candidates for ASA President-Elect were received by the Executive Office by the December 16, 1985 deadline. These candidates, each supported by 100 or more voting members of the Association, will be added to this spring's ballot for the election of 1988 officers. Petition candidates for President-Elect are: Edgar F. Borgatta, University of Washington; Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University; Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University; and Neil J. Smelser, University of California-Berkeley. These four candidates will join the two placed on the ballot by the Committee on Nominations: Herbet J. Gans, Columbia University, and Immanuel Wallerstein, SUNY-Binghamton (See *Footnotes*, October, 1985). No additional candidates were nominated for Vice President-Elect.

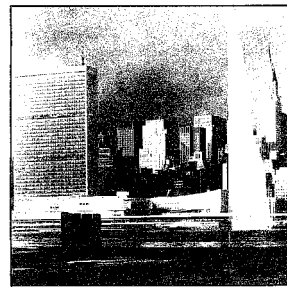
Additional candidates for positions on ASA Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees still have until January to submit their petitions, supported by at least 50 voting members. The existing slate of candidates for these positions appeared in the December issue of *Footnotes*.

Since the open nominations process was adopted in 1974, there have been only two elections (1984 and 1985) in which no petition candidates have been added to the election slate. The March issue of *Footnotes* will contain biographical information on all candidates and election ballots will be mailed to the membership not later than May 15 as stipulated in the *By-laws*. □

Enjoy New York on Fewer Dollars a Day

by William Silverman

As A.J. Parkinson, the prominent Queens philosopher, once said, "Anyone who is bored in Manhattan is either dead or sinking fast." Although some ASA members may think of New York City as an unpleasant and overly expensive annual meeting site, this need not be so. This article will discuss strategies for visiting New York City that allow the intelligent visitor to minimize expenses and unpleasantness.



Entertainment

Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of New York City is the wide variety of things to do. Among the major diversions in the city are: Broadway theatre, Off-Broadway theatre, Off-Off Broadway theatre, modern dance, ballet, performing arts, popular movies, art films, opera, classical music, jazz, folk music, rock and pop music, art galler-

ies, museums, photography exhibits, professional sports, nightclubs, and comedy clubs. Hardly any other city can offer such a wide range of activities.



Photo by Nancy D'Antonio

So much goes on that the city has a small industry devoted to the publication of events calendars. The most accessible of these calendars of activities are four weekly publications: *The New Yorker* magazine, *New York* magazine, *The Village Voice*, and the "Arts and Leisure" Section (sections 2 and 2A) of the Sunday *New York Times*. Since these professionally compiled listings are available, it is not necessary to compile a partial list for publication in *Footnotes*. Visitors to NYC should pick up one of these weekly publications, examine the listings, and decide what is of most interest to them.

Broadway theatre is the most distinctive leisure time activity available in NYC. Visitors need not worry that they will be unable to get tickets. Only the

very most popular Broadway shows sell out all their tickets. Tickets to all other shows are available. A visitor need only go up to the box office and ask what is available to get tickets. Since Broadway theatres are located close to each other it is easy for visitors to walk from theatre to theatre until they find what they want.

An even more convenient way to get tickets for Broadway and Off-Broadway shows is through the "TKTS Booth" which is located at the north end of Times Square, on 47th Street between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, six and a half blocks from the New York Hilton Hotel. The TKTS Booth sells half price tickets to shows. Imagine, a \$40 ticket for \$20 plus \$1.25 service charge! The bulletin board at the TKTS Booth announces which shows are available that day. Tickets are sold in the afternoon and early evening for performances that will take place on the evening of the same day. Matinee tickets go on sale in the morning of matinee days. Another TKTS Booth operates in Bryant Park.

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Election Correction

An error appeared in the December 1985 article, "Nominations for 1986 Elections." Edward W. Lehman, New York University, is the second of two nominees for District 6, Committee on Nominations. Edward C. Lehman had incorrectly been listed. Our apologies to both individuals. □

1986 New York Meetings: Update from the President

Further Highlights of the Emerging Program

This is a busy season for ASA Presidents. With the preliminary planning for the Program well along, hundreds of sessions must be negotiated and finalized. Competing demands must be adjudicated. Cooperative agreements with allied organizations must be worked out. Complex schedules for each day and for the program as a whole must be crafted as flawlessly as possible. Scarce meeting space must be allocated. And through it all, the integrity of our discipline must be closely guarded. An impossible task? Not for me, what with the unflinching support of a wise and experienced Program Committee together with the staff of the Executive Office.

My column this month will report on a few examples of Program developments which will not fully unfold until August 30-September 3, 1986, in New York City. Each mail brings something new and exciting, all contributing to the final shape of the Program.

Thematic Sessions. Social structure has long served as a central concept in sociology, but less attention has been paid

to people as they move through this structure. The theme for the 1986 meetings, "Social Structures and Human Lives," makes use of these related concepts in a wide range of contexts and problem areas which will be reflected in the Program as a whole. The plan is to schedule one Thematic Session in each time period of the conference, in order to avoid competition between them.

The multiple guises in which the program theme will emerge can be suggested by just two of the Thematic Sessions which have been formalized thus far. One session has been arranged by Beth Hess on "Social Structures, Gender, and the Extended Life Course." An array of presenters, from Samuel Preston on demography to Carroll Estes on policy, will approach the topic from a variety of perspectives. Quite a different aspect of changing social structures is embodied in another session, organized by Glen Elder, and entitled: "War Times and Human Lives: Historical and Sociological Perspectives." Participants, including sociologists and historians, will

discuss how life experiences were influenced by shifting social structures in the Civil War period and in World War II, both in this country and in Germany. Taken together, the Thematic Sessions, covering conceptual issues and substantive topics ranging from the economy to intimate relations, are bound to form a highly visible and important feature of the Program.

Distinguished Lectureships. I am particularly pleased to announce that two distinguished scholars from abroad, Paul Baltes and Lennart Levi, neither one a sociologist but both well-known to sociologists, have agreed to deliver formal lectures on topics of great sociological interest. Paul Baltes, currently a top officer at the Max Planck Institute in Berlin, will talk about the "Nature of Life-Course Development: Potentials and Limits." He is a leading authority in lifespan psychology and frequently finds himself in collaboration with sociologists. His series on this topic, edited with Orville G. Brim, Jr., is widely read

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Observing

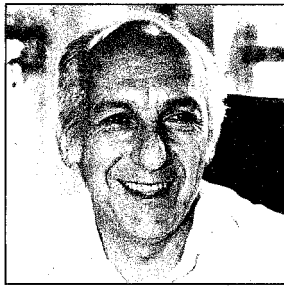
The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of COSSA was held in DC, December 16, 1985. A sense of the growing strength and influence of COSSA, and perhaps also of the economic uncertainty of the times could be read in the fact that 18 COSSA affiliates (other academic/professional social science associations) attended the morning open session, including sociologists Joan Aldous (National Council on Family Relations), Irwin Deutscher (North Central Sociological Association), and Matthew Snipp (Rural Sociological Society). Running throughout the day's discussion and talks was the question on the impact of Gramm-Rudman of funding of social research. More about that later.

David Jenness, COSSA's Executive Director, reviewed the year, pronouncing it a good one for COSSA, and noting especially the significant contribution made by the seminars and expert testimony given before Congressional committees to the strengthening of the public image of the social sciences.

The featured speaker of the morning was Dr. David Hamburg, President of the Carnegie Corporation of America. Hamburg, a medical scientist, had been instrumental in the publication of a 1982 book on Health and Behavior with Matilda White Riley, ASA's President. While he developed an exciting thesis on the relevance of the social sciences to contemporary society, I will limit my comment here to Hamburg's appreciation of the growing strength and respect enjoyed by COSSA on Capitol Hill and within the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He saw COSSA as vital to the efforts of the social sciences to protect their interests in the difficult days that lie ahead.

The luncheon speaker was Representative Doug Walgren, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Chair of the House sub-Committee on Science, Research, and Technology. Walgren, one of social sciences strongest friends in Congress, stressed the overriding importance of networks created between people at local and regional levels and senators and representatives in Congress. Members of Congress, said Walgren, appreciate having people who support them and communicate regularly with them. In essence, his plea to us was to form a nationwide network of colleagues sufficiently interested in the work of Congress to communicate regularly their interests and concerns. Developing a nation-wide interest group will be especially important in 1986, as Administration and Congress struggle to come to terms with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget legislation. Walgren warned that the greater danger for social science funding lies in our failure to establish effective networks to defend our interests as other lobbying groups surely will be doing.

The Reagan Administration may be expected to offer a budget to Congress with many programs simply eliminated, and with the Defense budget protected. What happens in Congress will depend on how effectively we can make our case, not simply through COSSA and its constituent members, but more importantly, through colleagues working in concert all over the country. Those on college-university campuses should seek to work with colleagues in the other sciences and humanities. If Congress is determined to make Gramm-Rudman work, with the military being cut equally with the other sectors of the



budget, our objective should do to insure that the cuts are equitable, that is, equally distributed.

The social sciences created COSSA in 1981 to fight the attempts of the Reagan Administration to eliminate funding for social research. COSSA has become a strong and effective organization. But Gramm-Rudman makes 1986 a year in some ways even more challenging than 1981. And this time we will need active network support across the disciplines.

You can help! Visit the office of your local representative or senator! Call their offices, make yourself known to them and their aides; make a financial contribution; help out in some way. Write letters. We cannot match the American Medical Association, or hundreds of business lobbyists in dollar terms; but we can more than match them in developing national networks of social scientists. We will be reminding and pleading with you throughout 1986. Call (202) 833-3410 or write to Carla Howery at the Executive Office if you would like to help us build a national network for the social sciences.—WVD/A □

Nominations Sought for ASA Awards

Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship

The ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship is an annual award honoring scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline. Nominations are open for the 1987 Award. The 1984 award was presented to Morris Janowitz; the 1985 award went to Reinhard Bendix. The recipient of the 1986 award will be announced in the Annual Program, with presentation of a certificate of recognition at the Annual Meeting in New York.

Members of ASA or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Edward Tiryakian, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706. The deadline for nominations for the 1987 award is March 1, 1986.

Other Award Reminders

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award. The 1986 award is given for a single work such as an article, monograph, or book published in the preceding three calendar years (1983-1985). Winner of the award will also be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. For more details on nominations see the announcement in November and December issues. Deadline is January 31. Send nominations to: Teresa A. Sullivan, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1088.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Nominations for the 1987 award should be made for outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology.

Nomination may recognize a career contribution, a specific product such as a text book, a course, or a teaching technique; the award may be given to an individual or collective actor. See November and December issues for more information. Deadline is February 15. Send nominations to: Richard J. Gelles, Office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. The 1987 nominee should represent prime hallmarks of accomplishment such as work that has served as a model for others in sociological practice, significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology, been widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impact, or stimulated significant research and scholarship. See the November issue for full details. Deadline is April 30. Send nominations to: Albert E. Gollin, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award. This biennial award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching and service to the community, or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in the tradition of these three Afro-American scholars. See the December issue for full details. Deadline is March 1. Send nominations to: Elizabeth Higginbotham, Department of Sociology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

The Jessie Bernard Award. This award is given in odd-numbered years. An announcement regarding nominations will appear in late 1986. □

ASA Launches New Effort in Professional Development

by Carla B. Howery

The ASA Council and Committee on Executive Office and Budget approved a proposal from the Committee on Sociological Practice for a new Assistant Executive Officer. The new sociologist will work with the Executive Officer to advance a Professional Development Program. She/he will begin work around July 1 and will devote half-time to a major initiative to open up the public and private sector job market for sociologists.

The Committee on Sociological Practice, chaired by Ruth Love, Bonneville Power Administration, worked for a year on a comprehensive action plan for the Association to serve the professional needs of its members in practice settings. The Committee recommended the creation of a staff position to consolidate efforts of the office to develop career materials, help departments update curricula, make connections with possible employers, and help un- and under-employed sociologists.

Love describes the issue this way: "The marketplace for sociologists is at an impasse. There is much sociological work occurring in many different settings but it is not labeled as such. Yet there are now many sociologists with BA, MA and PhD degrees who would like to be employed in capacities that allow them to use their sociological skills. We need to create a market in which

many types of employers will hire or contract with sociologists to meet work needs that can be served by our discipline."

The major activities of the new Assistant Executive Officer will be as follows:

- to work with all levels of government (federal, state, and local) as well as with labor and business organizations to inject sociology as appropriate preparation, at all degree levels, for certain jobs in those organizations.

- to work with the media to show the value of sociology to current social issues and to enhance the understanding of what work sociologists do.

- to cooperate with sociology departments to develop and improve curricula to prepare sociologists for a wider variety of work role.

- to promote contact between sociologists in academic and sociological practice settings, including possible job exchanges and internships.

The Professional Development Director will serve as a catalyst for ASA efforts to expand the job market for sociologists. Some employment projections show a more plentiful academic job market for sociologists around 1992. Jobs in sociological practice must also increase and the ASA is taking a leadership role in stimulating the awareness that sociological training is useful in government, business and industry. "When the job market is ready to absorb sociologists," says Love, "it is es-

sential that qualified sociologists be available to function effectively and efficiently in the work settings of business, industry, government and non-profit associations. It is also essential that these sociologists be able to compete for jobs against economists, MBAs, and marketing people who come from academic departments and professional schools where enculturation for success in the job market prevails."

ASA President Riley has appointed a search committee for the new position. The full job advertisement will appear in the February issue of *Footnotes* and in the *Employment Bulletin*, with a March 31 deadline for applications. □

ASA Members Respond to ACLS Survey

"Sociologists must love surveys," says Herbert C. Morton, Director of the Office of Scholarly Communication and Technology for the American Council of Learned Societies. He wrote the ASA Executive Office to thank our members for responding to the ACLS Survey of Scholars. ASA is the first society to exceed a 50 percent response rate. For those of you with surveys on your desk, please send them in and increase our good reputation. □

Salary Update: 1984-85 Figures for Academics

by Bettina J. Huber

The following report represents the second annual update on sociologists' salaries. Begun in 1983, these reports are well on the way to becoming a tradition. The 1984-85 salary figures reveal that average raises outstripped inflation for the fourth year in a row. Moreover, the figures suggest that sociologists' salaries are on a par with those in other disciplines.

The accompanying table summarizes the most recent salary data available to the Executive Office, as well as 1980-81 figures, presented for purposes of comparison. The latter were presented in an October 1983 *Footnotes* article on sociologists' salaries. In contrast to this earlier article, but similar to last year's update, the present discussion covers academic salaries only, since recent figures for practitioners are not readily available to the Executive Office.

The 1980-81 salary figures stem from National Research Council data and a survey of somewhat over 200 public institutions. The first three rows of 1984-85 data present average salary figures for all faculty from three different studies. The first is the AAUP's annual survey of academic salaries, which includes data from 2,059 institutions. The second is a survey carried out by John Minter Associates for the *Chronicle of Higher*

Education. The figures are based on the responses of a random sample of 1,866 faculty members weighted by discipline. The third survey is sponsored by the College and University Personnel Association and includes data on 451 private colleges and universities associated with the American Council on Education (ACE) and 272 public institutions belonging to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Since the last study provides salary figures by general and specific disciplinary categories, it is the source of the social science and sociology figures for 1984-85.

Comparing the three sets of faculty figures reveals considerable diversity across specific ranks. The divergences are not as pronounced as was the case in 1983-84 (see January 1985 issue of *Footnotes* for figures), but they are hardly trivial. This suggests that the accuracy of any given set of estimates is open to question and that it is appropriate to view each with skepticism. The ACE/AASCU estimates are noticeably lower than the AAUP estimates, which are based on the largest sample of institutions. It is possible, therefore, that the social science and sociology figures may be on the conservative side.

As it has for the last few years, the AAUP survey indicates that faculty at private institutions earn more than

those in public schools, while the ACE/AASCU survey shows equivalent salaries at the two institutional types. The *Chronicle* survey, in contrast, finds that, on the average, faculty at public institutions earn considerably more than those at private schools. This anomaly, which appeared in 1983-84 too, puts the accuracy of the *Chronicle* estimates in particular doubt.

When compared to the AASCU/ACE faculty estimates, sociology salaries appear roughly equivalent to those of other faculty. At the public level they are higher than social science salaries, and equivalent to those in other disciplines, while sociologists appear to lag behind others in private institutions. Within specific ranks, sociologists' salaries tend to be lower than those of all faculty, but are equivalent to, if not higher than, social science salaries.

Given the disparate data sources for the two time periods, little significance can be attached to the size of the percentage differences listed at the bottom of the table. In contrast to 1983-84, the figures appear to indicate that the salary gains of sociologists since 1980 are similar to those of other faculty. Although the percentage gains are lower for sociologists than for all faculty, the differences are not marked, except in the Instructor category. In large part, the clear differences noticeable in this small

group can be attributed to the divergent 1980-81 salaries of sociologists and all faculty. Thus, Instructors in general have made greater gains than the sociologists among them because they earned considerably less in 1980-81. The same applies to the divergent percentage differences in the last column of the table. That is, sociologists have made greater gains than all faculty because their salaries were lower in 1980-81.

