

# Footnotes



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## Williams Receives Common Wealth Award

The trustees of the Common Wealth Fund of Wilmington, Delaware, have named Robin M. Williams, Jr., Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Science at Cornell University, Emeritus, and a Past President of the American Sociological Association, as one of six Common Wealth Awardees for their outstanding achievements in diverse fields of human behavior. The recipients and their fields of endeavor are: Soviet poet Andrei Andreevich Viznesensky, literature; sociologist Robin M. Williams, Jr., sociology; scientist and researcher John Burnette MacChesney, science and invention; photojournalist Gordon A. Parks, mass

communication; social activist N.T. Pete Shields, public service; and artistic director Lloyd Richards, dramatic arts.

Each recipient will receive an \$18,000 cash award and an engraved trophy at the gala, black-tie Common Wealth Awards banquet on March 19 at the Hotel duPont in Wilmington.

Professor Williams was cited as a distinguished social theorist, a creative interpreter of American society and a leading student of race relations in this country and abroad.

Williams' first major sociological contribution was the classic exposition he wrote for the Social Science Research



Robin M. Williams, Jr.

His book, *American Society: A Sociological Interpretation*, is called a "textbook" which not only imparts knowledge to students, but also represents a major scholarly contribution of its own. *American Society* has become the model for sociologists in other countries who have attempted sociological analyses of their own social institutions. □

## TSP Workshop on Computers

The deadline for applications for the Teaching Services Program workshop on "The Integration of Computers into the Sociology Curriculum" is fast approaching. Applications and a \$75 deposit of the workshop fee are due by February 15, 1988. Applications may be accepted after February 15, but you must pay a late charge of \$50.

The workshop will be held March 20-April 2 on the campus of the University of Texas-San Antonio. For the workshop plus meals and lodging, the price is \$395. Without meals and lodging, the price is \$250.

For complete information about this upcoming workshop, see the December 1987 issue of *Footnotes*, or contact: Bill Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 335-6639; or Tom Van Valen, Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; (616) 383-1757. □

## MFP Makes Dissertation Awards for 1987-88

by Lionel A. Maldonado

Six current or former Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Fellows received funds to support dissertation research for 1987-88. The funds were a special supplement to the MFP budget by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences at NIMH. The intent in these new awards is to help Fellows gather dissertation data and more quickly complete their graduate studies. If the new NIMH initiative proves successful, it may become a permanent feature of the Program, replacing the Cornerhouse Fund grant that had been an integral element for ten years. Cornerhouse Fund awards also were known as Spivack Awards. They ceased last year, when the Fund depleted its resources.

Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), current chairperson of the MFP Committee, appointed a subcommittee to make recommendations from among applicants for these awards. There was a \$5,000 upper limit on these awards; only expenses directly related to gathering dissertation data could be funded. Fellows, their university affiliation, and a brief description of the projects are listed below.

Erma Dianne Boachie (Texas Woman's University) was granted \$3,470 to carry out dissertation research on a Black extended family, covering several generations, in a rural, nonsouthern setting. Her study will focus on the extended family's use of non-traditional, limited resources—symbolized in the family cemetery—in shaping family cohesiveness and its influence on the members' self-concept.

Davis Hill (University of California-Berkeley) received \$3,500 to conduct in-depth interviews with Black men in an effort to understand the role played by male violence and aggression in the Black family and wider community. Hill proposes to explore how men of different ages, from lower socio-economic

background, see themselves with regard to an aggressive male role and self-esteem based on masculinity.

Karen Hembry (University of California-Berkeley) was awarded \$3,026 to study repeat childbearing among Black adolescent mothers, focusing upon the intellectual development as well as the economic and psychological well-being of the young women. The study will be carried out in a school district in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Wendy Ng (University of Oregon) was granted \$4,385 for in-depth interviews with third and fourth generation Japanese families in a rural Oregon community. She is looking into the long-term mental health impact of the internment experience in the U.S. on this community's members during World War II.

Beverly Parks (University of California-Berkeley) got \$3,765 to carry out a qualitative study of high school drop-outs. She is seeking to develop an instrument to systematically tap the phenomenological world of drop-outs and to explore if and when it is strategically possible to intervene regarding the drop-out phenomenon.

JoEllen Shively (Stanford University) was awarded \$5,000 for a study among Native Americans that explores how the group copes cognitively with cultural themes that, in effect, celebrate the destruction of the group and its culture. Its relevance to the mental health of minorities is the bind of not knowing whether to identify with the victim or the aggressor. Shively's study addresses the question of how and on what terms minorities may participate in, but also creatively re-work, the central myths of the dominant culture.

Additional information on these projects may be gotten by contacting each student directly. For additional information on dissertation awards, please contact the ASA's Minority Fellowship Program. □

Council in 1947, "The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions." Even at the time it appeared, this work was widely recognized as a major analytic feat.

Williams' work on race relations marks him as one of the outstanding sociologists in the United States. Yet he is equally acclaimed for another scholarly enterprise—his analysis of the structure and functioning of American society.

## Editors Sought for ASR, JHSB

The ASA Publications Committee is in the process of selecting new editors for two of the Association's journals: the *American Sociological Review* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. In both cases, the new editors will assume the position of Editor-Designate in the fall of 1988 and take over the editorial office in the summer or fall of 1989. They will be responsible for journal issues appearing in 1990 and beyond. The term of office for an ASA editor is three years, with a two-year extension possible in some cases.

Members are invited to submit nominations for the editorships of *ASR* and *JHSB*. Nominations should be submitted no later than April 15, 1988, and sent to the chair of the Publications Committee, Caroline Persell. Her address is: Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, New York, NY 10003. □

## No Petition Candidates Received

As of the deadline date, the Executive Office had not received any petition candidates for ASA offices. The March issue of *Footnotes* will contain complete information on candidates. Ballots will be mailed approximately May 1, 1988. □

INSIDE

## Footnotes

- 2 Observing, Inside 1722, Sociologist Get NEH Support
- 3 Methods and Statistics Requirements for the MA Degree
- 4 NIDA Research Grants, 1987-88 Fulbright Awards, ASA Award Deadlines
- 5 Open Forum
- 6 ASA Contributors
- 7 Florida's Mariel Cubans, ASA's Cumulative Index a Welcome Aid
- 8 Sociology in the Department of Agriculture, TSP Workshop on Teaching About Family Violence
- 9 Shanas Wins Aging Section Award, Open Forum, Letter to the Editor
- 10 Social/Behavioral Research Funding, Manhattan Survey: A Classic, 1988 Guide Near Publication
- 11 ASA Departments and Business Columns



## Observing

### Honors and Achievements

■ Our warmest congratulations to Robin M. Williams, Jr., the ASA's 1987 Common Wealth Award winner. (See page 1 for the details). Robin joins a distinguished group of sociologists, including six past presidents, as well as scholars from half a dozen other disciplines who have been recipients of the Common Wealth Awards since their inception in 1979. For this noteworthy achievement so well deserved, the ASA proudly salutes you, Robin!

■ The excitement of the December visit of the Gorbachevs to DC has long since faded into the holiday season, which in turn has now given way in the ASA office to preparations for the winter meeting of the Council. By the time this issue of *Footnotes* arrives, Council will have met and gone. And in the process, we expect it to have struggled to find ways to balance the budget for 1988. But while my thoughts must necessarily focus on the budget and the many items on the agenda that impact on the budget in one way or another, I would like to reflect for a moment on the visit of the Gorbachevs.