The percentage gains among sociologists are equivalent at all ranks, while among faculty in general Assistant Professors have made greater salary gains than faculty at other ranks. This pattern is similar to that observed last year, where Full Professors made the greatest gains among sociologists, in contrast to Assistant Professors among all faculty. These findings suggest that the salary gains of Assistant Professors employed by sociology departments have not kept pace with those of their counterparts in other departments.

The three salary surveys discussed above give rise to the conclusion that faculty salary raises outstripped inflation during 1984-85. This represents the fourth straight year in which this has occurred. Last year's figures suggested that sociologists were not participating fully in these gains, but the more recent figures presented here do not support this conclusion. There are two possible explanations for the divergence between the 1983-84 and 1984-85 figures. One possibility is that sociologists made unusual gains during 1984-85, but the data do not tend to confirm this. Between 1983-84 and 1984-85 sociologists' salaries rose by 9.5%, while those of all faculty rose by 9.7%. The other possibility is that the differences are due to flaws in the data. Given the lack of consistency between various surveys this appears to be the more plausible explanation. Moreover, it seems that the AASCU/ACE estimates are better for 1984-85 than they were for 1983-84, which implies that salary gains among sociologists are similar to those for other faculty. Any firm conclusion about this matter will have to await next year's data, however. □

Average Faculty* Salary by Academic Rank

Year and Group	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total
1980-81:					
All Faculty ¹	\$30,800	\$24,000	\$19,300	\$14,200	\$25,200
Social Sciences ²	30,900	23,900	19,100	—	24,500
Sociology ²	30,958	24,612	20,116	16,374	24,319
1984-85:					
<i>All Faculty:</i>					
AAUP Survey: ³					
Public	39,640	30,210	25,020	19,530	31,240
Private	44,130	30,930	25,040	18,990	32,950
<i>Chronicle Survey:⁴</i>					
Public	36,700	29,000	24,400	—	31,500
Private	33,700	25,500	21,600	—	27,000
<i>AASCU/ACE Survey:⁵</i>					
Public	36,840	29,329	24,439	19,656	29,343
Private	37,715	28,431	23,253	18,386	29,005
<i>Social Sciences:⁶</i>					
Public	34,393	28,091	23,190	17,851	28,156
Private	40,757	27,587	23,070	16,051	30,118
<i>Sociology:⁷</i>					
Public	36,048	28,668	23,665	18,937	29,383
Private	36,077	26,617	21,479	17,737	27,124
Percentage Differences (1981-84):**					
All Faculty	20.8	20.7	24.1	34.7	15.9
Social Sciences	19.8	16.7	21.2	—	18.2
Sociology	16.4	16.5	17.6	15.7	20.8

*All figures for 1984-85 represent nine- and ten-month salaries, with the exception of those for the AAUP and *Chronicle* surveys. They represent nine-month salaries. All 1980-81 figures represent nine-month salaries.

**Where necessary, the private and public institution salary figures for 1984-85 were averaged prior to computing percentage differences. In the case of the overall faculty salary figures for 1984-85, only the ACE/AASCU figures were used in computing percentage differences. In the case of sociology, the 1984-85 public institution figures were compared with the 1980-81 figures, since the latter are based on a survey of 204 public colleges and universities.

Data Sources:

¹Table B-20 in National Science Foundation, 1982. *Characteristics of Doctoral Scientists in the United States: 1981*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printer.

²Sample of 204 public four-year colleges and universities discussed in "New Professors' Pay Varies as Much as \$5,800 at State Colleges." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 25 (October 6, 1982): 29.

³Table 3 in W. Lee Hansen, 1985. "Starting the Upward Climb?: The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 1984-85." *Academe* 71 (March-April).

⁴Survey conducted for *Chronicle of Higher Education* by John Minter Associates. See Jean Evangelouf. 1984. "Enrollments Stable This Fall; Faculty Salaries Up 7 Pct., Outpacing Inflation Rate." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 29 (December 12): 1,2A.

⁵Survey sponsored by the College and University Personnel Association. See Jean Evangelouf. 1985. "Higher Salaries Go to Professors in Faculty Unions." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 30 (May 1): 1,30.

Materials Sought For Liberal Arts Monograph

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is preparing a short monograph on *Teaching Sociology in the Liberal Arts College*, to be edited by Ray DeVries. He is interested in collecting: published pieces focusing on the issue; brief comments on the joys and sorrows, the problems and potentials of sociology in the liberal arts setting; syllabi which reflect a liberal-arts emphasis; suggestions and ideas on how sociology fits into the mission of the liberal arts institution; information regarding "measures of outcome" (i.e., comparisons of the preparation of sociology majors from liberal arts schools versus those trained in other settings). Please send all materials to: Ray DeVries, Department of Sociology, Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA 93108. □

Two Conferences at Wingspread Focus on Teaching

The Johnson Wax Foundation acquired the home of the Johnson family, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The home and grounds, called Wingspread, is located outside Racine, WI. It is now used as a conference facility for special events sponsored by the Foundation. The Johnson Foundation is devoted primarily to supporting conferences at Wingspread in one of four areas: advancement of international understanding, enhancement of educational excellence, improvement of the human environment, and promotion of cultural and intellectual development.

In recent months, three conferences involving sociologists have been held at Wingspread. The two on education are described here. The third conference, on women's studies, will be covered in February *Footnotes*.

Reflections on the Wingspread Conference on Teaching

by Catherine White Berheide
Skidmore College

In February, I received from Hans Mauksch a letter inviting me to become a member of the American Sociological Association Teaching Resources Group (TRG) and to attend my first TRG conference. Since I had moved from attending teaching workshops to giving them and from using the resources of the Teaching Services Program to helping to create them, I felt that it was probably time to become a member of the TRG. The TRG is a volunteer group whose members serve as staff for ASA teaching workshops and for the departmental

visitation program that, upon request, provides resource teams to sociology departments.

Aided by support from the Johnson Foundation and the American Sociological Association, the Teaching Resources Group held a Wingspread Conference on Postsecondary Instructional Improvement, beginning on the evening of June 8 at the Sheraton Racine Hotel and continuing on June 9-11, 1985, at the Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, WI. The Johnson Foundation decided that it was especially timely, given the current concern with undergraduate education, for the ASA Teaching Resources Group to meet to summarize what it had learned in its 10 years of existence in order that its experience could be passed on to other groups and other disciplines.

There were four conference objectives. The first was the introduction of the new Field Coordinator, Bill Ewens, and the new TRG workshop and departmental visitation structure. The second was the renewal and updating of the teaching skills of old TRG members. The third was the orientation and training of new members. The second and third objectives were met simultaneously during the plenary sessions when old TRG members who had acquired particular expertise conducted mini-workshops for us. Ted Wagenaar provided an outline of the knowledge, concepts, and literature basic to faculty development. Dean Dorn described the nuts and bolts of how to organize and conduct a workshop. Jeanne Ballantine and Tuck Green discussed how to provide consultation, evaluation, and feedback to departments. Reece McGee and Vanetta D'Andrea compared lecturing and discussion as teaching methods. These plenaries were at once exhilarating and frightening because the models of teaching excellence presented by TRG staff, while inspiring, were overwhelming. It was heartening to see how far we have come in 10 years and disheartening to see how far we have yet to go in promoting teaching excellence within our discipline.

These plenary sessions were interspersed between the work sessions of the two Topical Development Groups to which each participant belonged. Topical Development Groups were devoted to the fourth and primary objective of the Wingspread Conference, which was to begin work on a manual outlining how to organize workshops and departmental visits. Each group was charged with producing a summary of information and guidelines on one topic. The topics assigned to A Groups were applicable to a teaching services program regardless of discipline, and those assigned to B Groups were specifically applicable to sociology. This manual is to be a vehicle by which current TRG members may convey to future TRG members and to similar groups in other disciplines the experience, knowledge, and techniques that they have gained over the last 10 years. Thus, this manual should provide generic models for those interested in improving the conditions and quality of postsecondary instruction regardless of discipline or institution, as well as models specifically designed for a sociological audience.

Wingspread, the last and largest

"prairie house" designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, serves as a secluded, informal setting for conferences. We were provided with bicycles to explore the estate, and at the Sheraton we had an indoor swimming pool, sauna, and whirlpool available to us. Unfortunately, we had relatively little time to indulge in such pursuits. Hans advertised the conference schedule as a demanding one in accordance with TRG tradition. Being a newcomer, I did not realize what an understatement that would prove to be. We worked 12-hour days, with Wingspread employees ringing bells to remind us that it was time to take a break for coffee or meals. This imposed a discipline upon the length of our discussions which they otherwise might not have had! After meals, Henry Halstead, Vice President of the Johnson Foundation, regaled us with stories about Wingspread, including one about the time when the windows in the roof were leaking and the rain was dripping directly onto Hibbard Johnson's head. Without moving from his seat, Johnson phoned Wright and explained the situation. Wright told Johnson the remedy was to move his chair.

In short, the setting was lovely, the food elegant, the accommodations luxurious, the company lively, and the discussions intellectually exciting. Despite the killing pace, the three days passed all too quickly. I experienced culture shock when I returned home to discover that at my house I did not have a staff to take care of meals and other household chores. I have fond memories both of the service we received and the group's good spirits.

Highlights of the conference include the amusing reminiscences on the first evening of TRG's beginning at such sites as the "Roachway" Motel and John Schnabel's closing assessment of the state of the art of teaching—"go in anxiety." In addition to all the work, we had fun getting to know one another. My experiences at Wingspread confirmed my earlier impressions that the ASA members who are involved in the various teaching services programs welcome with open arms anyone who shares their interest in the improvement of undergraduate education whether that sociologist teaches at a community college or a research university, in a large city or in the hinterlands. When the same relatively small group of people spends 12 hours a day together for three days, you develop friendships that continue beyond the short duration of the workshop or conference to form a supportive network. The friends I have made at teaching workshops and at this conference have been renewed at succeeding sociology meetings. If you are looking for an open and vital group committed to the improvement of instruction in sociology, come to an event sponsored by the ASA Teaching Services Program or the Section on Undergraduate Education. I think you will find it as rewarding as I have. □

National Conference on Higher Education

by Theodore C. Wagenaar
Miami University (Ohio)

A national conference on "The Improvement of Undergraduate Education" was recently held at Wingspread. The conference was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, the Johnson Foundation, and several national higher education associations. The conference focused on several recent national reports on the status of undergraduate education in America, with a particular emphasis on identifying action implications in the reports. In addition, several papers were commissioned for the conference. Over 70 people affiliated with various national higher education associations and colleges and universities attended. Two sociologists were invited, Zelda Gamson of the University of Michigan and Theodore Wagenaar of Miami University (Ohio).

The reports collectively address several issues, including incoherent curricula, a lack of rigor in course and degree standards, inadequate methods for assessing student progress, and the lack of agreement on the knowledge and skills to be emphasized. The reports call for renewed attention to developing and rewarding undergraduate teaching and emphasize the centrality of faculty involvement in the process of change. Increasing student involvement in learning is a major goal. Gamson coauthored *Involvement in Learning*, a report issued by the National Institute of Education.

Ernest Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, began the conference with a preview of his forthcoming book, *College: The Undergraduate Experience*. The study included interviews with admissions officers, faculty, administrators, and students. It addresses several issues. Regarding admissions, over 90 percent of schools admit over half of all applicants, and the average minimal SAT score of 740 has made it "an almost inconsequential factor." About 40 percent of the students said that they wished they had attended a more prestigious school. Regarding the academic preparation of new students, two-thirds of the faculty noted that they spend too much time teaching what should have been taught in high school, and over one-third of the students say that they are repeating high school courses.

Regarding the teaching-versus-research dilemma, Boyer noted that two-thirds of the faculty reported that their main interests involve teaching. Over half have not published a book and 28 percent are not engaged in research. One-third say that the American higher education system would be improved if tenure were abolished. Boyer noted that the results reflect "a growing restlessness regarding the myth of research" and that institutions need to reexamine the reward structure. Regarding general education, student interest has increased only half as much as the interest shown by administrators and faculty. While nearly all faculty and administrators are committed to general education, only half of the students are. Only 30 percent of the students agree that general education courses are generally taught by the best faculty.

Finally, Boyer shared some results on the commitments of faculty. Three-fourths note that their discipline is very important. However, the percentages of faculty rating as important their departments, colleges/universities, and national associations are 39 percent, 28 percent, and 14 percent respectively. One-third agree that "my department is autocratic" and two-thirds agree that "my institution is autocratic." While only 9 percent feel that they cannot influence policies in their departments, 44 percent feel that they cannot influence policies in their institutions. In fact, two-thirds describe their relationships with their institutions as fair or poor. Boyer noted that the results "reflect a weakening of commitment and a lack of attention to governance." Among the observations noted by Boyer are the following: institutions need to be honest in examining the fissures within, faculty interest in teaching should be nurtured, institutions need to clarify the goals of general education, careerism need not compromise general education, and institutions need to reestablish a sense of community, particularly between faculty and administrators.

The sociologists presented the session on pedagogy. Gamson stressed the importance of faculty involvement in pedagogical and curricular issues and noted that the curriculum is a collective statement of faculty views. She noted the lack of curricular assessment, due to

Open Forum

Why Neofunctionalism? Two Responses to Page

In 1975, at an ASA session entitled "The State of Contemporary Theory," Stephen Warner, playing on a slogan of the youth culture, declared, "there are no functionalists under thirty!" The remark drew a loud, appreciative laugh from the crowd. It seemed to draw a line in the shifting sand of theoretical time, dividing one era from another.

One decade later, Charles Page (1985) has sent an SOS to *Footnotes* entitled "On Neofunctionalism." He feels compelled to warn his colleagues, "we may now face a mounting neofunctionalism." Rather defensively, I think, he declares that while "theoretical substance" can certainly be found in neofunctionalist work, "some of us at least will seek [it] elsewhere" as well (original italics). Written off as dead and buried only ten years before, functionalism is now, according to this wise old observer of the sociological scene, a mounting movement against which sociologists must be constrained. Can one conceive of a more incredible reversal in theoretical fortunes than this?

Page has tried to attribute this movement—the sarcasm indicates, none too subtly, that he is on the "elsewhere" side—largely to the influence of my work: it is "a movement allegedly anchored in the work of Alexander." My own writing, however, merely seems to have crystallized a development that is surprisingly wide and deep. Sociologists of varied interests and in diverse countries have begun to respond to the anti-

functionalist critique not by reasserting Parsonian orthodoxy, the reflective response of earlier loyalists, but by developing original permutations, and of-fer far-reaching revisions, of earlier functionalist work.

The recent volume I edited called *Neofunctionalism* (Alexander 1985)—based on a miniconference sponsored by the Theory Section at the 1984 ASA meetings—is filled with provocative work by younger theorists. Alongside critical reappraisals by Smelser, Eisenstadt, and Barber, these essays by Colomy, Gould, Lechner, Munch, Prager, Rossi, and Scullilli respond sharply to the ideological and epistemological attacks that were leveled at the orthodox tradition. They do so, however, from a multidimensional perspective that seeks to overcome the idealist strains in Parsons' earlier work and from an implicit perspective of ideological critique which seeks unmistakably to push functionalism to the left. Moreover, while defending the basic precepts of systems theory, these theorists are centrally concerned with power and conflict and with the open, indeterminate quality that contingent interaction reveals.

The contributions to *Neofunctionalism*, however, give only a first indication of the theoretical movement now under way. The impressive revival of sociological theory in Germany—in the work, for example, of Habermas, Luhmann, Schluchter, and Munch—is due in no small part to the Germans' revival, re-

sion, and incorporation of key segments of Parsonian work (Alexander 1984). That neofunctionalism has begun to emerge throughout Western sociology is documented by Scullilli and Gerstein (1985) in their recent article in the *Annual Review of Sociology*, which describes the dramatic revival of functionalist interpretation, theory, and empirical work.

It seems clear then that Page is right, at least in part. He has sensed a change in the theoretical scene, even if he is a little vague about what it might be. The Parsonian legacy, if not Parsons' original theory, has begun to be reconstructed. We are witnessing today the emergence of neofunctionalism, not functionalism exactly, but a family relation.

This development could not have come at a more opportune time, because sociological theory is entering a new and important phase. In the post-war period, European theory was diminished and Parsons' structural-functional approach held the day. In the 1960s there developed the challenges to Parsons' hegemony that became the major traditions in the second, post-Parsonian period, constructivist and logico-deductive trends, new waves of micro-theorizing, and the reemergence of macro-structuralist approaches. The polarization that defined these first two periods has come to an end. We are in the beginning of a third phase that has a much less clearly defined character.