As many of you may know, Mrs. Gorbachev has a PhD with a dissertation written in sociology. The December 11, 1987 issue of the *Washington Post* reported the following:

Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) "said that she and Mrs. Gorbachev discussed their common background in sociology, including the 55 year-old first lady's dissertation on nutrition, housing and family life as they relate to Russian peasants" (page C6).

## Inside 1722

### Edwards, Frensilli Guide Publications

"*Inside 1722*" is a new column which will consist of occasional articles on the staff of the ASA Executive Office.

Several large boxes crowd the office of Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, and Susan Frensilli, Publications Assistant. Their Christmas present is a new typesetting system that will permit in-house typesetting of *Footnotes* and other ASA publications, except journals. These two staff persons handle the technical aspects of ASA publications.

Karen has worked for the ASA for eight years, beginning as the office receptionist and now serving as Publications Manager. She attended the University of Tennessee as an English major and is quick to catch grammatical and typing errors that creep into the rough drafts of our publications. Part of her managerial responsibilities involve coordination with the editors of all ASA journals and with Boyd Publishing

to the printer when, two hours later, the call came in chronicling the fire at the Hilton and the need to find a new location, change the program, and stop the presses! And last but not least, the office looks to Karen to coordinate the football pool, adding competition and camaraderie to the fall months.

Susan is a new employee at ASA, just having completed her first "trial by fire" working at the annual meeting in Chicago. In addition to assisting Karen, Susan handles permission requests and produces the *Employment Bulletin*. The fifteenth of every month, her phone rings off the hook with late breaking job announcements that *have* to be in the *Bulletin*. Susan is a Maryland native and a graduate of the University of Maryland with a BA in journalism. Like every staff person, she soon has enough names and facts to qualify for a sociology-degree-by-osmosis.



Susan Frensilli (left), Publications Assistant, and Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager

Company in Albany, NY. Karen also works closely with advertisers and exhibitors. She oversees the production of the ASA annual meeting Preliminary and Final Programs. In 1985, she should have won the "bad day" award—she had just finished the annual meeting final program and was ready to send it

Just about every brochure, poster, membership flyer, and publication of the ASA comes through Karen and Susan's skillful hands. With their new equipment, they'll be able to do even more to strengthen the publications of the ASA. □

And later in the article it was noted that Senator Mikulski gave Mrs. Gorbachev two books, one on Maryland's history and the other on "a contemporary study of American culture, *Habits of the Heart*."

In the Soviet Union sociology is beginning to be seen, as it already is in so many other parts of Europe, as an important component in policy making. So even as more and more sociologists are finding careers in business, government and non-profit organizations exciting and challenging, we look to a rapidly changing international scene in which sociology may play a more central role than could have been imagined just a few years ago. Of course, the real old-timers among us remember the days just before and after World War II, when sociology in the United States played an important role in public policy.

Sociology is alive and well in many areas of public life, even though we are not easily made aware of that fact. Evidence for this assertion may be found in the following two examples: the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, David J. Armor, is a sociologist. About the relevance of his sociological background to his role in government, Armor says: "I am data and research-oriented whenever I can be.... Because of my training I have a respect for data and a respect for scientific method as this can be brought to bear on personnel policy decisions. Also the sociological perspective is helpful in conflict resolution and in understanding personnel policy issues. It helps one to be objective about (social) processes." Stephen Buff of the Executive Office, did an interview with Dr. Armor which will be published in the March issue of *Footnotes*.

In December, Dr. Linda H. Aiken, Vice President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, was honored with a special Joint Secretarial Commendation from two federal Cabinet officers. HHS Secretary Otis R. Bowen, M.D., and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel R. Pierce Jr. cited Dr. Aiken "for your exceptional efforts and professional contribution" to the multi-million dollar program that promises to have a major impact on the welfare of the nation's chronically mentally ill, many of whom are homeless."

In the ceremony held at HHS, the cabinet officers noted that the program, initiated in 1985, "is showing impressive results in the nine cities to receive awards through the partnership formed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, NJ, HUD, and HHS." Dr. Aiken has been at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation since 1974. In 1988 she will become a professor at the University of Pennsylvania in nursing and sociology.

■ Finally, I want to express a much-belated but very much earned word of congratulations to Dr. Michael Aiken, Secretary of the Association, on his appointment to the position of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Mike has managed the affairs of the Association with great dedication and skill, despite the increasing demands made on his time first in his role as Dean, and now as Provost. Mike, the ASA deeply appreciates your efforts on our behalf, and wishes you a long and fruitful tenure as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.—WVDA □

## Sociologists Get NEH Support

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) often makes awards to sociologists if their work is oriented toward the humanities. The following sociologists received awards from NEH for 1986. Awards for 1987 will be published in a subsequent issue of *Footnotes*. Resource people who can offer detailed information on NEH priorities, guidelines, and applications are listed at the end of this article.

Carol T. Silverman, "Tradition, cultural ideology, and contemporary folklore in Bulgaria" (\$27,500).

Stjepan G. Mestrovic, "Durkheim as philosopher" (\$27,500)

Donald B. Kraybill, "Amish, Mennonites and brethren in the quandary of modernity, 1880-1980" (\$27,500).

Alexis M. Durham, "Early American prisons: a case study in Connecticut" (\$500).

Sue M. Wright, "Women's role in nineteenth-century charismatic movements" (\$2,000).

Joel Best, "Rhetoric in the construction of the missing children problem" (\$3,000).

Kathleen M. Blee, "Women in the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s" (\$3,000).

Elizabeth Long, "Local reading groups: issues in literary dissemination, audience reception, and cultural diversity" (\$3,000).

Stephen Crawford, "The making of the service class in France and Britain: historical sources of national variations in class structure" (\$3,000).

Marlee P. Wasserman, "A translation of *Le Marche de la Peinture in France* (The Market for Painting in France) by Raymonde Moulin" (\$2,810).

John A. Hostetter, "Study of wilderness communities" (\$103,500).

Nancy J. Chodorow, "The role and impact of early women psychoanalysts" (\$27,500).

Persons interested in learning more about NEH funding are encouraged to contact any of the following persons:

Jerry L. Martin, Director, Division of Educational Programs, (202) 786-0373  
Guinevere L. Griest, Director, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, (202) 786-0458

Donald Gibson, Director, Division of General Programs, (202) 786-0267

Richard Ekman, Director, Division of Research Programs, (202) 786-0200

Harold Cannon, Director, Office of Challenge Grants, (202) 786-0361

George Farr, Senior Preservation Officer, Office of Preservation, (202) 786-0570. □

## Corrections

■ The January issue of *Footnotes* listed the liaison coordinators for the various areas of the world. David Stark is the coordinator for Eastern Europe with Marilyn Rueschmeyer. Akbar Mathai is the coordinator for the Middle East. The coordinator for Africa is: David Wiley, African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 353-1700.