The post-Parsonian traditions continue to develop; European theories such as symbolic structuralism, Marxism, and critical theory have emerged as significant movements; classical traditions such as the Weberian, Durkheimian, and Utilitarian are being recast as well. It is as part of this new, third phase that functionalism itself is being rethought and brought forward once again.

What will emerge from this period of theoretical ferment remains to be seen. That the movement to reappropriate Parsons in a neofunctionalist way is gaining momentum, however, there can be little doubt. Neofunctionalism is not simply old wine in a new bottle, but a different kind of brew.

Jeffrey C. Alexander
Member, Institute for Advance Study
Professor, UCLA

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Charles Page (*Footnotes*, October 1985) takes no risks calling for theoretical pluralism against Jeffrey Alexander's presumed efforts to reassert Talcott Parsons' hegemony. But Page's reaction is overdrawn and misplaced. In the first decades of this century, American sociologists treated relativism as a virtue. This became elevated in status by the reception of Weber's work and Mannheim's sociology of knowledge. Moreover, it remains assumed that relativism is a virtue, or that it contributes to tolerance and civility in contemporary sociology.

With these assumptions today secured from reasoned argument, Page simply asserts, with no need to offer evidence or argument, that the pre-eminence of a particular theoretical approach or framework of concepts must result in dogmatism and arbitrariness. He may be assured that readers will casually accept his opting for openness and diversity, whereas Alexander must be proposing rigidity and a coming theoretical disciplining—regardless of how vaguely Page portrays Alexander's project.

Indeed, to draw a contrast to his sense of what Alexander is doing, Page reviews the talk of the 1940s and 1950s about "the functional approach." To no surprise, by Page's account, functionalism was then unthreatening. It was reducible to the crudest perspectivism and relativism. Functionalism's dominance was possible because its "method" was perceived to be consistent with just about anything being done in sociology. Page finds comfort in this, and a lesson with which to instruct Alexander.

And yet I have no quarrel with his account, as far as it goes. That is, very

many of Parsons' students and exegetes during that period simply reified his most important analytical distinctions. They then undertook comparative empirical research in "modernization" that in fact was narrow-minded, American-centered, and simply inconsistent with a great deal of the empirical evidence found not only in the Third World but in the West as well.

But Parsons himself was committed to doing far more than supporting relativism either in empirical research or in concept-formation. He insisted that the discipline's "virtue" of tolerance, based simply on its acceding to relativism, was a major obstacle to advances in the accumulation of social scientific knowledge. As a young Turk in the 1920s and 1930s, Parsons saw relativism as a self-serving tack taken by the American mainstream that permitted it to avoid addressing hard epistemological questions (for example, Whitehead's fallacy of misplaced concreteness). Because he refused to adopt the discipline's most fundamental point of departure (and, to be sure, because he was horribly untalented in editing his own work), he was routinely misread. Stop to consider, for instance, whether you remember lectures in graduate school addressing Parsons' project as an attempt to overcome conceptual relativism in social science and normative relativism in social life?

As contemporary neo-Marxists succumb to relativism in making peace with career paths in the academy, little (if anything) remains radical, conflict-oriented in their works. By contrast, precisely because Parsons directly took on the problem of relativism, there is little that is conservative or consensus-oriented in his social theory. By reject-

ing outright the virtue underlying the American mainstream, Parsons' works contain an irreducible critical edge that Marxism has lost (if it had ever possessed). Yet, Page's fears of hegemony remain misplaced.

Parsons recognized in the 1920s and 1930s, as did theorists as diverse as Edmund Husserl and the first generation of the Frankfurt School, that normative relativism leads to nihilism in social life and that conceptual relativism leads to piecemeal research and subtle ideological assumptions in social science that may be insulated from methodical questioning. In Parsons' terms, relativism in social life leads first to "entropy" or normative breakdown under the pressures of modernization, and then it provides an opportunity for bureaucratic-authoritarianism as elites simply impose social order rather than continuing efforts to institute or to maintain genuine social integration. He recognized, as did others of his generation, that Marxism has no practicable response to the pressures of bureaucratic-authoritarianism in modern life. For this reason (among many others) Marxism fails not only to be radical, but it houses a living museum of theoretical prescriptions that are dead-ends in theory and dangerous disappointments in practice.

If the next debate over Parsons' ideas is as unsophisticated as that of the 1940s and 1950s in the United States, Parsons' hegemony will not be the issue that should concern Page. The issue will be Parsons' complete demise, and the hegemony of relativism. Jeff Alexander and other colleagues (Richard Munch, Paul Colomy, Frank Lechner, Dean Gerstein and others) are interested in seeing that Parsons is reconsidered, but

this time in a sophisticated and critical way. Alexander's four volume *Theoretical Logic in Sociology* is the most compelling work in theory written by an American since Parsons' *The Structure of Social Action* and Merton's *Social Theory and Social Structure*.

In my view, the first steps taken today in reconsidering Parsons' ideas have already transcended the earlier "debate." Moreover, because it challenges the complacency of contemporary Weberians and Marxists, that first step already establishes a "neofunctionalism." Jeff Alexander in particular is taking great risks in putting the issues bluntly before the profession at this time. If a journal and a series of books is his means of doing so, why should it matter to those who consider relativism a virtue? The reader should compare that question to Page's concluding sentence.

David Scullilli
Visiting Assistant Professor
Georgetown University □

1986 Directory Begins Production

The Executive Office has begun production on the 1986 edition of the *Directory of Members*. Although 1985 non-renewed members, as well as current 1986 members, will be listed, the information contained in the *Directory* is compiled from the computerized membership records. Therefore, in order to assure that the information listed is a current and correct as possible, your membership renewal must be received by the Executive Office no later than January 15, 1986. □

Open Forum

Looking Backward and Forward

Perhaps one who entered the field of sociology as a graduate student in 1929 may be permitted to reminisce a bit. The backward glance will be brief, not garrulous. It will be followed by a few remarks concerning the near future.

First, some general observations. The profession of sociology is an institutionalized structure more or less integral to the larger society in which it functions. It has its traditions, rituals, patterns of conformity, leadership, stratification, and other characteristics of such social units. Our leading members tend to believe in the system in which they have succeeded (though there are exceptions). Those of lesser stature are influenced by this positive thinking, especially since outstanding scholars serve as teachers at the highly rated universities for the upcoming generation of graduate students. Thus, the whole process seems to promote a conservative outlook in the profession with regard to the nature and purposes of scholarship.

When I began graduate study, sociology was indeed a fledgling. Yet significant research had already been done in this country, especially at the University of Chicago, and prospects for the future looked bright. The new field appealed to many idealistic youths who believed (or wanted to believe during the years of the Great Depression) that sociological knowledge would help to provide the public enlightenment upon which rational programs of social reform would be based. Never mind the old moral traditions. Forget the ideological passions of old-line reformers who generated more heat than light. Informed intelligence was the true hope of democracy and the social sciences were beginning to lay the foundations of that intelligence. At least this was the long-range hope of many students in the 1930s; fostered by youthful enthusiasm it was indeed heady stuff.

Yet during these same years the emphasis in graduate instruction was on an objectivity that frowned upon evaluations of social events. This non-evaluative orientation was a reaction against the moralistic approach to social problems. Only by disciplined value-free thought would sociology develop into a science of society. Possibly at a much later time the sociologist might offer modest contributions to decisions concerning social policy; but during the early stages of the new field, strict detachment was required. This was the conventional wisdom of professors in graduate departments.

Five decades later the hopes of the young idealists of the thirties remain unfulfilled. Sociological knowledge has enlightened many, to be sure, but it has had little impact upon the policy decisions that citizens and their leaders must make in the on-going dilemmas of human affairs.

In recent years the complex issues involved in developing policy-related types of research have been analyzed in a number of publications. I shall not attempt to cite a bibliography; anyone who has followed developments in the field is aware of a heightened consciousness regarding the potential importance of Sociology (and other social sciences) to issues of social policy. Indeed, centers or institutes of policy research have been established by universities and by independent agencies. *Footnotes* (May

1984) has described a 30-month national study that is being conducted under the aegis of the National Research Council in order to "identify research opportunities in the behavioral and social sciences that are likely to produce scientific or practical payoffs in the decade 1986-1995 if increased federal support is invested in them." (Italics added)

Yet the institution of sociology will probably change ever so slowly. We still bear a resemblance to those cults that flourish in isolation from the mainstream of social life. It is much easier for us to talk to one another and write for one another. Scholarly publications are couched in a language that discourages policy makers from reading them. Moreover, while many research projects do contribute to policy decisions by investigating and interpreting the facts of the case, they fail to address further questions related to policy-making processes.

In spite of these obstacles, I continue to hope that the remaining years of this century will show an expansion of policy-related research in all of its dimensions. This trend would mark a decline in the detached, knowledge-for-its-own-sake type of scholarship so prevalent today in graduate schools and academic publications. It would also encourage the rise to prominence of a new breed of scholars whose work might contribute more directly to the public good.

Claude C. Bowman
Professor Emeritus
Temple University □

Annual Meeting Space Requests: Other Groups

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the 1986 Annual Meeting in New York City should submit requests before March 1, 1986. Space requested after that date cannot be assured. Rooms are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the unlikely 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 have been categorized as follows: (1) Small groups requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a special aspect of sociology will be allocated one two-hour time slot from 6:30-8:30 p.m. on one of the first four evenings of the meeting (Saturday-Tuesday). The topic to be discussed should be clearly stated. (2) Groups or organizations wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a religious, political, or special interest nature are required to submit a petition containing the signatures of 10 ASA members who support the request. These groups will be assigned one two-hour time period from 8:30-10:30 p.m. on Sunday night. No plenary session or social functions have been planned for this evening. (3) Those groups or organizations wishing to hold cocktail parties, dinners, or other social gathering should also submit requests for space at this time.

All requests should be forwarded to Janet Astner at the ASA Executive Office. □

Goodman, Sullivan, Gutman Win Major Awards

Congratulations to Leo A. Goodman, Teresa Sullivan, and Robert Gutman for recent awards for very different types of achievements.

At the 1985 annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Leo A. Goodman was awarded the Samuel S. Wilkes Memorial Medal, the highest honor given by the Association. Goodman was recognized for "major and significant contributions to theoretical statistics and to the development of statistical methods in many areas of application, particularly in the social sciences; for substantive advances in the use of log-linear models for discrete data; for a prodigious literature output that has guided and stimulated many scientists; and for contributions to professional societies and government programs over many years." Leo Goodman is currently the Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service Professor of Statistics and Sociology at the University of Chicago, and a Research Associate at the Population Research Center of the University.

At the University of Texas, Teresa Sullivan is the 1985 recipient of the Liberal Arts Student Council Teaching Award. She teaches introductory sociology and Population and Society at the lower division level, and specializes in

upper division courses in Population Problems and Occupations and Professions. Students voted for Sullivan in recognition of her creative approach to teaching sociology, including special projects outside of the classroom to test and experience sociological concepts such as deviant behavior, bureaucratic organizations, or conformity. Sullivan is active in the campus Center for Teacher Effectiveness and teaches a course about syllabus construction.

Robert Gutman, Rutgers University, is the first sociologist to win the Environmental Design Research Association annual award. Gutman was identified "as one of the first sociologists interested in the field of environmental design research...His anthology, *People and Buildings*, was an early milestone and presented a broad overview of the field. His thoughtful consideration of a better life through a more supportive environment is a clear denial of the design-research 'gap.'" In accepting his award, Gutman highlighted the importance of his training in sociology. He described the development of environmental sociology and the sociology of design as two streams of work within the discipline that have informed the work of colleagues in other disciplines. □

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a reluctance on the part of administrators to locate funds for assessment and to professional autonomy concerns. She reviewed approaches to curricular improvement and emphasized faculty development and efforts within individual disciplines. I then described the ASA Teaching Projects, with their emphases on curriculum, teacher development, and institutional contexts. I argued the importance of examining the teaching-learning process within larger social-psychological, institutional, and cultural contexts, and noted major goals of changing the normative climate for teaching and bringing about multilevel structural change. I emphasized the importance of working through national associations and described how the Projects' goals and activities have been institutionalized within the ASA.

Near the end of the conference, participants joined discussion groups to identify the most necessary action implications at each level. Gamson headed the faculty discussion group. Several ideas emerged regarding institutions of higher education, including the importance of reducing faculty insularity, the role of faculty in identifying the skills that should be acquired in their institutions, the importance of creating a positive climate for academic concerns, accreditation concerns, and the importance of focusing on the student through improved advising and other strategies. Issues pertaining to national associations, governmental agencies, and foundations included their role in developing an information base, the need to clarify the role of states regarding undergraduate education, the need to foster better relationships between professional and liberal arts faculty, and

the need for more collaboration with institutions of higher education in setting the nation's social agenda.

Several other topics were also addressed. Howard R. Bowen provided cost estimates for the recommendations made in the reports. Key officials of Hampshire College, Evergreen State College, and Brooklyn College presented case studies of change at their schools. Frank Newman, President of the Education Commission of the States, discussed the roles for state and regional policy makers. He noted that state officials are becoming increasingly involved in higher education due to the lack of action taken by the institutions themselves and due to such external factors as the national reports; this concern is also an extension of states' heightened interest in elementary-secondary education. He also noted that increased state funding often follows increased state level involvement.

We observed that sociologists may have an edge in responding to the national reports, given their emphasis on analyzing social and organizational change within structural contexts and the substantial progress already made by the ASA regarding teaching, curriculum, and institutional change. The analytical and institution-building approaches to improving teaching and curricula found in the ASA Teaching Projects are now reflected in the reports. Zelda and I encourage sociology colleagues at all types of institutions to become actively involved in discussing the reports, identifying institution-specific implications, and applying their sociological expertise to the issues. "Sociologists individually, as well as the ASA, have a lot to offer those interested in improving undergraduate education," concludes Gamson. □

Teaching

Professional Socialization Among Undergraduate Sociology Students

by Barbara R. Keating, Mankato State University

Professional socialization in sociology (or any discipline) requires more than the knowledge and skills learned in the classroom. Information about the discipline and the profession as well as the internalization of the attitudes and values of sociology often come from participation in professional activities and interaction with sociologists. Although graduate training generally encourages some form of professional participation and assistantships provide the opportunity for interaction and experience, many departments fail to provide similar structured opportunities for undergraduates.

As college enrollments decline, particularly those in the social sciences, our departments need to become more aware of the professionalization opportunities available to the undergraduate students. More than ever, the undergraduate experience needs to be directly applicable to students' future plans, whether those plans include graduate school, other professional training, or entrance into the job market with a BA or a BS in Sociology. We need to investigate the potential sources of such professional socialization. Our departments should then incorporate these experiences into the educational careers of our students.

We may classify such opportunities according to the means by which they can be realized. I outline the various possibilities as being course-related, department-related, and discipline-related.

Course-Related Opportunities

Course-related opportunities may include senior seminars, independent studies, research experiences, internships and practicums, senior comps, theses, or honors papers. A senior or professional seminar offered or required as a course may provide a formal introduction to the profession of sociology, graduate schools, career paths, and professional associations.

Independent studies can serve as a professional-protege relationship. For example, two of my students earned independent study credits by working on and co-presenting a panel discussion with me at a conference. Not only did they learn as they researched the topic, but they also made their first professional presentation that will be listed on their vitae and graduate school applications.

Course work, especially in methods or statistics, can include secondary analyses using an instructor's data sets. Students gain practical experience and can submit their papers for student competitions or publication. Other course work may include volunteer work with agencies or projects with businesses. Students gain both the real-life experience and possible job contacts.

Internships and practicums expand those opportunities. Students get academic credit, enjoy on-the-job training, and can sometimes earn some money at the same time. Students frequently report their internship or practicum experience to be stimulating, eye-opening, and invaluable. They also provide work

practice, making the student more competitive in a tight job market.

Senior comps, theses, or honors papers may serve a variety of functions. Preparation for and writing of comprehensive exams may provide a general overview of the discipline or a specialization. They also serve as a measure of the efficacy of the undergraduate program. Senior theses or graduate honors papers frequently involve a protege-type relationship and subsequent socialization. They can also provide the basis of a solid letter of recommendation.

Department-Related Opportunities

The department can provide valuable information and experiences to their undergraduate students, independent of course work. Department-sponsored undergraduate sociology associations can develop into cohesive, reference-group cohorts. Alpha Kappa Delta, for

those who qualify, is an international sociology honorary society. Membership can be beneficial to students if departments will provide a faculty advisor and encourage qualified students to join.

Undergraduate students desire information about their discipline and possible activities in which they can participate but seldom get the necessary information. Bulletin boards are frequently not kept up to date and are generally not read by students. Occasional newsletters are much more effective as a means of getting information to the students. Even just one newsletter per quarter or semester will generate interest in internships, paper competitions, professional conferences, etc. Encouragement, however, is still most effective when it comes from faculty on a one-to-one basis. I have found that students do have the interest and willingness to participate. They just need a little information and a lot of encouragement to do so.

Informal meetings with our undergraduate advisees can be stimulating and are much appreciated by the students. Small group settings allow for brainstorming and informal interaction. Such meetings need not be frequent or time-consuming. I had a small group of

interested advisees come to my house for a couple of hours one evening to talk about sociology, graduate schools, career paths, etc. It was enjoyable and the students found it to be helpful, thus I hope to have such gatherings once or twice a year.

Discipline-Related Opportunities

A variety of discipline-related opportunities may provide a valuable introduction to the profession of sociology. Professional meetings can include (undergraduate) student caucuses, roundtables, and paper sessions. Undergraduate symposiums, perhaps at the state level, may provide a stronger focus on undergraduate work and concerns. The ASA Honors Program is an excellent example of the use of professional meetings as a socialization experience for students. The regional associations may want to investigate it and develop similar opportunities.

Paper competitions teach our students the realities of paper revision and review. All of the students' papers to which we assign an A are likely candidates for such competitions. Departments can sponsor competitions encouraging the authors of the better papers to submit their (again revised)

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Taking Action for Undergraduate Student Participation

by Carla B. Howery

Keating's article gives a useful list of ways in which a department can help students become involved in the discipline and contribute to it. Here are some tangible suggestions:

1. Start a chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta. Write to AKD President Dr. Michael A. Malec, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 for information.
2. Alert your undergraduate honor students that they will once again have an opportunity to compete for cash prizes and publication of their work in *Sociological Inquiry*. Alpha Kappa Delta's third annual student competition hopes to attract papers, including original research or literature reviews, from a wide variety of subject areas.

The first-place author will win publication of his/her paper plus \$150. Second prize includes \$100 and possible publication (at the discretion of the SI editor). Third-place winners will receive \$50.

Students who are members of AKD are eligible to submit their entries either through their local chapters or directly to Prof. Candace Clark, Dept. of Sociology, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043. The deadline for all submissions is June 15, 1986. Winners will be announced the following September.

3. Look for similar paper competitions at state and regional meetings, e.g., the Midwest Sociological Society competition. The Noel P. Gist Essay Competition is open to students from the nine-state Midwest region and to others who are members of the Midwest Sociological Society. Graduate and undergraduate papers are judged in separate divisions with prizes in each division as follows: first prize—\$100, second prize—\$75, and third prize—\$25. Papers of high quality may be considered for publication in *The Sociological Quarterly*. For more information, contact: Professor Clyde W. Franklin, II, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 190 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

4. Encourage students to apply for the ASA Student Honors Program and a chance to attend the ASA Annual Meeting and study it. Write for applications and information to Dr. Burton Wright, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.

5. Use the videotape "Dimensions of Applied Sociology" to show a range of careers in sociological practice. The tape is available for purchase from Dr. Stephan Spitzer, Dept. of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Sciences Building, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

6. Write for ASA career booklets. "Embarking on a Career with a Sociology Major" is available for \$3 (or with a 15% discount on 10 or more copies). Single copies of "Careers in Sociology," "Majoring in Sociology," and "Career Possibilities for Sociology Graduates" are free.

7. Devote a departmental faculty meeting to the issue of advising. Purchase "Effective Advising in Sociology" by McKinney and McMillan, (\$5.50 from the ASA Teaching Resources Center) and map out ways to help students with course selection and career planning.

8. Use upper-division undergraduate students as teaching assistants in the introductory course or as tutors. Make sure they receive some training for these roles and meet with the supervising faculty member on a regular basis.

9. Encourage students to join professional organizations. ASA has a special student (subsidized) dues rate and a special application form. Distribute these forms to students and talk about the value of professional memberships. Give special students a membership as a gift when they graduate or complete an honors thesis.

10. Organize or attend a local undergraduate research conference. Below is a list of seven undergraduate conferences which will take place in the Spring 1986. Address inquiries to the contact person listed.

AKD Undergraduate Sociological Research Conference—Dr. Rodolfo Alvarez, Coordinator, Department of Sociology,

UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90025; (213) 825-1313. Information on deadlines not available at this time.

Annual Western Sociology/Anthropology Undergraduate Research Conference—Dr. Alma Garcia, Coordinator, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, CA 95053. Date of the conference is March 8, 1986. Deadline for papers is February 5.

Carolina Undergraduate Social Science Symposium—Dr. Ingram C. Parmley, Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Founders Hall, Francis Marion College, Florence, SC 29501; (803) 669-4121. Dates of conference are April 24-25, 1986. Deadline for papers/abstracts is April 1.

Eleventh Annual New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology—Dr. Nicholas Sofios, Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918; (401) 865-2516 or 2125. Conference will be held on April 12, 1986. Deadline for papers is January 13.

Miami Valley Student Research Symposium (to be held at Sinclair Community College, Wilmington, OH)—Dr. Daniel Gleason, Coordinator, Southern State University, Wilmington, OH; (513) 382-6645. Conference will be held in late March/early April. Deadline for papers not yet set.

Seventh Annual Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology Symposium (co-sponsored by the University of Central Arkansas and Hendrix College)—Dr. James R. Bruce, Department of Sociology, Hendrix College, Conway, AR 72032; (501) 329-6811, ext. 307; Dr. Elaine Fox, Department of Sociology, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72032; (501) 329-2931. Conference date is Friday, April 4, 1986, at Hendrix College. Deadline for abstracts of 200 words is March 17.

West Tennessee Undergraduate Sociological Symposium—Dr. Rodger Bates, Coordinator, Division of Social Sciences, Lambuth College, Jackson, TN 38301; (901) 427-1500. Dates of conference are March 13-14, 1986. Deadline for papers/abstracts is February 10. □

New York, from page 1

New York City contains so many museums that there are four museums within a short walk of the New York Hilton Hotel. The largest of them is the Museum of Modern Art (11 W. 53rd Street, only a half block from the convention hotel) which has recently reopened after a major expansion of its building. The new building provides more than twice as much space for display of the collection than was available in the old building. The Museum of Broadcasting (1 E. 53rd Street) is a great place for nostalgia trips; it shows video tapes of old, classic television programs. The Museum of American Folk Art (125 W. 55th Street) is of interest for both anthropological and artistic reasons. The IBM Gallery in the basement of the new IBM Building (Madison Avenue between 56th and 57th Streets) offers a variety of temporary exhibits.

Special Activities for Sociologists

Midtown Manhattan offers unrivaled opportunities for people watching, an activity which should be of interest to sociologists. The most comfortable places to watch the passing parade of humanity are the parks and plazas near the convention hotel: Fisher Park, across 54th Street from the Hilton; Paley Park, just east of Fifth Avenue on 53rd Street; the parks of Rockefeller Center, 50th Street west of Fifth Avenue; the plaza at the ground level of the new AT&T Building, Madison Avenue between 55th and 56th Streets; the series of plazas along Sixth Avenue from 48th Street to 53rd Street. If the weather is bad,

people watchers can go to the indoor park at the IBM Building (Madison Avenue between 56th and 57th Streets) or the atrium at Citicorp Center (53rd Street and Lexington Avenue).

Hard-nosed empiricists may want to play quantitative sociology games as they watch the passing parade. How many yuppies, pseudo-yuppies, quasi-yuppies, Europeans, punks, pseudo-punks, modern dancers, hustlers, and various other social types are seen during a 15-minute observation period? Soft-nosed empiricists may observe the mutual relations of tourists, punks, and yuppies as their social spaces intersect. Theorists may wish to ponder the "meaning of it all."

Less sedentary visitors may want to walk around the distinctive districts of Manhattan: Wall Street, Greenwich Village, Central Park, the United Nations enclave, the Fifth Avenue shopping area, Bloomingdale Country on Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue north of 58th Street, and Times Square. Visitors who prefer to do their exploring sitting down may want to take a bus tour of these districts. The Gray Line terminal is only two blocks from the hotel at Eighth Avenue and 53rd Street.

The architecture of midtown Manhattan offers much fodder for sociological iconography. Trump Tower (Fifth Avenue between 56th and 57th Streets) is an excellent example of nouveau riche glitz. Compare the more restrained, but adjacent, IBM and AT&T Buildings, built by established corporations.

Travel to New York City

New York City is a major airline hub for the Eastern United States. The mar-

ket for air travel to the three major New York City airports is extremely competitive. Lots of discount fares are available. Airline companies even engage in cutthroat competition, which is bad for their fiscal health but good for travelers. *Travelers to New York City should shop around for the lowest fare available to them.*

ASA members who live on the West Coast might find it most convenient to fly to Los Angeles and then pick up a \$99 flight to New York City on World Airlines or Continental Airlines. This routing might be cheaper than a direct flight from the nearest airport to New York. Westerners could go to Denver for a \$79 Continental Airlines or a \$99 Peoples Express flight. Middle Westerners should consider traveling via Chicago or St. Louis on Peoples Express for \$79 off peak or \$99 peak. Southerners can get the same \$79/\$99 deal via Peoples Express at Atlanta.

All of these fares were advertised during the month of November 1985. In the summer of 1986 different fares will be in effect. But the principle remains the same: people who shop around for low fares and odd routings can save themselves a bundle of money. Pay particular attention to discount airlines such as Peoples Express, Republic, World Airlines, and Continental Airlines.

Travel to the Hilton Hotel from Airports

Cab fares from the airports to Manhattan are off-the-wall expensive. But there are other ways to get into the city for less money. The simplest way to get to the hotel, recommended for handicapped people and people with lots of luggage, is the blue mini-bus operated

by Abbey's Transportation. Service from the airports directly to the New York Hilton operates at least once an hour. Fares are six dollars from LaGuardia Airport, nine dollars from JFK Airport, and eleven dollars from Newark Airport.

Less direct is the air-conditioned bus service offered by the Carey Transportation Company from LaGuardia Airport or Kennedy Airport to a drop-off point in front of Grand Central Station. Once at Grand Central Station, visitors can take a cab or a New York City bus to the hotel. One-way fare from LaGuardia to Manhattan is six dollars and from JFK Airport is eight dollars.

Cheapest of all is the service provided from Newark Airport by New Jersey Transit. Bus number 300 provides 24-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week service for a one-way fare of only four dollars. The bus drops passengers off at the Port Authority Bus Terminal. The trip from the Bus Terminal to the Hilton Hotel can be managed by walking, by cab, or via city bus.

Restaurants

Midtown Manhattan is generously supplied with restaurants in all imaginable price ranges. There are a bunch of restaurants within walking distance of the hotel where dinner is available for between five and ten dollars. A complete guide to low- and medium-priced restaurants will be included in ASA registration kits. □

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Minorities and Women

■ Information recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the proportion of Hispanic workers with some college education has increased. In 1985 nearly 25% of Hispanics had completed some college. The comparable figure for 1975 was less than 20%. Unfortunately, many fewer completed college, even in 1985. Only 11% of Hispanics have completed four or more years of college, compared to 15% of blacks and 26% of whites. As the proportion of college educated Hispanics has increased, the proportion not completing high school has decreased. It is 44% in 1985 compared to 34% in 1975. Despite this decline, the proportion of Hispanics with less than four years of high school remains considerably higher than the proportion of blacks or whites. The figures for the latter are 26% and 15%, respectively.

■ Between 1976 and 1983 the employment of scientists and engineers increased by about 50%, or 5.9% per year, according to the National Science Foundation's latest survey of *Science and Engineering Personnel: A National Overview* (NSF 85-302). This growth rate is almost twice as great as the rate for other professional workers. In addition, unemployment rates for scientists and engineers are well below those for the general work force. In 1983, 2.2% of all scientists and engineers were unemployed, compared to 3.4% in 1976.

During the 1976-83 period, employment of women scientists and engineers increased by 120%, compared to 42% growth for men. In 1983, women made up 13% of all employed scientists and engineers, up from 9% in 1976. Women continue to be underrepresented in science and engineering, however, despite

because they are more than ordinarily knowledgeable about the issues at hand." By communicating with his panelists at this early date, he is bringing together differing views as a stimulus for full audience participation.

Round Tables. Also promising are the special plans being developed by the Program Sub-Committee on Round Tables. Defined creatively, these informal conversations provide unique opportunities for real intellectual interchange. I suggest that persons with shared interests might arrange with each other to sign up for the same Round Table when final announcements are made. Round Tables have been known to lead to networks, collaboration, and even lasting friendships. They lead to better sociology. They are an important social invention.

The New York Site. Finally, a word about New York City. Elsewhere in this issue of Footnotes you will find an essay by Bill Silverman on "Enjoy New York on Fewer Dollars a Day." Do read it! It lays to rest many of the negative myths about New York—a wonderful and exciting city which unfortunately has come in for some bad raps. Silverman is "right on" in emphasizing many of the sights and sounds of special interest to sociologists.

Also a word about the dates of our meetings. Not only was the Association fortunate to find an excellent alternate hotel arrangement when the San Francisco Hilton became unavailable, but the fact that the Labor Day weekend, as well as some business days, are included in the meeting dates will facilitate various special arrangements, especially the Sociological Tours. Following the great success of the Sociological Site Visits at the 1985 Washington meetings, tours are planned to various parts of New York which are of special sociological interest—such as Soho and the East Village, the major museums, the uptown galleries, the garment district, Spanish Harlem, the foundation world, the major publishers of sociological work, various mass media 9centers, etc.

Watch this column of Footnotes for further updates on other features of the Program—the Plenary Sessions, Didactic Seminars, Teaching Workshops, Short Courses, and more. Until next month.....

Matilda White Riley □

these gains. In 1983 they constituted 44% of all employed persons, 48% of all employed professionals, but only 3% of all engineers. Their proportion within scientific disciplines is higher, but does not exceed 40% in any field. Like women, blacks and Hispanics made significant gains between 1976 and 1983, but continue to be underrepresented among scientists and engineers. In 1983 blacks accounted for 2.4% of the science and engineering workforce and Hispanics 2%.

Copies of the NSF report are available from the Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550.

■ According to a recent report by the National Center for Education Statistics, *Traditionally Black Institutions showed steady enrollment growth from 1954 through 1980.* Thereafter enrollments declined somewhat. The number of degrees awarded began to decline earlier, however. In 1974 traditionally black institutions awarded 32,000 BAs, up from 13,000 in 1954. By 1982 the number had declined to 28,000. The Number of MAS awarded began to decline somewhat later, but had dropped 25% between 1977 and 1981. To a large extent these declines are due to increasing black enrollment in other institutions of higher education. In 1981 traditionally black institutions awarded 46% of all degrees granted to blacks, compared to 54% in 1976. The NCES report is entitled *The Traditionally Black Institutions of Higher Education: Their Development and Status, 1860-1982* (NCES 302-85, March 1985) and is available from the National Center for Education Statistics, Brown Building, 1200 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20208.

■ According to a new study by the American Council on Education's Office of Women in Higher Education, *the number of women heading institutions of higher education has almost doubled over the past decade.* Women now account for 10% of the presidents of accredited colleges and universities. Their numbers have risen from 148 in 1975 to 291 in 1985. At the end of 1984, close to two-thirds of the women presidents headed private institutions, while 36% were located in public schools. The comparable figures for 1975 are 90% and 10% respectively. The number of women heading coeducational schools has also increased since 1975, climbing from 54% to 71% of all women presidents in 1984.

In addition, 42% of today's women presidents head two-year schools, with the remainder heading four-year institutions.

Minority women account for 9% of all female presidents, with most heading public institutions, especially two-year colleges. Among women's colleges, the proportion of female presidents increased by more than 20% between 1975 and 1985. Today close to three-quarters of all women's colleges are headed by women. Most women presidents head small colleges, though the proportion has dropped since 1975. In that year 97% of women presidents supervised institutions with less than 3,000 students, while by 1985 the proportion had dropped to 73%. About 18% currently head institutions with 3-10,000 students and 3% preside over student bodies exceeding 20,000 in number. Despite these gains, women are still far from achieving parity with their male counterparts when it comes to presiding over institutions of higher education. □

Monograph on Employment Trends Available

Sociologists concerned with the profession's future development will be interested in *Employment Patterns in Sociology: Recent Trends and Future Prospects*, a new monograph by Bettina J. Huber, published by ASA with funding from the Arnold and Caroline Rose Fund. The monograph grew out of a report prepared for ASA Council on un- and underemployment in sociology.

The monograph describes and analyzes actual and likely enrollment trends through the year 2000, such as dramatic changes in spheres of employment as a result of lower college enrollments from 1974-81 and an upswing in undergraduate enrollments expected in the 1990s. Implications of these trends for sociologists' job opportunities are discussed. The monograph is useful for sociologists in academe, as well as for those in business, government and non-profit agencies seeking talent from the academy.

The monograph is only \$4 a copy for ASA members, thanks to the support of the Rose Fund, and \$7.50 a copy for non-members. Send prepaid orders to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Update, from page 1

in sociological circles. Quite appropriately, he will be introduced by David Featherman, and a lively dialogue may be expected.