■ In the article on "Aid Request from Nicaraguan Sociologists" in the December issue (page 4), the address for Richard Dello Buono is incorrect. The correct address is: Sociology Department, Rosary College, River Forest, IL 60305. □

# Methods and Statistics Requirements for the MA Degree

by Bettina J. Huber  
(Second in a series)

Last spring, at the request of the committee preparing the MA level certification examination, the ASA Executive Office sent a questionnaire dealing with methods and statistics requirements for the Master's degree to all U.S. sociology departments with graduate programs. An earlier article in the May issue of *Footnotes* reviewed data collection procedures and the findings for number of required courses and types of courses offered. This second article focuses on the topics covered in methods and statistics courses. Departments specified the topics covered in their MA level courses by choosing from 52 topics

drawn from a list developed by Richard J. Hill in 1970 for a survey of the research training provided by PhD programs in sociology.<sup>1</sup>

### Topics Covered in Required Courses

Several topics listed under each of the five major groups included in Table 3 are almost universally covered in required methods and statistics courses (e.g., questionnaire design, simple random sampling, analysis of variance, multiple regression analysis). Despite this uniformity of course content, several of the five major topics appear to be differentially covered by various degree and program quality groups. PhD departments appear to be less likely to

deal with scaling than are MA departments, in part perhaps because these topics have receded in significance since the late 1960s. Above Average PhD departments are least likely to deal with such topics, though over half deal with Likert scaling and factor analysis. On the other hand, MA-granting departments appear less likely than PhD departments to deal with computer topics. Nonetheless, four-fifths cover computerized data analysis. Some caution must be exercised in interpreting these differences, since what is defined as "coverage" varies. For some, brief mention of a topic constitutes "coverage", while for other "coverage" means extensive discussion.

Two-thirds or more of the departments included in each degree level and program quality group cover the following general methodological approaches in their required courses: Questionnaire Design, Structured Interviewing, Experimental Design, Interview/Questionnaire Codes, Participant Observation, Analyzing Qualitative Data. Seven-tenths of the MA departments also deal with Unobtrusive Observation. In most cases, Above Average PhD-granting departments appear less likely to offer any given general methodological topic than do other departments in the sample, though, as noted above, the ambiguities of the original question must be considered in assessing the significance of this difference.

There are three exceptions to the general pattern. Although Historical Analysis, Cross-Cultural Comparative Methods, and Life Histories are infrequently taught in any category of department distinguished here, they are more likely to be taught in Above Average PhD-granting departments than in others. This finding, along with the findings summarized in Table 2 (see *May Footnotes*), suggest that Above Average departments offer may greater exposure to less widely used methods than do other graduate programs.

Two-thirds or more of the graduate departments included in each degree level and program quality group cover four types of sampling: simple random sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling, and area sampling.<sup>2</sup> Above Average PhD departments appear less likely to cover any given type of sampling in their required courses than do other types of departments in the sample, though it may just be that they define "coverage" more stringently than do other departments.

Two scaling topics are covered by half or more of the departments in each degree level and program quality group: Likert scaling and factor analysis. Item and Scalogram Analysis are also widely considered, except in Above Average PhD departments. In general, the latter are less likely to consider any given scaling topic than are other types of departments in the sample.

The following statistical techniques are included in required courses offered by two-thirds or more of the departments included in each degree level and program quality group: Multiple Regression Analysis, Analysis of Variance, Use of Dummy Variables, Non-Parametric Statistics, Analysis of Covariance, Path Analysis. Only about half of the MA departments cover the last two topics. In contrast to the pattern observed thus far, Above Average PhD departments appear more likely to offer

any given statistical topic than other types of departments in the sample. There is one slight exception to the above pattern. MA departments appear somewhat more likely to deal with cluster analysis than do PhD departments.

Two topics related to computer literacy are included in most required courses offered by graduate departments in the sample: Computerized Data Analysis, and Data Storage and Retrieval. As was the case with statistical techniques, PhD departments are somewhat more likely to deal with most computer-related topics than the MA departments in the sample.

### Conclusion

The data discussed above reveal considerable consistency in sociology departments' methods and statistics requirements for the MA degree. Most departments require students to complete one term of methods and one term of statistics. The methods course generally deals with major qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis, while the statistics course covers multiple regression, analysis of variance and non-parametric statistics. Most departments also require students to become familiar with computerized data analysis.

Despite the overall consistency, Above Average PhD-granting departments tend to differ somewhat from other PhD and MA-granting programs. The former are more likely to require two terms of methods and statistics rather than just one and tend to focus on different topics. The data discussed above suggest that Above Average PhD departments are less likely to cover major sociological methods of data collection and analysis in their required courses, yet are most likely to deal with less frequently used approaches (e.g., comparative and historical approaches). The data also indicate that Above Average departments expect their MA students to become familiar with a greater array of statistical techniques than do MA departments and provide somewhat more exposure to the computer. The significance of these differences is difficult to assess, as they may merely be a function of varying definitions of "coverage" rather than a sign of real differences in course content.

### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>A complete report of the Hill survey is contained in Richard J. Hill, "Graduate Research Training in Sociology: A Preliminary Report"; unpublished manuscript; May, 1971.

<sup>2</sup>Only 50% of the Above Average PhD departments cover area sampling, and thus, they are an exception to the general pattern. □

TABLE 3: TOPICS COVERED IN REQUIRED METHODS AND STATISTICS COURSES BY HIGHEST DEGREE OFFERED

Topics	PhD-Granting:		Total	MA-Granting
	Above Average	Other		
<i>General Methodological Approaches:</i>				
Questionnaire Design	78.1	100.0	90.3	98.1
Structured Interviewing	78.1	97.5	88.9	88.5
Experimental Design	68.8	95.0	83.3	86.5
Interview/Questionnaire Codes	71.9	87.5	80.6	92.3
Participant Observation	68.8	85.0	77.8	92.3
Analyzing Qualitative Data	65.6	80.0	73.6	84.6
Unobtrusive Observation	56.3	65.0	61.1	71.2
Analytic Induc./Grounded Theory	37.5	57.5	48.6	42.3
Depth Interviewing	43.8	50.0	47.2	48.1
Panel Design	50.0	52.5	43.1	57.7
Content Analysis	25.0	52.5	40.3	67.3
Historical Document Analysis	37.5	20.0	27.8	23.1
Cross-Cultural Comp. Methods	34.4	20.0	26.4	26.9
Collection of Life Histories	28.1	20.0	23.6	11.5
Analyzing Personal Documents	12.5	15.0	13.8	23.1
Non-Participant Observation	15.6	10.0	12.5	34.6
Coding Small Group Interaction	3.1	12.5	8.3	28.8
Linguistic Analysis	3.1	—	1.4	1.9
<i>Sampling:</i>				
Simple Random Sampling	84.4	100.0	93.1	96.2
Stratified Sampling	78.1	97.5	88.9	94.2
Cluster Sampling	68.8	90.0	80.6	88.5
Area Sampling	50.0	67.5	59.7	69.2
Sequential Sampling	31.3	22.5	26.4	34.6
<i>Scaling:</i>				
Likert Scale Construction	62.5	80.0	72.2	88.5
Scalogram Analysis (Guttman)	37.5	70.0	55.6	57.7
Factor Analysis	56.3	55.0	55.6	63.5
Item Analysis	34.4	52.5	44.4	63.5
Equal-Aping Interval Scales	28.1	37.3	33.3	48.1
Semantic Differential Scales	31.3	22.5	26.4	40.4
Paired Comparison Scales	21.9	25.0	23.6	26.9
Multidimensional Scaling	18.8	25.0	22.2	30.8
Sociometric Choice Analysis	9.4	10.0	9.7	11.5
<i>Statistical Techniques:</i>				
Multiple Regression Analysis	100.0	87.5	93.1	84.6
Analysis of Variance	93.8	92.5	93.1	82.7
Use of Dummy Variables	96.9	85.0	90.3	73.1
Analysis of Covariance	84.4	72.5	77.8	55.8
Path Analysis	75.0	72.5	73.6	51.9
Non-Parametric Statistics	65.6	67.5	66.7	65.4
Log-Linear Analysis	46.9	37.5	41.7	28.8
Max. Likelihood Est. Tech.	40.6	25.0	31.9	17.3
Discriminant Function Analysis	25.0	17.5	20.8	26.9
Canonical Correlations	21.9	12.5	16.7	17.3
Life Tables/Demographic Analysis	18.8	12.5	15.3	17.3
Cluster Analysis	12.5	5.0	8.3	19.2
Monte Carlo Techniques	3.1	4.0	4.2	1.9
Markov Processes	3.1	—	1.4	1.9
Smallest Space Analysis	3.1	—	1.4	1.9
Graph Theoretical Methods	—	—	—	5.8
<i>Computer Literacy:</i>				
Computerized Data Analysis	87.5	100.0	94.4	80.8
Data Storage and Retrieval	75.0	90.0	83.3	71.2
Computer User Languages	28.1	35.0	31.9	17.3
Computer Simulation Strategies	6.3	2.5	4.2	5.8
Computer Assembly Languages	—	2.5	1.4	—
Number of Cases on Which Percentages are Based	(32)	(40)	(72)	(52)