Lennart Levi is one of those rare MDs who is as much a sociologist as he is a medical expert. His edited work on *Society, Stress, and Disease* is generally held to be a classic by medical sociologists and by many sociologists in general. Dr. Levi is Director, Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Karolinska Institute, in Stockholm. Perhaps more than any other medical scientist he has demonstrated that psychosocial stimuli must be considered along with environmental stimuli in investigating both the causes and control of disease. His topic will be "Social Systems and Health Over the Life Course: Models, Studies, and Implications." He will be introduced by our own expert on social stressors, James House of the University of Michigan. This will be another exciting occasion for ASA.

Professional Workshops. In response to requests from several quarters of our diverse field, the 1986 Professional Workshops will cover many current problems and practical issues. Here is a list of those currently planned: Strengthening the Position of Sociology within the University, Joan Huber; Writing for Sociological Journals, James Short; Publishing Books in Sociology, Charles Kadushin; Writing Applications for Federal Funding, Wendy Baldwin; Ethical and Legal Issues in Sociological Research, John Lofland; Introduction to the Job Market, Gerald Marwell; College-University Based Programs for Retired Sociologists, Thomas Woodruff; and International Student Exchanges: Sociological Implications, Alex Inkeles and Larry Sirowy.

The obviously high quality of the sociologists who have generously offered to share their knowledge and experience with members of the Association promises to make these workshops (and others now being arranged) rewarding for all participants. An interesting format for the workshops is illustrated in the plan just received from John Lofland: his workshop will be led, not by a single scholar, but by a set of scholars who, as Lofland puts it, "are panelists

Resources for Under- and Unemployed Sociologists

Sociologists currently without employment or only able to find part-time jobs may want to communicate with or join the Caucus on Unemployment and Underemployment in Sociology. The Caucus publishes a newsletter dealing with the employment situation in sociology and what can be done to deal with it. It is also trying to organize local groups to discuss and act on the issue. The Caucus can be reached by contacting Gregory Squires (Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201) or Edna Bonacich (Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92502).

Underemployed sociologists can also take advantage of ASA's services for independent scholars. An article in November 1984 Footnotes reported that Council had resolved to encourage graduate and undergraduate de-

partments of sociology to establish outreach programs for independent scholars in their area and to assist them with their research. Departments were encouraged to facilitate access to campus facilities, as well as involve independent scholars in ongoing intellectual activities (e.g., departmental colloquia, graduate courses, seminar series on research in progress, etc.). Hopefully, independent scholars approaching departments on their own initiative are receiving positive response to their requests for assistance.

About a year ago, ASA developed a letter of introduction to libraries for independent scholars. Un- and underemployed sociologists can be issued such letters by sending a request to Executive Officer William V. D'Antonio, along with a current vita and a short description of their current research. □

Sociology of Religion Materials Sought

The ASA Teaching Resources Project in Sociology of Religion solicits course syllabi, orientation essays, items for annotated bibliography, and suggestions for the use of films, software, and other materials for a new Teaching Resources Center product. These materials will be used by persons developing basic or advanced courses in the sociology of religion or modules on religion for other sociology courses.

Course syllabi should be presented in context with explanations as to how specific items in the syllabus are to be implemented and samples of handouts (such as assignments) that are given to students.

Orientation essays may range from a description of an overall approach in teaching sociology of religion to an explanation of how to deal with some specific problem or how to apply a particular pedagogical technique; an abstract or proposal only should be submitted.

Items for the annotated bibliography should indicate which books or articles are intended for student assignments and which are intended for the instructor's use.

Although there are no predetermined guidelines for miscellaneous items

(films, software, etc.), the editors encourage the submission of brief descriptions of these and suggestions for their implementation and will try to find space for items that would be particularly useful in course preparation.

Please send all materials by February 1, 1986 to: Madeleine Adriance, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA 02125. □

GAO Research Grants

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has a limited number of research opportunities for doctoral students. These unique research grants enable students to work in Washington, DC on areas of concern to GAO. Applicants must have completed all course work, including any comprehensive(s) which are a prerequisite to doctoral candidacy.

Five appointments are made annually. Pay varies, depending upon relevant work experience, from \$21,804 to \$26,381 annually. Interested students should contact Dr. Lionel Maldonado, ASA Office, (202)833-3410 for application and selection information. Application deadline is February 14, 1986. □

Five Teaching Services Program Workshops Coming Up in Spring

The ASA Teaching Services Program is sponsoring five upcoming workshops which you may find of interest. Come and join us!

■ *St. Louis, Missouri; March 13-15, 1986.* Workshop on "Vivifying the Classroom: Teaching Sociology Using Media, Visuals, Simulations and Other Methods." The fee for the workshop is \$150 for ASA members and \$200 for non-members. This fee includes registration, materials, lunch and coffee breaks. Applications for the workshop are due by February 1, 1986, and a \$35 deposit is due with the application.

■ *Orlando, Florida; March 23-25, 1986.* Workshop on "Improving Sociology Programs: Changing the Sociology Curriculum to Better Meet the Needs of a Changing Generation of Students." The fee for the workshop is \$325 for ASA members and \$400 for non-members. This fee includes workshop registration, two nights' lodging, and five meals. Special discount prices for those not needing lodging or meals. Applications for the workshop are due by February 1, 1986 and a \$50 deposit is due with the application.

■ *Sacramento, California; June 9-13, 1986.* Workshop on "The Computer as a Basic Sociology Teaching Tool." The price of this workshop is \$275 for ASA members, and \$350 for non-members, and this price includes lodging and meals during the conference. Applications are due by May 1, 1986 and a \$50 deposit is due with the application.

■ *St. Paul, Minnesota; June 14-16, 1986.* Workshop on "Using Computers in Qualitative Research." The fee for the workshop is \$275 for ASA members and \$350 for non-members. Applications are due April 18, 1986, and a \$50 deposit is due with the application.

■ *Saratoga Springs, New York; June 26-28, 1986.* Workshop on "Instructional Computer Simulations and Games." For this workshop, you should have some com-

puter programming experience. At minimum, you should be capable of using FORTRAN, BASIC, or PASCAL. If you have questions, please inquire. The fee for the workshop is \$175 for ASA members, \$225 for non-members. Applications are due May 15, 1986, and a \$50 deposit is due with the application.

For more detailed information about any of these four workshops and application forms, contact: William Ewens, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 355-6639. □

More Contributors

Thanks and thanks again! Here are more ASA members who contributed to COSSA, the Teaching Endowment Fund, the Minority Fellowship Program and the new American Sociological Foundation. We are most grateful for this support.

Gordon H. Armbruster
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Melvin J. Williams
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Soviet-U.S. Exchanges Begin at 1985 ASA Annual Meeting

A four man delegation of Soviet sociologists took in many of the activities of the ASA Annual Meeting. The delegation included the President, two Vice Presidents, and the Secretary for International Relations of the Soviet Sociological Association. They were accompanied by interpreters. Khatchik Momdjian, President of the Association, also serves as Vice President of the International Sociological Association (ISA).



The visits were arranged by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) of the American Council of Learned Societies. ASA Past President Kai T. Erikson wanted to include the Soviets in the 1985 program given its emphasis on work. He worked closely with Mel Kohn, ASA's delegate to the ISA, and with the Committee on World Sociology.

Kohn chaired a session where the Soviet Association's President and Vice President presented papers on recent Soviet Contributions to the Sociology of Work. The Soviet delegation was keenly interested in recent research on sociology of work and the sociology of planning. In their society, the topics are integrally related.

Another distinguished delegation came from the People's Republic of

China. One of the unanticipated benefits of these international visits was a chance for the Soviet and Chinese sociologists to hear one another's presentations. A Chinese sociologist posed the first question to the Soviets after their papers, asking, "Is there any difference between Soviet and Western sociology, and if so, what?" Vice President Gennadiy Osipov was also pleasantly surprised to learn that one of his books had been translated into Chinese.

Over the past three years, there had been discussion at ISA Executive Committee meetings between Kohn and Momdjian about the possibility of Soviet-U.S. cooperation in sociology. "This first delegation is the opening step to continued relations," says Kohn. "The Soviets attended and participated in the 1985 meeting with great interest, seeing more sessions and events than many American participants." Plans have recently been approved at the Moscow meeting of the ACLS and the Soviet Academy of Sciences for future exchanges between U.S. and Soviet sociologists.

The Committee on World Sociology has compiled a directory of sociologists with international teaching and research interests. The first edition of this directory is now available. Send in \$1.00 to cover printing and postage and mail your request to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

New Section on Sociology of Emotions

In response to a petition from the membership, a new ASA Section on the Sociology of Emotions has been approved by Council and is now officially "in formation." A growing number of scholars have turned their attention to the sociological causes and consequences of human emotions. Regular paper sessions on emotions have been held at the ASA annual meetings over the past five years. Journal editors and publishers are recognizing the field, as witnessed by the publication of Theodore Kemper's *A Social Interactional Theory of Emotions*, Arlie Russell Hochschild's *The Managed Heart*, Norman Denzin's *On Understanding Emotion*, and the full special issue on emotions of the journal *Symbolic Interaction*. To further facilitate communication among researchers and teachers in the burgeoning field, the new Section begins its recruitment of members.

New dues notices permitting people to join the Emotions Section will not be forthcoming until next fall. In the meantime, anyone interested in receiving information regarding the Section should contact: Candace Clark, Department of Sociology, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043. Anyone with information regarding conferences, meetings, and publications of scholars in the emotions field should contact the present newsletter editor: Prof. Steven Gordon, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. □

1986 Annual Meeting

August 30-September 3
New York Hilton

Teaching, from page 7

papers to state and regional competitions.

Research grants can be written to include undergraduate and graduate student assistants. This is justified not only as necessary help for the project but also as providing experiential education for the students. Summer research projects, for example, may give students academic credit and summer employment as well as the professional experience.

These suggestions are certainly not exhaustive of the possibilities. Some brainstorming among faculty and discussions with students may provide many more ideas. A more active interest in our undergraduate students and more tangible opportunities will help recruit both undergraduate majors and future sociologists. An improved professionalization experience will better prepare our students for their professional, whether or not their final occupational choice is that of sociologist. □

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- GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN LONG-TERM CARE.** GETZEL and MELLOR, Editors. This lucid text provides the principles and practical applications that are relevant to all health care professionals who deal with the elderly and their families. Rich in case examples, successfully integrates both the theoretical and the practical. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$8.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-222-2. 1983.*
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- INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON LONG-TERM CARE.** REIF and TRAGER, Editors. This invaluable text reviews current international approaches to the provision of long-term care and examines the innovative and imaginative methods employed in countries that are making long-term care systems and services more effective, more acceptable, more responsive, and even more cost-effective. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$14.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-445-4. 1985.*
- LEGAL ADVOCACY FOR THE ELDERLY IN HEALTH CARE: A Practical Guide to Medicare and Fair Hearings.** FISH and ARNASON, Editors. An ideal text for general gerontology and sociology courses. Written in easy-to-understand, nonlegal language, it clearly and concisely delineates Medicare program parameters, laws and regulations, rights and obligations, as well as problem areas. *\$24.95 hard. ISBN: 0-86656-490-X. Winter 1985.*
- LEISURE IN LATER LIFE: A Sourcebook for the Provision of Recreation Services for Elders.** LEITNER and LEITNER, Editors. This comprehensive text on the provision of recreation services for elders presents theoretical material and practical applications that will benefit a wide variety of professionals, students, and volunteers. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$14.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-476-4. Spring 1986.*
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ALSO OF INTEREST...

- DRAMA ACTIVITIES WITH OLDER ADULTS: A Handbook for Leaders.** THURMAN and PIGGINS. A unique and practical handbook that provides step-by-step instructions for conducting fifty introductory drama activities for seniors. The nature and value of recreational drama is discussed, focusing on the pertinent materials and leadership skills needed for drama activities. *\$22.95 hard. ISBN: 0-86656-167-6. 1982.*
- EXPRESSIVE THERAPY WITH ELDERLY AND THE DISABLED: Touching the Heart of Life.** WEISS. A compilation of many years of the author's work as a counselor and expressive therapist, this text provides new creative arts therapies for working with residents in long-term care settings and those in other therapeutic and social settings. The processes described facilitate the individual's psychosocial emotional growth, helping him gain a greater sense of self. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$7.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-372-5. 1984.*
- FAMILY HOME CARE: Critical Issues for Services and Policies.** PERLMAN, Editor. This useful text thoroughly examines how care is given in the home to dependent and disabled people by family members and the implications for public policies and programs. *\$14.95 soft. ISBN: 0-86656-221-4. 1983.*
- PETS AND THE ELDERLY: The Therapeutic Bond.** CUSACK and SMITH. The definitive guide on the uses of pets as a therapeutic modality with the elderly. Easy-to-read and illustrated. *\$19.95 hard. ISBN: 0-86656-259-1. 1984.*
- PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY: A Community Diagnosis.** WAN, ODELL, and LEWIS. An outstanding and clearly written text that provides a basis for understanding the components of comprehensive planning of social and health services for the elderly. *\$14.95 soft. ISBN: 0-917724-39-9. 1982.*
- THE USES OF REMINISCENCE: New Ways of Working With Older Adults.** KAMINSKY, Editor. In this ground-breaking text, a remarkable collection of contributors comprised of social workers, teachers, and other gerontology professionals explore and explain the powerful process of recounting the past as a valid and valuable way of achieving integrity and satisfaction in the later years. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$7.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-285-0. 1984.*
- WRITERS HAVE NO AGE: Creative Writing with Older Adults.** COBERLY, McCORMICK, and UPDIKE. The first practical guide for the teaching of creative writing in senior centers and nursing homes, providing a framework and rationale for programming, and a set of detailed lesson plans and listings of lesson and teacher resources. *Text soft price (5 or more copies): \$7.95 (T). ISBN: 0-86656-351-2. 1984.*

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Annual Meeting

The Section on Undergraduate Education announces three sessions to be held during the 1986 Annual Meeting: (1) a general session on "Issues in Teaching Sociology"; (2) an informal roundtable discussion session, with several roundtables devoted to discussing issues, research, and problems related to teaching sociology in high school; and (3) a poster session where slide presentations, computer-teaching techniques, and other visuals will be used to demonstrate innovative teaching formats and teaching aids. Submit papers or detailed descriptions of presentations to: Ann Sundgren, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Tacoma Community College, Tacoma, WA 98465; (206) 756-5076/322-1844.

Meeting Calendar

February 27-28. 31st Annual Southern Conference on Corrections, Florida State University Conference Center, Tallahassee, FL. Theme: "Prisons at the Bar: Correcting Corrections Through Litigation." Contact: Joan Grant, Florida State Conference Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

March 6-9. Eleventh Annual National Conference on Feminist Psychology, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Oakland, CA. Theme: "Theory, Research, Practice, and Celebration." Contact: Registration Desk, AWP 1986 National Conference, 2124 Kiltredge Street, Box T, Berkeley, CA 94704.

April 3-5. 12th Annual Third World Conference, Hotel Continental, Chicago, IL. Contact: Third World Conference Foundation, P.O. Box 53110, Chicago, IL 60653; (312) 241-6688.

April 4. Seventh Annual Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology Symposium, Hendrix College, Conway, AR. Contact: James R. Bruce, Department of Sociology, Hendrix College, Conway, AR 72032; (501) 329-6811, x307.

April 4-5. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Linguistics Symposium, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Contact: Michael Hammond, Linguistics Symposium, Department of Linguistics, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

April 4-6. Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, New York Penta Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: "The Future of Sociology." Contact: Eastern Sociological Society, County College of Morris, Route #10 & Center Grove Road, Randolph Township, NJ 07801; (201) 328-1328.

April 7-11. International Congress on Rape, Israel. Contact: Secretariat, International Congress on Rape, P.O. Box 394, Tel Aviv 61003, Israel.

April 9-12. Pacific Sociological Association 1986 Annual Meeting, Writers' Manor, Denver, CO. Contact: Mary R. Laner, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-3546.

April 11-13. Society for Economic Anthropology Sixth Annual Meeting, University of Illinois. Theme: "Problems and Issues in the Study of Consumption." Contact: Henry J. Rutz, Department of Anthropology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323; or Benjamin Orlove, Division of Environmental Studies, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

April 12. Eleventh Annual New England Research Conference in Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI. Contact: Nicholas Sofios, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918; (401) 865-2516.

April 14-15. U.S. Department of Labor First National Industrial Relations Conference, Washington, DC. Focus is on the relationship between work and family. Contact: Nancy Sainberg, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210; (202) 728-3371.

April 16-18. Eastern Community College Social Science Association/Community College Humanities Association Eastern Division Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences. Theme: "Liberal Education: Gateway to 'The American Dream'?" Contact: Ronald Kopcho or Alfred Carter, Mercer County Community College, Trenton, NJ 08618; (609) 586-4800.

April 18-20. Forum for Death Education and Counseling Eighth Annual Meeting, Atlanta Hilton and Towers, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Death: Completing the Circle." Contact: Richard Pacholski, 165 N. Oak Crest Avenue, Decatur, IL 62522.

April 18-22. American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies/Research Society on Alcoholism Joint Meeting, Westin St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Contact: AMSAODD-RSA Meeting, 12 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10010; (203) 227-7084.

April 23-26. Association for Arid Land Studies/Western Social Science Association Joint Annual Meeting, MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, NV. Contact: Charles R. Britton, AALS Program Chair, Department of Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; (501) 575-4002.

April 23-26. Society for the Study of Chronic Illness, Impairment, and Disability Annual Meeting, MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, NV. Contact: Daryl Evans, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

April 24-26. Southern Regional Symposium on Building Family Strengths, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, AR. Contact: Center for Continuing Education, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 2260, State University, AR 72467.

April 30-May 2. Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction Annual Symposium, University of Iowa. Theme: "Information, Communication, and Social Structure." Contact: Carl J. Couch or David R. Maines, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Association for the Sociology of Religion Annual Meeting, August 27-29, 1986, Roosevelt Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: "Religion, Social Structures, and Human Lives." Papers and program suggestions related to thematic issues and all other aspects of the sociology of religion are invited. Submit abstracts and proposals by February 1, 1986 to: David G. Bromley, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284.

Built Form and Culture Research: Purposes in Understanding Sociocultural Aspects of Built Environments, University of Kansas. Abstracts (250-500 words) of papers or workshop proposals on topics related to understanding change, cosmologies, political and vernacular process and their implications for design and education are invited. Deadline: March 15, 1986. Contact: David Saille, School of Architecture and Urban Design, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Eleventh Annual European Studies Conference, October 2-4, 1986, Omaha, NE. Abstracts of papers and curriculum vitas should be submitted by March 15, 1986 to: Bernard Kolasa (Political Science), Patricia Kolasa (Teacher Education), or Louise Morgan, College of Continuing Studies, PKCC, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182-0373; (402) 554-3617/3484/2391.

Improving University Teaching 12th International Conference, July 15-18, 1986, Heidelberg, West Germany. Theme: "Building Bridges: An International Perspective." Completed manuscripts, including original and two copies, must be received by February 1, 1986. Contact: Secretariat, Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742.

International Institute of Sociology 28th International Congress, June 16-20, Albufeira, Portugal. Papers are invited for topics including The Boundedness of National Sociologists, Providing Competitive Research Training in Underdeveloped Nations, Cooperative International Sociological Research Projects, and Does Modernization Require Capitalism. Authors should submit titles and abstracts or make inquiries as soon as possible to receive full travel and facilities information. Preregistration is required by March 1, 1986. For further information, contact: Edgar F. Borgatta, IIS President, Department of Sociology DK40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics 1986 Medicare Conference, October 9-11, 1986, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "What Have We Learned from Twenty Years of Medicare: Research Implications for Public and Private Sector Policy." Two types of presentations are appropriate: original research and syntheses or summaries of work in health services research. Submissions should include a cover letter and a three-page abstract. An honorarium and the author's expenses will be paid for accepted papers. Deadline is January 15, 1986. Submissions and inquiries should be addressed to: Joanne H. Levy, Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 3641 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-6088.

Seventh Annual Ethnography in Education Research Forum, April 4-6, 1986, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Proposals for papers, work sessions, and/or special interest groups are invited. Deadline is January 13, 1986. For more information, contact either Marge Murray or Lee Nett, Forum Coordinators, Center for Urban Ethnography, A-59, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-3273/6998.

Society for Applied Sociology Fourth Annual Conference, September 26-28, 1986, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN. Theme: "Applied Sociology in Sociopolitical Context." Send proposals for papers, panels, or roundtables by February 15, 1986 to: James Hougland, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027; or Harold Cox, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences Annual Meeting, June 20-22, 1986, Ohio University, Athens, OH. Submissions are invited, including papers for symposia, panel discussions, book review sessions, workshops, and roundtables. Deadline is January 15, 1986. Contact: Gisela J. Hinkle, Department of Sociology,

Bricker Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

Symposium on Heritage: The Jewish Experience in the South, April 9-11, 1986, University of North Carolina, Asheville, NC. The general theme of the conference will be the Jewish experience in the South from the colonial period to the present. Proposals for papers dealing with Jews in Appalachia will be especially welcomed. The *Southern Jewish Review*, published by the conference sponsor, the Jewish Studies Center, has the right of first refusal of publication of any conference paper. Submit a one-page proposal and vita to: Ileana Grams, Department of Philosophy, University of North Carolina, One University Heights, Asheville, NC 28804-3299; (704) 258-6413.

Women, Health and Technology Conference, October 23, 1986, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT. Proposals for papers and panels are due by February 28, 1986. Basic research, thought pieces, and applied papers are welcome. For further information, contact: Kathryn Strother Ratcliff, Chair, Women, Health and Technology Conference, 517 Whitney Avenue, Box U-181, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

World Congress of Victimology, July 9-13, 1986, Hilton Hotel, Walt Disney World Village, Lake Buena Vista, FL. Theme: "Victims and the Professions: New Directions and Services." Papers and other presentations are invited from all perspectives relating to victims of crime, terrorism, accidents, and disasters. Providers of services to victims are particularly invited to take an active part in the Congress. For further information, contact: Vernon Street, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207; (703) 528-8872.

PUBLICATIONS

The Commercialization of Leisure. Papers are invited for an edited book of studies. Papers or abstracts should be submitted by February 1, 1986 to: Richard Butsch, Department of Sociology, Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648; (609) 896-5179.

The Euthanasia Review, a new journal sponsored by the Hemlock Society, will publish serious articles on the right to die, mercy killings, living wills, medical ethics, rational suicide, legal reform, religious attitudes, health costs, and sociological trends in relation to euthanasia. All manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate, APA style, to the editors: Derek Humphry or Ann Wickett, *The Euthanasia Review*, c/o The Hemlock Society, P.O. Box 66218, Los Angeles, CA 90066.

The Garland Library of Sociology Series invites manuscripts and proposals in sociology and related disciplines. The series is intended to provide a forum for the publication of a broad spectrum of significant theoretical, substantive, problem/policy-oriented works on issues of contemporary interest. Manuscripts and proposals should be directed to the series editor: Dan A. Chelkij, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3B 2E9, Canada.

Population Research and Policy Review, a multi-disciplinary journal, welcomes manuscripts concerned with empirical research and public policy on topics relevant to population dynamics and structure. The journal emphasizes the connection between research and policy, focusing on a broad range of social issues implicating population, e.g., sex and race discrimination, urban programs, housing, immigration, and energy consumption. Authors should send two copies of their papers to the editor: Larry Barnett, School of Law, Widener University, P.O. Box 7474, Wilmington, DE 19803-0474.

Social Problems invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Social Problems and Sociological Theory," scheduled for late 1986 in place of the regular October and December issues. Original formulations or critical analyses of theories dealing with the nature, sources, or definition of significant social problems are especially appropriate for this issue. Manuscripts should be prepared according to the guidelines in the April 1984 issue of the journal. Submit five copies, with identifying material removed from four, by April 15, 1986 to: James R. Orcutt, Editor, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011.

Funding

The Center for Russian and East European Studies announces the establishment of the Mellon Emigre Retraining Fellowship Program for recent arrivals from East Europe or the Soviet Union. The one-year renewable fellowship will provide a stipend of \$6,500 plus tuition expenses to an outstanding young scholar for graduate work at the University of Michigan in any discipline. Candidates are expected to have some advanced training in their area of specialization. Applications should include a full curriculum vita, a copy of the application to the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies at the University of Michigan, and a brief statement of career goals and interests. Three letters of recommendation and copies of diplomas/credentials should be sent directly to the Center from previous institutions. Application deadline is March 1, 1986. Contact: Student Services, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Michigan, 208 Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Columbia University School of Public Health announces the Post- and Pre-doctoral Sociomedical Sciences Training Program in Social Stress and Mental Health. The program provides interdisciplinary training for researchers and teachers, focusing on the relationship of psychosocial stress and social support systems to mental health and illness. Courses in basic social sciences and medical social science specialties, combined with research placements, lead to a PhD or postdoctoral MPH degree, or non-degree advanced postdoctoral research training. Traineeships including tuition and stipend are available for 1986-87 contingent upon funding. Postdoctoral applicants must have the MD, PhD, or other doctorate; predoctoral applicants must have the BA or MA in health areas or social sciences. Contact: Division of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032; (212) 305-5656.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has a number of 1986-87 Fulbright Lecturing Grants still available to U.S. faculty in the field of sociology. There are specific openings in Argentina, China, Indonesia, Japan, Poland, and Tanzania. Faculty in all academic ranks, including emeritus, and independent scholars are invited to apply. Applicants should have the PhD, university teaching experience, and reasonable evidence of scholarly productivity. U.S. citizenship is required. In a few countries, knowledge of the host country language is required. For information, contact: CIES, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 939-5401. Indicate countries of interest when inquiring.

Continued next page

Funding, continued

The Ford Foundation Fellowship Program in Combined Soviet/East European and International Security Studies, administered by Columbia University, announces the eighth round of dual competence fellowship competition for 1986-87. The fellowships are intended as a training award, not a research grant. The object is to allow students to get more and broader training than normally obtained in a normal program of graduate study. Deadline is March 1, 1986. For application forms, contact: Soviet/East European and International Security Program, Box 53, International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-3535.

The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Science Research on World Society funds selected proposals for research projects on the structure and change of world society. The next deadline for application is May 1, 1986. For details, contact: World Society Foundation, c/o Sociological Institute, University of Zurich, Zellweg 63, CH-8032, Zurich, Switzerland.

Harvard University Center for International Affairs and Center for European Studies, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, announce dissertation and postdoctoral support for research on the relationship between European society and Western security. Fellows selected will spend the 1986-87 academic year at the Centers pursuing their studies in the topic area and participating in a research seminar. The dissertation fellowship carries a \$10,000 stipend; the postdoctoral fellowship has a stipend of \$18,000. Applications are due February 17, 1986. For further information, contact: Fellowship Office, Room 402, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Indiana University invites applications from new and recent Ph.D.s, including those who will complete doctorates this academic year, for postdoctoral fellowships in an NIMH-sponsored training program on Identity, Self, Role and Mental Health. The purpose of this program is to train researchers in contemporary theories of the self, in contemporary multivariate methods, and to apply these to mental health relevant topics and in mental health settings. Applications are welcomed from persons whose work has been in sociology, social psychology, psychology, special education, or related fields. To apply, send curriculum vita, letters of reference, and published and unpublished papers, together with a brief description of research interests and plans, to: Sheldon Stryker, Director, Social Psychology Training Program, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Stanford University invites applications for postdoctoral traineeships in a Research Training Program on Organizations and Mental Health. The program is supported by a National Service Institutional Award and conducted under the auspices of the National Institute of Mental Health. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000 for a 12-month appointment. Deadline for application is April 15, 1986 with a preferred start date of September 1, 1986; other dates are available. For additional information, contact: W. Richard Scott, Program Director, Research Training Program on Organizations and Mental Health, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Competitions

The Retirement Research Foundation will award up to \$29,000 in cash prizes to the producers of films, videotapes, and television programs on aging, as part of its 1986 National Media Awards competitions. Films must have been produced between September 1, 1984 and December 31, 1985. Awards include four first prize awards of \$5,000, four second prizes of \$1,000, eight honorable mention awards of \$500, and a special achievement award of \$5,000 recognizing an individual or organization for an outstanding contribution to media on aging. For information and copies of competition guidelines and entry forms, contact: RRF National Media Awards, 263A West 19th Street, #814, New York, NY 10011; (718) 624-0625.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Crime and Delinquency Division, invites nominations for the Division's 1986 Award for Outstanding Scholarship. The award is given to a work that makes a significant contribution to the sociological understanding of crime and delinquency; works published in 1985 are eligible. Send nomination and a copy of the nominated work by April 15, 1986 to: Patrick Donnelly, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-0001.

People

Norman Birnbaum, Georgetown University Law Center, will spend 1986 at the International Institute for Environment and Society of the Science Center, West Berlin.

Gina Caruso, Guilford College, and **Lee Wiggs**, North Carolina State University, have won the North Carolina State Sociological Association student paper contest for 1985.

LouEllen Crawford, Regis College (Denver, CO), received a grant from the Educational Foundation of the American Association of University Women to study comparable worth policies in U.S. cities.

Don A. Dillman, Washington State University, presented the University's 1985 Distinguished Faculty Address on "You Have Been Randomly Selected... Survey Methods for the Information Age."

Riley E. Dunlap and William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State University, are co-recipients of the 1985 Award of Merit, presented by the Rural Sociological Society's Natural Resources Research Group, in recognition of their series of articles on environmental/natural resources sociology.

Glenn Howlze, formerly of North Carolina A&T University, has joined the Office of International Programs and the Rural Sociology staff of Auburn University.

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Goodmeasure, Inc., is a new College Retirement Equities Fund Trustee.

Kenneth C. Land is now Chair of the Department of Sociology at Duke University.

S. Jay Olshansky is now at the Environmental Research Division at Argonne National Laboratory.

Nicole Hahn Rafter, Northeastern University, is spending her sabbatical as a Visiting Research Scholar at the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women.

Theda Skocpol will be on the faculty at Harvard University in the Fall 1986.

Ivan Szelenyi, University of Wisconsin, received the 1985 Departmental Citation for Excellence in Teaching.

Also honored by the department were **Scott Werker** as outstanding lecturer and **Szonja Szelenyi** as outstanding teaching assistant.

Baidya Nath Varma, City College of New York, received a senior faculty fellowship award from the American Institute of Indian Studies during 1984-85 to study "Factory Employment and Modernization."

Eugene Wilkening, University of Wisconsin, received the Noel P. Gist Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Missouri.

Melvin D. Williams, University of Maryland, was a member of a medical delegation invited by the Ministry of Health of the USSR to visit and examine the health facilities of that country.

Contact

A few years ago, several young people were killed in a crush, trying to enter an arena for a concert by the rock group, The Who. I want to accumulate a file of newspaper (and other) accounts of similar events. I have in mind collective behavior situations which, although similar to the panic arising from a fire in a crowded theater, involve competition arising from pursuit of some personal individual gain rather than fleeing from possible injury. I would appreciate information from anyone aware of similar events (even on a much smaller and less dramatic scale) for which at least minimal details of location and approximate date can be provided. Contact: Norris Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378.

Discover China with U.S. Exchanges: There will be a delegation to the People's Republic of China, sponsored by China-U.S. Exchanges from October 5-24, 1986. The focus is on the delivery of mental health services, as well as on the implications of the changing role of women for the field of mental health. The cost is \$3,890 per person, including first-class lodging, meals, and transportation in China; orientation and overnight lodging in San Francisco prior to departure; and three nights' lodging and American breakfast in Kowloon or Hong Kong. The cost is 100% deductible for mental health professionals, 40% for accompanying companions. Henrietta V. Williams, clinical psychologist will lead the delegation, assisted by Richard H. Williams, retired from NIMH. For further information, contact: Henrietta V. Williams, The Nelson Clinic, Medical Pavilion, Greenville, NC 27834.

The Federal Judicial Center, Research Division, has prepared a data set presenting data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 1983 County and City Data Book broken down by federal judicial districts, administrative divisions, and jury divisions. The set may be sorted by state, U.S. Circuit number, District number, District prefix, and Division or Jury number. Data for each unit contains information on area and population, households, vital statistics, health, income, crimes, housing, education, labor force, and government finances, as well as numerous other categories. The data set, technical information, and codebook are available from: The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. For further information, contact: Carroll Seron, Research Division, Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 786-6123.

The U.S. Department of Labor has contracted with the Social Science Research Council to appoint an advisory

group to aid the department in planning for a possible 1986 Quality of Employment Survey. Researchers with an interest in working conditions, job satisfaction, productivity, labor-management, and other data that might be produced from such a survey should contact: Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

Mass Media

Ellen Auster, Columbia University School of Business, was quoted in the *Business Journal of Milwaukee* about her research on small business survival for black and white owners and in *Time* magazine about corporate licensing.

Muriel Cantor, American University, appeared on the Evening Exchange television show on Washington DC's channel 32, discussing "A Critical Look at the New TV Season."

Daryl E. Chubin, Georgia Tech University, appeared in a two-part CNN medical report on fraud in research, providing a background interview on interpreting cases such as that of a University of California-San Diego radiologist.

Alice T. Day's study titled "Who Cares? Demographic Trends Challenge Family Care for the Elderly" was reported in an October 23 *Milwaukee Journal* article.

Gary Fine, University of Minnesota, had his research on preadolescent boys reported in an October 28 article in the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.

Dean Gerstein, National Research Council, co-authored an article with **Steve Olson**, science writer, on preventing alcohol-related problems. The article appeared in numerous newspapers, including the *Flint Journal*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Fresno Bee*, *Sunday Journal-Star* (Lincoln, NE), *Plain Dealer*, and *Independent Mail* (Anderson, SC). The study on which the article was based was cited in an October 9 *Washington Post* article.