### New

#### 1988 Teaching Resources Center Catalogue

Order from: Teaching Resources Center, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410

## Sociologists Receive NIDA Research Grants

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) awarded 33 research grants to 24 sociologists for 1987. Two of the grants funded research centers and another was for research training. Of the total grants, eighteen were new and the remaining fifteen were continuing awards. A computer programming oversight at NIDA prevented ASA from getting information on the dollar amount of each award.

For information on the types of research NIDA will consider funding, program announcements, and application forms, contact the Grants Management Officer, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-6710.

Recipients of awards and the title of their projects are listed below.

### New Awards

- Richard F. Catalano*, University of Washington; "Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups."  
*Richard R. Clayton*, University of Kentucky; "Minority Drug Use and the Transition to Adulthood" and "Evaluation of Project Dare, A Primary Prevention Program" (this is one of the Research Centers funded).  
*Leslie E. Cohen*, Birch and Davis Associates, Inc. (Silver Spring, MD); "Development of Methadone Maintenance Program Network."  
*Harvey W. Feldman*, San Francisco Department of Public Health; "AIDS Community Outreach Project-San Francisco/Oakland."  
*Samuel R. Friedman*, Narcotics & Drug Research, Inc. (New York); "Community

AIDS—Prevention Outreach Demonstration."  
*Lewayne D. Gilchrist*, University of Washington; "Drug Use Among Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents."  
*James A. Inciardi*, University of Delaware; "Crack Abuse Patterns and Crime Linkages."  
*Paula H. Kleinman*, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services; "Cocaine Abuses in Family and Individual Therapy."  
*Lynne Kotranski*, Philadelphia Health Management Corporation; "Philadelphia IV/AIDS Community Outreach Demonstration."  
*Douglas S. Lipton*, Narcotic & Drug Research, Inc. (New York); "Reducing Cocaine Abuse in Methadone Treatment" and "Pathways Into Treatment: A Study of the Entry Process."  
*Jerry S. Mandel*, Youth Environment Study, Inc. (San Francisco); "Methods of Estimating Needle Users at Risk for AIDS."  
*Marsha Rosenbaum*, Institute for Scientific Analysis (San Francisco); "Exploring Ecstasy: A Descriptive Study of MDMA Users."  
*Richard C. Stephens*, Cleveland State University; "An AIDS Prevention for IV Drug Users."  
*Harwin L. Voss*, University of Kentucky; "Drug Abuse Prevention—A Life Course Perspective: Core Project" (this is one of the Research Centers funded).  
*Daniel O. Waldorf*, Institute for Scientific Analysis (San Francisco); "Gay Prostitution, IV Drug Use and AIDS."  
*Wayne W. Wiebel*, University of Illi-

nois, Chicago; "AIDS Community Outreach Demonstration Project."

### Continuing Awards

- Richard R. Clayton*, University of Kentucky; "Use—Chronic Marijuana Use: Ten-Year Follow-Up."  
*James J. Collins*, Research Triangle Institute (North Carolina); "Drug and Alcohol Use Among Arrestees."  
*J. David Hawkins*, University of Washington; "Preventing Youthful Drug Abuse: A Longitudinal Study" and "Adolescent Drug Abuse Treatment and Early Intervention."  
*James A. Inciardi*, University of Delaware; "Drug Use and Serious Delinquency."  
*Bruce Johnson*, Narcotic & Drug Research, Inc. (New York); "Behavioral Sciences Training for Drug Abuse Research" (this is an award for research training).  
*Denise B. Kandel*, Columbia University;

"Consequences/Epidemiology of Drug Use in Young Adults" and "Epidemiological/Familial Aspects of Drug Use."

*Howard B. Kaplan*, Baylor College of Medicine; "Drug Abuse and Other Deviant Adaptations to Stress," and "Behavioral Correlates of HTLV-III and Immune Deficiency."

*Robert A. Lewis*, Purdue University; "Family Therapy for Drug Abusing Adolescents."

*Robert E. Roberts*, University of Texas Health Sciences Center (Houston); "Assessment of Drug Use and Abuse Among Hispanics."

*Lee Robins*, Washington University; "Substance Abuse with and Without Antisocial Precursors."

*Marsha Rosenbaum*, Scientific Analysis Corporation (San Francisco); "Methadone Treatment: A Study of a County Policy Change."

This is the first year ASA has received information on sociologists whose work is supported by NIDA. We hope to make this a regular feature in Footnotes. □

## Nominations Sought, Deadlines Announced for ASA Awards

### Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication

This award is given for a single work, such as an article, monograph, or book, published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lecture-ship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced. Members of the Association or other interested or knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the award. Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of work, and publisher, and may be sent to: Charles R. Tittle, Department of Sociology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431. Deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988.

### Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution or a specific product, and individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee, a statement explaining the basis of the nomination, and appropriate supporting materials (e.g. vitae, course materials, textbooks or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Hans Mauksch, Department of Sociology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Deadline for nominations is February 15, 1988.

### Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This annual award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. Among the prime criteria for the award are: work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; work that has

been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare; or work that has stimulated significant research and scholarship within the academic discipline of sociology. The recipient of this award will have spent not less than a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a statement documenting the nomination in terms of one or more of the award criteria. Nominations may be sent to: Larry Suter, National Center for Educational Statistics, Room 308, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20208. The deadline for nominations is April 30, 1988.

### Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in odd-numbered years in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be an exceptional single work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to work by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; it must have been published by the date of nomination. Nominations for the Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the American Sociological Association. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement explaining the importance of the work and may be sent to: Lorraine Mayfield, Carolina Population Center, University Square, Room 300A, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. □

## 1987-88 Fulbright Awards

The Fulbright Awards for 1987-88 have been announced. Sociologists receiving awards, their current institution, and the country they'll visit are listed below:

- Michel Bell*, Yale University: United Kingdom  
*Louis H. Bluhm*, Mississippi State University: Brazil  
*Ronald L. Breiger*, Cornell University: Australia  
*Clifton D. Bryant*, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: Taiwan  
*Eluwood D. Carlson*, University of South Carolina: Hungary  
*Albert K. Cohen*, University of Connecticut: Philippines  
*Ann T. Cordilia*, University of Massachusetts at Boston: Japan  
*Diana Crane*, University of Pennsylvania: France  
*M. David Ermann*, University of Delaware: Japan  
*James Farganis*, Vassar College: Australia  
*Charles R. Fenwick*, Trenton State College: Japan  
*Henry J. Frundt*, Ramapo College: Guatemala  
*Dair Lindsay Gillespie*, University of Utah: Thailand  
*Edward Gross*, University of Washington: Australia  
*Dagmar M. Guardiola*, Inter-American University: Colombia  
*Archibald O. Haller*, University of Wisconsin at Madison: Brazil  
*George C. Helling*, Saint Olaf College: Turkey  
*Roland K. Hwakes*, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale: Zimbabwe  
*Susan Hyatt*, no institutional affiliation, Maine: Finland

- Harold R. Kerbo*, California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo: Japan  
*Edward L. Kick*, University of Utah: New Zealand  
*Kathryn A. Kozaitis*, University of Michigan: Greece  
*Bruce E. Kuhre*, Ohio University: Botswana  
*Ann Leffler*, Utah State University: Thailand

- Peter Lutze*, University of Wisconsin at Madison: West Germany  
*Dennis L. McNamara*, Georgetown University: South Korea  
*Cindi Martin*, California State University at Sacramento: West Germany  
*Andrew C. Montgomery*, University of Chicago: Panama  
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### New

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## Open Forum

### And God Created Man . . .

Raymond Eve, University of Texas-Arlington

#### Introduction

"God created man within the past 10,000 years." "Aliens helped build the pyramids." "There is an evil force at work in the Bermuda Triangle." "Noah's ark has been found on Mount Ararat."

Do these claims sound familiar to those of you who teach college students? The comments to follow will try to support the proposition that a large portion of college and University students do, in fact, hold various pseudoscientific beliefs.<sup>1</sup> In addition, we will argue that sociology has seldom studied this area in the past, but should. Recent research conducted by myself (a sociologist) and my colleague, Dr. Francis Harrold (an archaeologist) plus a fairly small number of other authors suggests that we may safely use the overworked word "crisis" to describe the state of science education in the US. What we propose to do below is to discuss the implications of some of our research, research which was directed towards assessing levels of pseudoscientific beliefs among university students. It should be noted that our research thus far has been intended to define the parameters of a dependent variable (i.e., pseudoscientific belief levels) and that we will not make any attempt here to present defensible arguments about causal antecedents. We will, however, suggest that our initial research into the extent and distribution of pseudoscientific beliefs among students suggests an exciting set of questions in need of much work by sociologists.

"In the beginning . . ." we had our interest galvanized by the fact that a student in one of Frank's archaeology classes made a passing grade on a test concerning the human fossil record, but had written across the bottom of the exam, "Of course, I don't believe any of this, I believe in the Bible." Suspecting the student should receive a meritorious citation for honesty in stating what many others probably believed but did not mention, Harrold and I decided to study the extent of student belief in "special Creationism" (the belief that the Biblical account of Genesis is literally true).

We initially sampled approximately 400 undergraduates at the University of Texas at Arlington (located in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex). The results eventually appeared as an article in *Youth and Society* (Eve and Harrold 17.4, 1986) In addition, one of us co-organized a symposium at the Society for American Archaeology's 1985 annual meetings on the topic of "Creationism and Cult Archaeology." At the symposium, we found a surprisingly widespread interest and concern among many scholars who had often had experiences similar to our own. The symposium papers were subsequently organized into a book that Harrold and I edited and entitled *Creationism and Cult Archaeology* (University of Iowa Press; forthcoming in 1987). The book is based on a cooperative effort among myself, Dr. Harrold, and other researchers at Central Connecticut State University and at the University of Southern California and at Occidental College. We administered a standardized research in-

strument to a total of nearly 1000 students on our respective campuses. The results included the following: 36% believed that "ghosts really exist." Forty percent agreed that "it is possible to communicate with the dead," and 30% agreed "The lost continent of Atlantis was the home of a great civilization."

It might be argued that there is little hard evidence existing which would allow one to reject these beliefs with confidence. Note however, the results when one turns to questions where clear, organized scientific evidence DOES exist which contradicts the proposed belief. For example, when students were asked if "Aliens from other worlds are responsible for ancient monuments like the pyramids, which primitive people could not have built," 14% agreed and 18% said they didn't know. Asked if "Time travel into the past is possible," 27% agreed and 25% said they didn't know. Similarly, 31% agreed that "Dinosaurs and humans lived at the same time, as is shown by finds of their footprints together" and 32% said they didn't know, and 17% said "Astrology was an accurate predictor of people's personality," with 13% unsure.

While to this point we have concerned ourselves with all types of pseudoscience, hereafter we will consider only beliefs about so-called "special creationism" because while there are many types of pseudoscientific beliefs, several authors have argued persuasively that only creationism constitutes a coherent system of interrelated beliefs which are specifically hostile to mainstream modern science (see e.g., Kehoe in Harrold and Eve op. cit.). When we do turn our attention to the "special Creationist" claims, we find that when asked if "There is a good deal of scientific evidence against evolution and in favor of the Bible's account of Creation," 33% agreed. When asked if "God created man pretty much in his present form within the past 10,000 years or so," 23% agreed and another 27% said they "Didn't know."

#### The Need for Sociological Research

One interesting result of our analysis was that when the total pool of pseudoscientific belief items were factor analyzed, a clear two-factor solution emerged in which the creationism items showed strong inter-item correlations (as did the "cult science belief" items) but the two clusters themselves were almost completely uncorrelated. Future research may well find that the etiologies of the two types of beliefs are quite different. Indeed, we already suspect this to be the case because our initial attempts to explain the causes of creationist beliefs have yielded moderately strong explained variance coefficients. However, the same cannot be said of the non-religious items where so far neither our research, nor anyone else's, seems to have yielded satisfying causal analyses.

In attempting to make a start towards explaining the various sources of pseudoscientific beliefs among students, we have found useful a framework developed by Singer and Benassi (Volume 69, *American Scientist*, 1981). Singer and Benassi suggest that beliefs such as we have been considering have at least four different sources: (1) common cognitive errors such as overgeneralization from personal experience, (2) erroneous or

sensationalistic mass media coverage of science issues, (3) poor science education, and (4) sociocultural factors.

The first etiological category above, i.e., "cognitive errors" is probably of greatest interest to laboratory learning psychologists and to social psychologists who are interested in cognitive biases in decision-making. Do students merely compartmentalize new information which conflicts with what they already believe? Or is it the case that these mistakes are primarily due to underdevelopment of cognitive apparatus or poor developmental functioning? Or are we looking at a study in deviance and conformity where students merely "play the game" to get their degree by faking critical thinking? Or do most of our tests fail to even require some degree of critical thinking? These initial questions lead to the larger questions concerning how values and beliefs relate in determining the impact of college, and how information learned in particular courses relate to that elusive goal of liberal education, i.e., critical thinking.

Categories two and three above of Singer and Benassi's scheme have implications for those sociologists interested in mass media and sociology of education, but I'd like to consider in some detail the last category, i.e., sociocultural factors.

Godfrey and Cole (in Harrold and Eve, op. cit.) have recently examined scientists' responses to the creationist claims. Godfrey and Cole conducted literature searches for the years 1977-85 in which they examined most of the major data bases for both scientific journal publication and popular publications.