Glenn A. Goodwin, Pitzer College, was interviewed by the TV news program Pat Michael's Inside Report and KLON radio on book banning, censorship, and book burning around the country, as well as the threat to first amendment freedoms by the newly emerging Accuracy in Academia group.

Carol Joffe, Bryn Mawr College, authored a *Los Angeles Times* article on the MacArthur Foundation's "genius awards," titled "Society Limits Recognition of Its Women Geniuses."

R. George Kirkpatrick, San Diego State University, has his research on practitioners of witchcraft reported in an October 31 *San Diego Union* article.

Theodore A. Lamb, University Energy Systems, Dayton, OH, had his applied research on changing the Air Force's occupational structure featured in articles in the *Air Force Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*.

Robert Liebman, Princeton University, was cited in a recent *U.S. News & World Report* article on the new Christian political right.

Alan Marks, University of Arkansas, has his experience in preventing a suicide following a speech by him on suicide prevention reported in a November 9 *Northwest Arkansas Times* article.

Martin Oppenheimer, Rutgers University, was cited in an *Irish Echo* story on a Rutgers conference on Irish Americans.

Nicole Hahn Rafter, Northeastern University, authored an editorial on

sex discrimination in the prison system for the October 8 *Chicago Tribune*.

Ruth Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology, was interviewed by WJLA television on December 18. She was also quoted in a *New York Times* Business article on the trend away from "The Power Look" in women's fashion.

Joel Rudd, University of Arizona, was quoted in a November *Ladies Home Journal* article on husband-wife decision making.

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, was the author of an article on Social Security in *The Sun*.

Sandra E. Taylor, Atlanta University, was quoted in an August 12 *Atlanta Journal* article on black urban professionals (Buppies) and was recently interviewed by other newspapers, including Tallahassee's *Tall Democrat* on the same subject.

Philo Wasburn, Purdue University, authored a "Letter to the Editor" on U.S.-Soviet Block competition on shortwave radio in the October 28 *U.S. News and World Report*.

Publications

Evaluation News, a quarterly bulletin published by Sage, will change its title to *Evaluation Practice*, effective with Volume 7, No. 1 (February 1986). While continuing coverage of new developments in evaluation issues, the new journal will include additional materials on the practice of evaluation, as well as book and software reviews, news, information, and other features of interest to evaluators. *Evaluation Practice* will be an official journal of the American Evaluation Association.

The Journal of Consumer Research is seeking nominations for the position of editor, effective August 1987. The editor's duties include administering the entire operation of the journal, selecting reviewers and assigning manuscripts, accepting and editing manuscripts, making prudent financial decisions, and hiring and supervising a managing editor. Substantial support from the editor's institution is required. Deadline for nominations is July 1986; finalists will be selected in October 1986. Nominations and inquiries should be directed to: Alvin J. Silk, Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 50 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139.

The National Journal of Sociology is a new journal which will be published at the University of Texas-Austin. Although emphasizing issues of gender, race, and class, manuscripts relating to all issues of sociology are welcomed. The journal also welcomes scholarly papers from other disciplines. All manuscripts (four copies) should be sent to: John Sibley Butler, Editor, Jester A232A, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78784.

Social Problems has begun a search for a new editor to assume the position in the summer of 1987. Nominations must be received by May 1, 1986. For further information or to submit nominations, contact: Susan Fainstein, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, Department of Urban Planning, LSH-Kilmer, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (201) 932-3822.

Section News

The Sociological Practice Section announces officers for 1985-86: Chair—*Louise C. Weston*; Chair-Elect—*Joseph P. Morrissey*; Secretary—*Treasurer—Paul D. Reynolds*; Council—*Mathew Greenwald (Past Chair)*, Jan Fritz, Arthur Shostak, Adrian Tiemann, Janet M. Billson, Elizabeth Clark, Doris Wilkinson, Alexander Boros, Carolie Farlee, Kenneth G. Lutterman.

Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE 1985-86 COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1985-86 Council convened at 8:43 a.m. on Saturday, August 31, 1985, at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C. Council members present were: Michael Aiken, Charles Bonjean, Francesca Cancian, Theodore Caplow, Rose Laub Coser, Nancy DiTomaso, Glen Elder, Jr., Kai Erikson, William Gamson, Marie Haug, Barbara Heyns, Melvin Kohn, Stanley Lieberman, Valerie Oppenheimer, Matilda White Riley, Morris Rosenberg, Roberta Simmons, Gaye Tuchman, Michael Useem and Mayer Zald. Present from the Executive Office were: Janet Astner, William D'Antonio, Carla Howery, Bettina Huber, Lionel Maldonado and Jen Suter. Various SWS observers were present during portions of the meeting.

Approval of Agenda. After adding several reports and reordering some items, the agenda was adopted as amended.

Report of the President. Riley expressed her three hopes for sustaining and strengthening ASA's intellectual leadership during her term as President: (1) increased integration, consolidation, and communication of the core of the discipline; (2) greater awareness of the relevance of related disciplines; and (3) greater awareness of the importance, need, and potential of applied sociology. The President noted that these hopes can be realized through ASA publications, the 1986 Annual Meeting Program and new opportunities arising from the long-range plans for the American Sociological Foundation.

Report of the Secretary. On behalf of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, the Secretary requested Council's adoption of the following motion:

MOTION: That this Council commends and thanks the Executive Officer and the entire staff of the Executive Office for their extraordinary achievement in managing the emergency relocation of the 1985 meetings without loss to the Association or inconvenience to its members. Carried.

Caplow reported two additional recommendations from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). To address the problem of escalating travel costs incurred by committee members attending mid-year meetings, group purchase of airline tickets is recommended. Caplow noted that overall savings could be potentially large and that members would be given a preference as to schedules and routes prior to purchase, thereby keeping inconvenience to a minimum. Caplow explained that the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) has been officially established as a separate tax-exempt entity, but that the details of how ASF will relate to

ASA and how its accounts are to be handled still have to be worked out. Caplow asked Council to give EOB the authority to deal with both of these matters. Council thereupon passed the following motions.

MOTION: That the Executive Office is authorized to make group purchase of air transportation to ASA meetings. Carried.

MOTION: That Council authorizes the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget to negotiate a financial and working relationship between the American Sociological Association and the American Sociological Foundation. Carried.

The Secretary next presented two recommendations from the Committee on Publications: (1) a request to upgrade the quality of paper for all ASA journals and (2) that Council discourage overlapping service on editorial boards. He noted that complaints were being received from libraries, which are discovering that bound volumes of ASA journals are falling apart due to the use of low quality paper. The Secretary reported that the aggregate cost of upgrading existing paper stock would not exceed \$9,000 per year for all six journals and that the proposed change could be made at the point of restocking to minimize waste and extra costs. Caplow concluded his report by announcing that Arlene Daniels has been elected to serve as Chair of the Publications Committee for next year. Council acted to approve both recommendations.

MOTION: That the paper stock used in ASA journals be upgraded so that it will be of sufficient quality to last more than ten years. Carried.

MOTION: That editors should not nominate persons for their editorial boards whose term on the new Board would overlap with a normal term on another ASA editorial board. Carried.

Report of the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer announced with pleasure that this year's official annual meeting attendance is 3,383, a figure exceeded only by the 1976 Annual Meeting in New York City which 3,800 people attended. D'Antonio reported that the membership drive to gain students has yielded 170 new student members, bringing that total to its highest level since 1980.

Proposal by the ASA Social Psychology Section. Kurt Back, on behalf of the Council of the ASA Social Psychology Section, reported unanimous opposition to the extension of certification to social psychology and the Section Council's surprise and dismay at not seeing directly consulted concerning ASA action on this issue. Although Council's failure to consult with the Section was an unintended oversight, Back strongly urged that the Section be asked to participate in the process from this point on. He requested that the Section be allowed to nominate members of the committee considering certification for social psychology. Due to the pressure of time, discussion was confined to questions referring to the action of the Section and not the major issues involved. The latter were discussed in more detail at a later point in the meeting.

Proposal for Support of Activities by the Caucus on Underemployment in Sociology. Walda Katz Fishman, representative from the Caucus on Underemployment in Sociology, requested financial support for continuation of the Caucus' newsletter and its research on employment problems within the discipline. The Caucus is working toward systemizing knowledge about under- and unemployment in an effort to learn how best to help those who are unable to find full-time employment. It requested \$750 to help

defray costs associated with publication and distribution of its newsletter. Fishman noted that the newsletter is the mechanism used for communicating with the underemployed and others concerned with the issue.

A motion to grant \$750 to the Caucus on Underemployment in Sociology to continue its activities was tabled to allow for a detailed discussion at a later point in the meeting.

Committee Appointments for 1986. Magali Sarfatti-Larson, 1986 Chair of the Committee on Committees (COC), and the 1985 Committee's representative to Council, presented a report on the committee's recommendations for 1986 ASA committee service. She expressed COC's thanks to the Executive Office staff who assisted the Committee during its deliberations. Sarfatti-Larson indicated that COC took a variety of factors into account in making its recommendations and that a conscious effort was made to include women and minorities among nominees. COC sought to broaden general participation of the membership by drawing on persons who had filled out the new form for expressing interest in committee participation. Current membership status and lack of prior service on a committee were also used as criteria in compiling the lists of nominees. Specific questions on individuals and committees were then asked by Council members and Sarfatti-Larson summarized relevant aspects of COC discussion.

Council accepted the report and expressed gratitude to Sarfatti-Larson and the other members of COC for their hard work. In closed session, Council proceeded to review and approve a final list of nominees for each committee, specifying chairs as necessary.

Council recessed at 5:32 p.m. on Saturday evening and reconvened at 8:43 a.m. on Sunday, September 1, 1985.

Review of Ad Hoc Committees. Council moved to disband the Ad Hoc Committee on Certification. It resolved to retain the following Ad Hoc Committees: Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists, Committee on Dissertation Awards, Task Force for the Minority Fellowship Program, Committee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Profession, Endowment Fund Campaign Committee, Electronic Sociological Network Committee, Committee to Prepare Master's Level Certification Examination.

Council approved a request by the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists to increase its membership by three additional members.

In dealing with ASA representatives to other organizations, Council instructed the Executive Officer to write to the *Journal of Consumer Research* to request additional information on the need for an ASA Representative. If a representative is desired, the Executive Office is instructed to fill the vacancy from the ranked list of nominees drawn up by COC.

Approval of 1987 Program Committee. Melvin Kohn, ASA President-Elect, submitted the following names to Council with a request for approval of the 1987 Program Committee membership: Joan Acker, David Heise, Cora Marrett, Albert J. McQueen, Alejandro Portes, Theda Skocpol, Ruth Wallace, and Everett Wilson. Kohn noted that Marrett and Portes are carry-overs from the 1986 Committee and that Michael Aiken, Theodore Caplow and Mayer Zald would be serving on the committee in their capacity as ASA officers.

MOTION: To approve the 1987 Program Committee as submitted. Carried.

MFP Progress Report. Lionel Maldonado, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), presented a short report on the status of MFP's activities and its financial condition. The Program is currently supporting 38 Fellows for 1985-86, four of which are new appointments. Of the total number of Fellows being funded, 27 are at the pre-dissertation stage with eight working on their dissertations. All 38 Fellows are being funded by NIMH grants, the Cornerhouse Fund or a combination of both. The financial condition of the MFP is precarious, noted Maldonado, and ASA will be hard pressed to make new awards next year unless additional funds are generated. He reported that a series of requests have been made to NIMH for supplemental funds and that the feasibility of matching grants to Fellows from their respective universities is being explored.

Maldonado added that other long-term initiatives underway include approaching other government agencies for both pre and post-doctoral fellowships, inquiries to private foundations and investigation of various congressional caucuses as sources for Program money. A major effort to generate new funds for MFP is being made by the recently established Task Force on the MFP and a report on this group's multi-faceted endeavors will be forthcoming shortly. The MFP Director concluded by informing Council that a more detailed report would be presented at the winter meeting of Council.

Report of the Committee on Publications. Council convened in closed session to consider editorship recommendations submitted by the Committee on Publications. Council passed the following motions:

MOTION: To accept the submitted list of ranked nominees for the editorship of *Teaching Sociology*. Carried.

MOTION: To adopt the ranked list of nominees for the editorship of *Sociological Theory* as amended. Carried.

MOTION: To accept the recommended list of nominees for the editorship of *Contemporary Sociology*, as ranked by Council. Carried.

Follow-up Report on Sociological Methodology. Bettina Huber reported that the Publications Committee recommended that SM continue to appear in the form of an annual bound volume. If SM is to become a journal, added Huber, it is the recommendation of the editors that it not be one of the journal options included in membership.

Some Council members expressed concern that the ASA Section on Methodology had not been formally consulted for advice, since section membership would be the core of a journal's readership. Thereupon, Council passed the following motion.

MOTION: That action on the format of *Sociological Methodology* be referred back to the Publications Committee with a specific recommendation that it systematically assess the opinion of the members of the Methodology Section prior to further deliberations and that this report be made available to Council at its winter meeting. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Public Information. At its February 1985 meeting, Council allocated \$6,000 for a public relations program, changed the committee's status from ad hoc to standing, and asked the committee to develop a detailed budget for implementing a public relations program.

Michael Useem, Council Liaison, reported that the committee had developed program objectives, identified central problems and pinpointed a vi-

tal personnel need. It had also developed several recommendations and a budget request for Council's consideration. In the opinion of the committee, noted Useem, a highly qualified and experienced public information person would be required to develop a program that would promote a genuine understanding of the discipline and improve the image of the profession. To achieve these objectives, the program would seek coverage of the discipline and profession by major media organizations. The committee made the following recommendations: (1) employ a public information person on either a full or part-time basis; (2) develop a series of seminars for journalists demonstrating what sociology can contribute to major stories in the media; (3) develop a workshop to train sociologists to deal with the mass media; (4) create a data base of sociologists who can serve as resource persons; and (5) collaborate with COSSA in producing seminars for Congress and its staff. A budget of \$68,500 was proposed for full-time program activities along with a \$37,000 budget alternative should Council elect to begin implementation of the program on a part-time basis.

Questions concerning cost implications to the Association and the effectiveness of a full or part-time effort were raised. It was reported that several sister associations have similar programs and it was suggested that a joint arrangement might be feasible. A consensus was reached that more information was needed about the program's overall implications and that prior to any Council action the recommendations should be referred to EOB for further review. Council agreed to allocate funds for conducting a fall seminar for journalists.

MOTION: To refer the proposal submitted by the Committee on Public Information to EOB and the Executive Officer for review as a high priority in the budget and to consider its overall implications in terms of added membership to the Association. Additionally, Council allocates \$1500 to defray the cost of bringing sociologists to D.C. for the purpose of conducting a fall background seminar for journalists. Carried.

The Executive Officer agreed to inquire among the several social science associations, including COSSA, how each is proceeding with its public information program and the feasibility of a joint effort, and to make a budget proposal that includes staff support costs to EOB at its December meeting.

The report of the Committee on Membership was deferred until Council's winter meeting.

Report of the Committee on Awards Policy. Roberta Simmons, Council Liaison, reported support among committee members for moving the Common Wealth Award to the Awards and Business Meeting beginning next year and indicated that two additional awards may be proposed: an Emory Award for a major contribution to Sociological Practice and a Dissertation Award. There is strong feeling within the committee against unnecessary proliferation of awards, added Simmons, and four guidelines were proposed: (1) Sections should continue to be allowed to make their own awards as long as they are consistent with ASA guidelines; (2) new ASA awards should be pursued when they focus on neglected areas, but overlap with existing awards should be avoided; (3) when potential donors approach ASA, they should be encouraged to donate monetary stipends for existing awards, and be given recognition for doing so, rather than setting up new

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awards; (4) when donors offer monetary awards, selection of ASA awardees and establishment of award criteria should be the province of ASA.

Simmons noted that the Executive Office receives a number of letters from other associations inviting ASA to nominate candidates for prestigious awards and that no formal mechanism currently exists for handling these requests. The Awards Committee recommended that the President appoint an ad hoc committee to handle these requests. Following a brief discussion, the President agreed to appoint an ad hoc committee of three people for one year to deal with all invitations to nominate award recipients.

Simmons noted that the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education has submitted a request for the establishment of a Willard Waller Award for Distinguished Scholarship and that it was the recommendation of the committee that Council act to approve this request.

MOTION: That Council approves, in principle, the establishment of the Willard Waller Award for Distinguished Scholarship by the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education. Carried.

Simmons reported that a general consensus exists among committee members that ASA awardees should receive more publicity in the future and that Council should give thought to an early announcement of awardees in the final program.

Council's discussion focused on the advantages and disadvantages of advance notification of award winners and the need for improving the character of the Awards Ceremony and Business Meeting. A suggestion was made that a reception held immediately following the awards ceremony could be one way of highlighting the occasion. The President reported that a two-hour morning plenary is being devoted to the Awards and Business Meeting next year and that the Program Committee would appreciate receiving any suggestions for dramatizing this occasion. Following a lengthy discussion, Council adopted two motions.