They concluded that while academies vigorously met the challenge of creationism initially, they prematurely assumed victory and largely disengaged from the battle. More germane here, however, was their finding that most responses to the creationists came from physical scientists who usually attempted to refute specific creationist claims, while social scientists remained strikingly uninvolved. Indeed, they found that the social sciences, including sociology, had produced almost no analyses of the creationist movements or its opposition. Just recently, tentative stirrings by anthropologists and even a few sociologists are intended to fill this void. In a symposium at the 1986 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, entitled "Ethnography of creationism: nonpolemic studies of creationism as a social phenomenon," Toumey (n.d.) noted that a second phase of research has just begun. This phase is not concerned with rejecting specific creationist claims, nor with identifying creationism as bad science or as pseudoscience, but rather with questions such as *what* creationists believe *why* they believe it, *who* they were sociologically, and how their creationism intersects with other social and cultural phenomena? For example, the study of social movements might well turn some attention to analyzing creationist movements and counter-movements. Social movements scholars and those interested in the sociology of religion might note that it became clear at the 1986 symposium mentioned above, that the equating of "Fundamentalist" with "Creationist" is a gross oversimplification and that there are distinct divisions within the creationist camp. Similarly, there is

almost no attention to the countermovement opposing creationism (and it too is beginning to develop distinct cleavages within).

Sociologists might wish to employ Gusfield's conception of "status politics" (a concept based on conflict between threatened lifestyles) to examine the political struggle for control of science education. Or they might wish to consider Paige and Cleland's critique (*Social Forces* 57, 1978) of Gusfield, in which they offer instead the concept of "the politics of lifestyle concern." Resource mobilization questions might also be raised (e.g., since creationism vs evolution has been an issue for well over a century, why is it only recently that movement and countermovement have so intensely engaged one another?).

A final reason that I have written this piece is because Frank and I have received so many inquiries about the issues raised above that we have decided to do a little desk-top publishing and put out a newsletter twice a year in an attempt to facilitate communication among all interested parties. Thus, we would like to invite others who read *Footnotes* to contact us if they would like to be included on a mailing list.

One by-product of all the foregoing is that I have become interested in how little students in the "social sciences" are often taught about the history and philosophy of science. We are now interested in documenting this problem more closely and cooperating with other teachers and faculty in responding to the challenge.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>By "pseudoscientific beliefs" we mean those without scientific support, but with proponents who erroneously claim scientific respectability.

<sup>2</sup>In several small, localized samples we have considerable evidence that many high school science teachers' beliefs in pseudoscientific claims are not greatly different from our students' self-reported beliefs; see, e.g., Nickels and Drummond, *Creation/Evolution Newsletter* 5, 1985. □

## Women & Minorities

■ The Winter 1986 issue of *Sociological Inquiry* (SI) is entirely devoted to "Gender Roles and Women's Issues." It contains articles on: the use of feminist methodology in recent research on gender (Judith Cook and Mary Margaret Fonow); the lessons of the new feminist scholarship for interpretive sociology (Anne S. Kasper); the need for dialogue between social and feminist theory (Sondra Farganis); how the 1950s both created and denied possibilities for equality between the sexes (Wini Breines); the conflicts inherent in contemporary American formulations of gender (Karen E. Rosenblum); the findings emerging from a study of 374 female clerical workers employed in academic settings (Joy B. Reeves and Ray Darville); and whether nurses' beliefs and values approximate these of the new class of professional-technical workers (Sara Wuthnow). The Winter issue of SI also includes two book reviews and a note on sociologists' increasing interest in gender roles between 1975 and 1985. Copies are available for \$5 from: Sociological Inquiry, Journals Department, University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713. □

## Open Forum

### On the Theory of Culture

I was pleased to see the article describing the new ASA section on Culture (*Footnotes*, February 1987). This indeed is an area of growing interest. I was disappointed, however, by the article's failure to discuss the significant theoretical developments undergirding this renaissance of interest.

It would be easy to conclude that the new section represents nothing more than a coincidental convergence of interest among scattered individuals. In fact, the new interest in cultural sociology is rooted in several important theoretical developments that at least implicitly reinforce this convergence. For brevity's sake, I will mention three.

The first involves a serious rethinking of the classical tradition. The underlying subject-object dualism of this tradition, which relegated culture to an epiphenomenal position, has been widely challenged. In the Marxist tradition, for example, the discursive structure of its own theoretical framework has been examined (Althusser), ideology has been objectified (Therborn), and its internal structure analyzed (Jameson). More attention has been paid in the Durkheimian tradition to ritual, codes and classification. And in the Weberian tradition, questions of internalized ethical motivation have receded in favor of institutionalized rationality, the production of ideology, and state structures' influence on ideology. In consequence, culture is now less likely to be conceived of as a vague *gestalt* of norms, values, beliefs and assumptions that need to be explained in terms of more objective social structures and is more likely to be thought of as an objectified component of social structure itself.

The second development can be characterized as a growing sense of dissatisfaction with phenomenological and hermeneutic approaches to culture. Although these approaches were appealing because of their anti-reductionistic and anti-positivistic orientation, they failed largely to generate rigorous, systematic studies of culture. Instead, students of culture engaged in an endless search for subjective meanings, thick descriptions and relevant interpretations. As a result, one sees much evidence of a shift away from the more extreme versions of these methods (indications include the recent criticisms of Geertz' method, the empirical grounding of Bellah's recent project and the propositional orientation of Peter Berger's latest book).

Thirdly, the work of structuralist, neo-structuralist and post-structuralist theorists has begun to be reflected in cultural sociology. Foucault's interest in discursive formations and Habermas' adaptations of speech-act theory serve as recent examples. Questions of agency and authority, symbolic boundaries and connections, framing and the conditions of meaning are all raised anew by these approaches. Along with Goffman's later work, some empirically oriented deconstructionist efforts in literary criticism and recent work in lexical semantics, these developments have underscored the importance of situating cultural analysis in concrete settings and examining the underlying rules of symbolic objects, rather than their subjective meanings, have been restored to primacy, and collective problems of communication have been emphasized rather than individuals' quests for

meaning and wholeness.

In a forthcoming book, *Meaning and Moral Order: Explorations in Cultural Analysis* (University of California Press, 1987), I have tried to spell out the significance of these theoretical developments and illustrate some lines of empirical inquiry that may be particularly promising. A major implication, it would appear, is a need to move away from subjectivist approaches to culture that focus on the largely unobservable aspects of individuals' meanings, moods and motivations. In contrast, high returns can probably be expected from several alternative approaches to culture. "Structural" approaches, for example, focus on the relatively unexplored internal patterns of texts, observations, public rhetoric, and other symbolic performances. We stand to learn a great deal from these approaches about the ways in which cultural systems are actually put together.

"Dramaturgic" approaches address the important relations between these performances and the dramatization of moral obligations. Studies taking this perspective bring back in (but non-reductionistically) the relations between "texts" and their social contexts. And "institutional" approaches emphasize the conjuncture of social resources, organization and action in the production of culture. How new varieties of culture are produced, selectively influenced by the social environment and institutionalized constitute the focus on these kinds of studies.

It is the case that cultural sociology remains divided both along diverse substantive lines and by diverse theoretical orientations. The theoretical developments to which I have briefly referred nevertheless put the study of culture on a firm empirical footing, identify some important new areas for investigation and bring it closer to other concerns in the discipline. These developments have already begun to enliven cultural sociology and are making it an increasingly exciting area in which to do research.

Robert Wuthnow  
Princeton University □

## Open Forum

### Nicaragua: A Vibrant, Open Society

In the December 1987 issue of *FOOTNOTES*, Mark Iutcovich offered us his reflections on the 1987 ASA Council resolution calling for "mutually respectful relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and Nicaragua." In a cloud of ambiguous rhetoric, he essentially argued that Nicaragua is a "dictatorship of the left" and thus in his view remains undeserving of normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

I feel compelled to differ with Mr. Iutcovich. Having lived and worked on various projects in Nicaragua over the last eight years, I am astounded at the vibrant and open character of Nicaragua society. It is rather amazing to see a country like Nicaragua achieve the kind of participatory democracy which now prevails, particularly in view of the severe underdevelopment which it inherited from decades of a brutally imposed, U.S.-sponsored "democracy" of the type apparently favored by Mr. Iutcovich.

If Mr. Iutcovich is disturbed by the

## The Computer Network

■ The CENDATA data base, the Census Bureau's online data base available through DIALOG Information Services, has expanded considerably since its inception in mid-1984. It now offers the most current economic statistics in the areas of manufacturing, business, foreign trade, and construction, as well as selected historic economic data. Demographic statistics include the most recent population estimates for all U.S. states and counties; detailed national-level information in income, poverty, and household composition; and a very detailed demographic profile of the U.S. The data base also has demographic profiles for each country in the world and detailed statistics for each state including a ranking among all states for each of over fifty demographic/economic data items. CENDATA can be accessed by any terminal, word processor, or personal computer with communications capability. For more information about CENDATA, contact the CENDATA staff at (301) 763-2074 or DIALOG Customer Services at (800) 334-2564.

■ NEWSWORKS II is a social science data base, designed by *Newsweek* magazine for high school and lower division college audiences. Each diskette contains three data files: fundamental themes in geography, the causes and effects of military conflicts, and the spending priorities of the U.S. budget. NEWSWORKS II is designed for Apple IIe and IIc microcomputers using the data base manager in *AppleWorks*. The lessons come with an instructor's manual with ideas about how to use the exercises in class. The program can be purchased for \$29.95 with 15 subscriptions to *Newsweek*. For more information, call 800-526-2595. Dan Cover, Furman University, is interested in knowing about this data set and how sociologists have used it at the college level. He is also interested in trying the data set but does not see the subscription requirement as feasible for his students. Any ideas? Contact him at the Department of Sociology, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina 29613.

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# The Social World of Florida's Mariel Cubans

by Lionel A. Maldonado

The years since 1965 have witnessed an accelerated rate of social change in America. One area that has undergone an exceptional degree of transformation is the racial and ethnic composition of the US population. Historically, the vast majority of the nation's immigrants have had European roots. But with the legislative reforms of 1965, the pattern of legal immigration has shifted dramatically: ever increasing proportions of arrivals now come from Latin American and Asian nations. This has resulted in a population and cultural heterogeneity heretofore unimagined and without parallel in the annals of the nation's immigration history. Alejandro Portes has been in the vanguard of scholars seeking to understand and communicate to policy makers the dynamics of these intergroup relations.

Of Cuban origin and with living experiences in Argentina and Chile prior to settling in the United States, Alejandro Portes (Johns Hopkins) has been carrying out research on Latin American immigrants in the US for a number of years. Not unexpectedly, his earliest work, published in *ASR* while a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was on the economic attainments and social experiences of Cuba's "golden exiles," members of the island nation's middle and upper classes who came to America when Castro ascended to power with the overthrow of Batista in the late 1950s.

Some of Portes' current collaborative work (with Juan M. Clark, Miami-Dade Community College) continues to be on Cuban refugees, though now focused on those who arrived in the late 'seventies as part of an arrangement between the Carter Administration and Castro. Known in the popular press as Marielitos, after Mariel harbor from where they left, this group arrived in south Florida and joined the substantial numbers of Cubans already settled there. The experiences of this newest wave of Cubans is decidedly different from the golden exiles who preceded them by about two decades. Alienation and economic difficulties remain major issues for this group, though not to the degree experienced upon arrival and shortly thereafter.

The experiences of the Mariel Flotilla also are vastly different from those of the Haitians who arrived in south Florida at about the same time. Portes and Alex Stepick (Florida International) have been studying this group, numbering between fifty and seventy thousand and who, in contrast to their Cuban counterparts, made their journey on unsteady boats, without benefit of formal agreements between states, and to a place with relatively few other Haitians. This group appears to be experiencing far more serious social and economic difficulties than members of the Mariel Flotilla. Thus, two groups from the Caribbean arrived in south Florida at about the same time, yet their experiences are fundamentally and radically different. This article will present some of the results of the Cuban study; a subsequent story will feature the Haitians. Both studies were funded by NSF.

Preliminary reports were recently released on the Mariel refugee study. It consisted of a sample of 514 men and women interviewed in 1983; nearly 80% were re-interviewed during 1985-86. The results of this study can be generalized

to the population of Mariel refugees who have settled in Greater Miami.

## Employment and Earnings

In 1983, the economic condition of Mariel Cubans was abysmal: nearly half of those sampled were without work (42%); those actively seeking work but unable to find it amounted to 27%, three times the rate of 8.4% among the total Cuban-born population. The average annual length of unemployment was 3.7 months during the three years since arrival. Twenty-six percent of the Mariel households were living in poverty, according to 1983 federal guidelines, and nearly the same proportion (29%) were receiving some form of welfare aid. Poverty and welfare rates were three times greater than those reported in the 1980 Census for the Cuban-born population as a whole. Median earnings for those working were but \$718 per month, a figure \$200 lower than average earnings of Cuban refugees who had arrived in the 1970s after a similar three-year period of U.S. residence.

Two years later, there was a significant change for the better. The unemployment rate had been halved, to 13.6%, though it still was higher than the 6.9% for Miami's Hispanic population. The average annual length of unemployment during the two-year interval between interviews had dropped significantly and more than a third (37%) had not been unemployed in this time. Those receiving welfare support also had declined by 13 points, to 16.5 percent. This latter percentage figure was similar to the proportion of households living below the poverty level. By way of comparison, the rate of poor Hispanic households in the Miami area was 14.8 percent.

Monthly earnings had increased to a median level of \$800 among Mariel refugees. And while only 6 percent had been homeowners in 1983, the proportion had doubled (to 11.8%) two years later.

There were important differences within the Mariel population. These show up when comparisons are made among the group in different locations within the Miami metropolitan area. Settlers in the Miami Beach area reported the highest unemployment rates and lowest average earnings; none had acquired his own home and monthly rents were among the lowest in the sample. This area's residents also showed the highest levels of welfare dependency, comparable to those in unincorporated areas of Dade County.

Perhaps more interesting than the growing general incorporation of Mariel refugees in the local labor market is the places where they work and the sort of jobs they hold. More than one-quarter (28.2%) of those working are self-employed, though not all properly can be called established entrepreneurs: about a third (35.3%) of these work on the streets as peddlers. Excluding peddlers, nearly one-fifth (18%) have managed to establish their own private practice or small business.