MOTION: That the major ASA Career Award Committees make their decisions well ahead of the Annual Meeting and notify the awardees in advance. Carried.

MOTION: That the recipients of the major ASA Career Awards for the previous and current year be chosen in time to be announced in the final program and that the awards be conferred with appropriate ceremony at the Annual Meeting. Carried.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Dissertation Awards. The Executive Officer reported that he had been instructed by the Awards Policy Committee to ascertain how other social science associations handle dissertation awards and to bring back a full report to the Committee on Awards Policy at its next meeting; therefore, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Dissertation Awards was deferred.

Report of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT). Bettina Huber presented the committee's request for Council action on two issues: (1) a motion to state ASA's opposition to organizations that threaten academic freedom and (2) a motion to reaffirm ASA's commitment to affirmative action. In response to this request, Council passed the following two motions and instructed the Executive Office to inform ASA members of the threat posed by organizations such as Accuracy in Academia through an article in *Footnotes*.

MOTION: The American Sociological Association is profoundly disturbed by organizations such as Accuracy in Academia, whose objectives represent a serious threat to academic freedom by isolating particular perspectives as being illegitimate lines of intellectual inquiry. Carried.

MOTION: In light of the current national controversy on affirmative action, and in view of the fact that some departments of sociology are violating affirmative action procedures, we hereby reaffirm the American Sociological Association's commitment to affirmative action. In particular, the violation of affirmative action procedures during the recruitment process cannot be justified by the mere fact that minority or women faculty members are eventually hired. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Sections. Michael Useem, Council Liaison, reported that the Committee had received a petition, with sufficient signatures, requesting that a new Section on the Sociology of Emotions be established. He noted that the Committee on Sections recommended approval of this request. Useem presented one additional recommendation from the Committee on Sections that Section representatives be appointed to appropriate PhD Certification Committees.

MOTION: That Council approves the establishment of a Section on the Sociology of Emotions as a Section in formation. Carried.

MOTION: That the ASA Committee on Certification ask the following Sections to appoint a representative to the appropriate PhD Certification Committees: Section on Population; Section on Social Psychology; Section on Organizations and Occupations; Section on Criminology; Section on Medical Sociology. The terms of appointment will be the same as for other Certification Committee members and the first appointments will be made as vacancies occur on the presently constituted Committees. Carried.

Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology. Two recommendations were presented to Council by Barbara Heyns, Council Liaison to the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology: (1) a request for annual information from ASA Sections on the participation of women and minorities in their activities and (2) a request for Council's approval of a mid-year meeting. Council acted to approve both recommendations.

MOTION: That Section Chairs be asked to report briefly on the participation of women and minorities in Section activities as part of the annual reports they submit to Council and for publication in *Footnotes*. Carried.

MOTION: To provide funds for a mid-year meeting of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology to allow for the completion of two reports. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Certification. Mayer Zald reported that the new Certification Committee, which has oversight responsibilities for the ASA program, met for the first time during the Annual Meeting. Two matters were discussed, reported Zald, dealing with questions of who would certify members of the initial certification committees and whether or not to charge committee members certification fees during their term of service on the committee. The Committee on Certification submitted two recommendations: (1) that a subcommittee of Council be appointed to certify the ini-

tial 30 Certification Committee members, and (2) that certification fees be waived during the period of committee service. After brief discussion, Council acted.

MOTION: That a Council Subcommittee be appointed by the ASA President to certify members of the current Certification Committees. Carried.

MOTION: That members of certification committees do not have to pay certification or recertification fees while serving on the committee. Carried.

The President responded to Council's directive by appointing the following council members to certify members of the Certification Committees: Glen Elder, Marie Haug, and Mayer Zald.

Schedule of Upcoming Meetings. January 31-February 2, 1986, as well as January 24-26, 1986 were proposed for the next meeting of Council. The Executive Officer agreed to notify Council members of the definite date as quickly as possible.

Due to the lack of time for deliberation, Council deferred the following agenda items to its winter meeting: (1) Report on the Timing of the Annual Meeting, (2) Report of the Subcommittee on Fees for Tenure Review, (3) Report on Annual Meeting Sites.

Follow-up on Proposal for Support of Activities by the Caucus on Underemployment in Sociology. Following a brief discussion of the activities by the Caucus, Council members acted to approve the funds requested.

MOTION: That the American Sociological Association make a grant of \$750 to support the activities of the Caucus on Underemployment in Sociology. Carried.

New Business. Melvin Kohn, International Sociological Association Representative, requested Council's support in arranging for scholarly exchange visits of Soviet and U.S. sociologists.

MOTION: That the Executive Officer is authorized to apply to International Research Exchange for funds to support scholarly exchange visits between Soviet and U.S. sociologists. The ISA Representative, in consultation with the Executive Officer and President, is authorized to negotiate arrangements for the timing, form, and content of the initial pair of exchange visits. Carried.

Council adjourned at 12:58 p.m. on Sunday, September 1, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,
Theodore Caplow, ASA Secretary

MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE 1984-85 COUNCIL

The third meeting of the 1984-85 Council convened at 8:47 a.m. on Thursday, August 29, 1985, at the Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C. Council members present were: Michael Aiken, Rodolfo Alvarez, Charles M. Bonjean, Francesca Cancian, Theodore Caplow, Rose Laub Coser, Nancy K. DiTomaso, Glen H. Elder, Jr., Kai Erikson, Amitai Etzioni, William A. Gamson, Marie R. Haug, Barbara Heyns, Rosabeth M. Kanter, Melvin L. Kohn, Stanley Lieberman, Valerie K. Oppenheimer, Matilda White Riley, Morris Rosenberg, James F. Short, Jr., Roberta G. Simmons, Gaye Tuchman, Michael Useem, Mayer N. Zald. Present from the Executive Office were: Janet Astner, William D'Antonio, Carla Howery, Bettina Huber, Lionel Maldonado and Jen Suter. Various observers were present during portions of the meeting.

Approval of Agenda. Following the addition of one resolution, the agenda was approved as amended.

Report of the President. The President welcomed new Council members and several observers and reported that, in spite of relocation difficulties, the 1985 Annual Meeting was going well. It was noted that during its February meeting Council agreed that a letter should be sent to President Gardner of the University of California, Santa Cruz, on the matter of Nancy Shaw. This correspondence indicated that unless Mr. Gardner replied positively to Council's request that the case be reopened and Shaw be provided employment during a new review of her case, censure by ASA would take effect. Erikson reported that a reply had been received stating that no further action would be taken concerning the Shaw case and that as a result, the University of California, Santa Cruz, is currently under censure by the American Sociological Association.

Report of the Secretary. The Secretary presented a summary of the Association's recent activities and coupled his comments with a note of warning. The work of the Council has been immensely successful, reported Caplow. A number of new initiatives have been launched and various old issues have been resolved. The most significant accomplishments include formation of the American Sociological Foundation and development of a certification program. At the same time, the Association has turned the corner with respect to membership, Caplow stated, and though there has not been a sharp upturn, the ten-year membership decline has been arrested. Caplow reported that 26 Area Representatives are in place and responding with zeal to the membership incentives program. A number of administrative changes have been made in the hope of increasing the circulation of ASA's specialty journals, improving advertising revenues, and enlarging representation of exhibitors at annual meetings. Behind these various changes and innovations, Caplow noted, certain articulated principles are in evidence: (1) ASA is not just an association of people from major PhD granting institutions, but counts among its vital elements people from community colleges, two and four-year colleges, high schools and sociological practitioners. (2) ASA should serve as an umbrella organization for other organizations of sociologists and social scientists. With its extraordinary range of activities, it is appropriate for ASA to be sensitive to the needs of other groups and involve them in Association activities. (3) Rationalizing budgetary concerns involves adapting a cost-of-living approach to the dues structure and eliminating the practice of not raising dues until faced with large deficits.

The Secretary cautioned Council about two problematic areas: (1) a potential deficit for 1985 and (2) the heavy workload of the Executive Office staff. The Secretary noted that even though the potential deficit is expected to be small, it should be viewed as a warning sign and taken into account when Council contemplates future expenditures. It was noted that the Executive Office staff has had an enormous workload this past year and that there are limits to absorption of new responsibilities. Caplow urged Council to be sensitive to the need to restrict new initiatives to those deemed absolutely essential.

Executive Officer's Report. The Executive Officer reported that attendance at the Washington Annual Meeting was the second highest ever, with a total of August 29 of 3,350 attendees. D'Antonio added that he expects that ASA will be held harmless in the

transfer from the Hilton to the Washington Convention Center and that a full financial report reflecting all relocation expenses will be prepared for Council's winter meeting.

In accordance with a directive from Council, five ASA journals are now trademarked at a cost slightly in excess of \$4,000, noted D'Antonio. *Sociological Theory* and *Teaching Sociology* will be trademarked in the next few months. A special Annual Meeting session was devoted to the Brajuha case, reported D'Antonio, and several recommendations arising out of experience with this case will be going to the Ethics Committee. It has been settled in a manner deemed beneficial to sociology as a whole.

The Executive Officer announced that the Wingspread Conference on the Teaching Services Program held in June was so successful that two participants have been invited back to Wingspread to organize another conference on teaching.

D'Antonio thanked those department chairs who responded to ASA's request for names of graduate students and reported that as a result of their help, 3,500 membership invitations were mailed. The ASA has 170 new graduate student members as a result, the highest student enrollment since 1980.

The Executive Officer reported that Dr. Joseph Scimecca of George Mason University has accepted Council's invitation to become the Executive Officer's first ombudsman. D'Antonio concluded his report by reiterating the Secretary's concern about future initiatives that might add to Executive Office activities. With certification as a possible major endeavor, the Endowment Fund Campaign, membership and subscription drives, and new efforts at public information, cautioned D'Antonio, the staff is working at maximum capacity.

Report of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. The Secretary reported that all revenues and expenditures for 1985 have been running under budget and that the deficit should be small and in keeping with projections. Caplow explained that the revenue loss is predominantly due to decline in journal circulation and that reduced expenses can be attributed to a smaller increase in publication costs than was expected.

The Secretary reported that the Publications Committee has requested Council to improve the quality of paper used by all ASA journals; the heavy newsprint currently being used lacks durability. This will be an expense to the Association of approximately \$9200, noted Caplow, the exact amount depending on the paper quality selected for future journals.

Caplow noted that the Association will realize a good return on investment funds this year due, in part, to a change in investment policy which restricts long-term investments to U.S. Government Securities and allows ordinary market instruments for short-term investments.

The general picture, therefore, holds no surprises and no particular problems, concluded Caplow. At this time, the Secretary entertained questions from Council members concerning specific budgetary concerns.

Questions were raised as to whether or not contingency funds exist and the Secretary indicated that the Association has approximately \$375,000 in cash reserves, around \$1 million in real estate holdings, and nearly three-quarters of \$1 million in restricted funds. The status of ASF and its role in providing financial stability were discussed. Caplow noted that while the Foundation has yet to define its exact role, it is clear that its goal is not to

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support the ASA operating budget. Indirectly, it will do so, remarked Caplow, by taking over projects presently financed by the general fund. Some concern was expressed about the projected budget deficit and Council was reminded that instituting the new emeritus, low-income, and student membership categories have contributed to this potential deficit. There was a general consensus that the rationale behind these actions should be viewed as long-term investments in young people and the unemployed, and as a way of showing respect and honor for senior members of the Association.

Report of the Committee on Sociological Practice. Ruth Love, Chair of the Committee on Sociological Practice, reported that the committee has adopted as its goal encouraging a broad range of employers to hire or contract with sociologists to meet work needs that can be served by our discipline. To achieve this goal, noted Love, the committee requests creation of a position for a Professional Development Director (PDD). The critical elements of this position would include efforts to: (1) make sociology training suitable preparation for appropriate jobs at all levels of government and in the private sector; (2) develop a media-based program to build up the public image of sociology among employer audiences; (3) initiate establishment of pre- and post-doctoral opportunities for training in practice settings; (4) assist sociology departments with practice curricula to strengthen their programs, particularly in regard to meshing training with local and regional job prospects. Love added that establishing the PDD position would benefit academic and practice employment and will allow for a vigorous, comprehensive approach to job development.

The Executive Officer presented a resolution of support for the establishment of the PDD position as submitted by the Sociological Practice Section. Discussion addressed questions pertaining to the need for a part- or full-

time position, qualifications for the job, as well as concerns of program implementation and budgetary implications. There was general consensus that a full-time person was needed to deal with the issues raised in the proposal and that emphasis should be placed on hiring a highly qualified person. Some members suggested postponing action to allow for discussion of other budgetary issues, while others felt this concern was unnecessary in light of the additional income expected from higher ASA journal rates in 1986. Following discussion, Council acted.

MOTION: That Council accepts the Sociological Practice Committee's report with thanks. In order to institutionalize ASA's commitment to the practice of sociology, in particular to advance job and professional development consistent with intent of committee's report, Council moves to appropriate \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year to this task. The Executive Officer and EOB are to work out the details. Carried.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists. The Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists (CFSES) was created by Council at its January 1983 meeting and given the mandate of examining issues related to federal standards for the employment of sociologists. Since the current sociology employment standards were developed in the 1960's, Council felt it might be useful to evaluate the accuracy of federal standards in light of recent developments in the field.

Bettina Huber reported that the Committee has focused on two issues: (1) inadequate federal employment standards for sociologists and (2) federal personnel officers' lack of information about sociology. The Committee is in the early stages of determining how it might work with the Office of Personnel Management to revise employment standards, noted Huber, and requests \$6,000 to mount a series of day-long workshops to edu-

cate federal personnel officers about the knowledge, skills, and abilities possessed by sociologists. The Committee planned to launch the workshop series in early 1986 by using the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as a pilot site, reported Huber. Should it prove successful, a number of other sessions would be held during the rest of 1986.

Some members felt that while the notion of improving the status of sociology within federal agencies should be supported, the activity might best be implemented by asking government agencies to sponsor the workshops. It was pointed out that not all federal agencies have sufficient funds to support such a program and that participation in the workshops should be extended to include supervisors. Budgetary concerns, the rationale for speakers' honoraria, and whether or not the proposal represented the most effective approach were highlights of the discussion. A suggestion to cut the proposed budget to \$1500 per workshop and eliminate the speakers' honoraria met with Council approval.

MOTION: To accept the report of the Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists and set the budget for three workshops at \$4,500. Carried (1-opposed).

Resolution Adopted by the Organization of American Historians. A resolution calling for the divestiture of all holdings in companies involved in South Africa was transmitted to the ASA by the Organization of American Historians. As ASA has nothing to divest, Council passed the following motion.

MOTION: That the resolution submitted by the Organization of American Historians be referred to the 1986 Council with a request for its adoption. Carried.

Report of the ISA Representative. Melvin Kohn, ASA's Delegate to ISA, reported that problems relating to finances and visa guarantees to Israeli sociologists, still need to be worked out before the ISA can meet in New

Delhi: Kohn added that it appears likely that these difficulties will be resolved, but in the event that these issues remain unresolved, a proposal to cancel the ISA Congress will be made during the January meeting of the Executive Committee. Kohn submitted a request that Council authorize the Executive Officer to select a travel agency, work out travel arrangements for American sociologists wishing to attend the meeting, and set up a mechanism for the distribution of any travel funds that are received. It was noted that an National Science Foundation travel grant has been approved, but the exact number of tickets has not been formally determined. Once these issues are resolved, noted the Executive Officer, complete details will be announced in a future issue of *Footnotes*.

MOTION: To accept the ISA Representative's report and allow the Executive Officer to make the necessary arrangements with regard to travel to the ISA meeting. Carried.

For lack of time, the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Dissertation Awards was deferred to the weekend meeting of Council.

New Business. (a) Award Proposal—Council was requested to consider moving the presentation of the Common Wealth Award from the Presidential Session to the Awards and Business meeting, thereby making it possible to present all awards at the same time. With little discussion, Council approved this request.

MOTION: That all major ASA Awards, including the Common Wealth Award, be presented during the annually scheduled Awards and Business Meeting. Carried.

(b) Resolution—The Secretary presented the following resolution:

RESOLVED: This Council commends and thanks the Executive Officer and the entire staff of the Executive Office for their extraordinary achievement in managing an emergency relocation of the 1985

Meetings without loss to the Association or inconvenience to its members. Carried by acclamation.

It was noted that the President would be presenting a similar resolution of appreciation at the Awards and Business Meeting. To formally recognize the entire staff, a recommendation was made that the Executive Officer personally extend an invitation to all members of the Executive Office staff to be present during this occasion.

Prior to adjournment, the President concluded the meeting by saying goodbye to the retiring members of Council and stating his appreciation to all Council members for their hard work during his term as President.

Having completed all business, Council adjourned at 12:13 p.m. on Thursday, August 29, 1985.

*Respectfully submitted,
Theodore Caplow, ASA Secretary*

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