Aside from the self-employed, even proportions of the Mariel refugees have found work in Cuban-owned and Anglo-owned firms (45%, respectively). These findings suggest that a good part of the responsibility for absorbing Mariel refugees into the local market has been assumed by Cuban enterprises. Combining the self-employed with those hired by Cubans, fully 44 percent of the total Mariel sample have

been absorbed by the ethnic enclave economy of Miami. There are other indicators of the same trend: (a) three-fourths of all Mariel employees have Cubans or other Latins as their co-workers and (b) slightly better than half report that their immediate bosses also are Cuban.

In sum, a strong case can be made that Mariel refugees have been incorporated into the local labor market, making significant economic strides. Clearly, they have not reached the level of earnings of the Cubans who preceded them. Nor have they attained the occupational levels they held in Cuba. Indeed, their still precarious position is reflected in their frequent participation in Miami's "informal" economy—odd jobs and other casual income-earning activities conducted without any legal regulation. Seventeen percent of those interviewed indicated that they engaged, part-time at least, in such "side" activities as auto repair, food and clothing sales, child care, home beauty parlors, and sewing garments at home for outside contractors. Ten percent of employees were paid exclusively in cash or without social security or tax de-

ductions; in addition, 2.2% were paid less than the minimum hourly wage, yet another indication of informal employment.

Portes and Clark assert, on the basis of their findings and other evidence, that nearly one-third of the Mariel refugees have been involved in the informal economy. For most, this basically is a supplementary job in order to "make ends meet;" for a few, however, including full-time street vendors and garment homeworkers, it represents their primary source of income.

## Social Relations

The social relationships of Mariel refugees closely parallel their labor market incorporation. That is, just as most found an occupation within the Cuban ethnic economy of Miami, so also do the majority center their lives almost exclusively within that community. Fewer than 15 percent live in non-Latin neighborhoods; fully three-fourths do not have a single Anglo-American friend, despite that half had at least some opportunity to interact with Anglos. Nearly the entire sample (95%) indicate that they socialize primarily or exclusively with Cubans or other Latins; the same is true among their spouses (97%).

*Continued on next page*

## ASA's Cumulative Index: A Welcome Aid to Many

The early response of members to the 15-year *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals* has been very positive. For example, Professor Jeylan Mortimer of the University of Minnesota noted in a recent letter that she found the "subject index to be an invaluable resource in writing literature reviews, in preparing lectures, and in advising graduate and undergraduate students as they start their term papers and research projects." She went on to add that because the book indexes all the ASA sponsored journals plus the *American Journal of Sociology* and *Social Forces*, "it will save the researcher, teacher and student hours of time searching for articles."

And from the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Science, Barbara Reskin writes as follows:

"I use it (the *Index*) at least twice a week to run down articles I need. This is clearly its major value for most sociologists, and a huge time-saver when someone else refers you to something you've missed but only recalls vaguely (or incorrectly) when and where it appeared.

"I also have put my *Index* to at least three other uses: a colleague who was going on a job interview a day or two

later called me to find out about the publications of some members of the department, and I was able to quickly tell her where and when they had published so she could select articles to look at before the interview. The *Index* has also been a great resource to encourage independence in graduate students who come to me for references (and to save my own time): I sent them to the subject index. Finally, a colleague (who is studying the manuscript review-evaluation-publication process in sociology has frequently borrowed my *Index* as a data source."

Many of you will have found other uses for the *Index* that have not been mentioned above. But if you have not yet bought your copy, or given one to a worthy graduate student as a gift to encourage him/her to finish the dissertation, take advantage of the opportunity and send now for a copy. It is the kind of resource that ought to be available in every department office for graduate students and others not in a position to own their own.

To order your copy of the *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals 1971-1985*, just fill in the application form that appears below. □

Yes, please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals 1971-1985* at the following rate:

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## Cubans, from page 7

Not unexpectedly, knowledge of English continues to be very limited, with only 15 percent of the sample reporting at least passable understanding of the language. The degree to which daily life among Mariel refugees in Miami is bounded by ethnic institutions can be noted in two additional findings: most refugees read newspapers frequently, and the overwhelming proportion (82%) rely exclusively on the Spanish language press; similarly, three-quarters patronize primarily or exclusively stores owned by other Cubans.

As there were residential variations in economic behavior, so too are there in the character of social relations. Generally, Mariel refugees in the cities of Miami and Hialeah tend to be more secluded within the ethnic community than those living elsewhere. Similarly, the disadvantage of Miami Beach residents is manifested in their lower-than-average level of English knowledge.

### Opinions and Attitudes

Despite their precarious economic condition and persistent confinement to the ethnic community, Mariel refugees report strong satisfaction with their U.S. experience. Over four-fifths of the sample (82%) declared themselves satisfied or very satisfied with new lives by the time of the second interview in 1985. The same holds for their spouses (85%).

One small anomaly in this overall picture is the small number indicating they would return to Cuba if the Castro regime should fall, a trend counter to that observed among earlier exiles. Indeed, among Mariel refugees, the proportion reporting a willingness to return increases the longer they are in the U.S., a reversal from findings among earlier exiles.

Portes and Clark offer several explanations for this anomaly. One interpretation is related to the pattern of family separation that occurred with the Mariel exodus; returning to Cuba is the way to family reunification. Corroborating this explanation are the weaker family networks among Mariel refugees desiring to return, as evidenced by their significantly smaller number of relatives in the south Florida area.

A second interpretation is a variant of the Thomas theorem: "if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences." Among Mariel refugees, this takes the form of a belief that they are minorities within a minority, enduring a persistent sense of stigma in relation to their own group. This alienation is reported despite the noted dependence, both economic and social, on the Cuban community. Specifically, the proportions of Mariel refugees reporting that Cubans who arrived earlier discriminate against them remains high (75%) after three years in the US and increases after six years (to 80%), despite the decline over time in discrimination experienced personally. Thus, a partial reflection of this stigma and alienation may be seen in the desire to leave.

### Conclusions

As a group, Mariel refugees have made rapid progress toward integration into the south Florida economy. Noteworthy have been the rapid decline in unemployment during the past two years and an equally rapid move into self-employment. A sizable gap remains, however, in their labor force participation and earnings, when compared to the pre-Mariel Cuban population. This precarious economic situation has led them to seek or invent jobs in the Miami informal economy in order to supplement their income. Most Mariel refugees work either for themselves or for Cuban employers; those who are wage-earners work overwhelmingly alongside other Cubans and Latins. This ethnic concentration is reproduced in the neighborhoods where they live and the circles where they socialize.

It is only a mild exaggeration to say that their process of incorporation into south Florida society has taken place, almost completely, through their absorption into the pre-existing Cuban community. Yet, this form of incorporation has not been free of tension, for Mariel refugees see themselves more discriminated against by fellow Cubans than by outside Anglos and report frequent (albeit diminishing) encounters as proof of such treatment. This syndrome, of a minority within a minority, is likely

to underlie the reported willingness of many to depart from the U.S. if, in their estimation, conditions in Cuba were to change for the better. And yet, despite these problems, the overwhelming majority of Mariel refugees would come again to the United States, if they had to make the choice anew.

Portes and Clark offer several implications for programs that target Mariel refugees. One, there should be support for small entrepreneurship through credit and training facilities to buttress the widespread efforts in this direction among the refugees. Second, English language courses and a parallel enrollment campaign to combat and overcome the extreme deficiencies documented in this area should be pro-

vided. Third, efforts should also be undertaken, within the framework of immigration law, to promote family reunification of Mariel Flotilla refugees separated against their will. Fourth, additional efforts by Cuban-American organizations to combat lingering prejudice against Mariel refugees and help eliminate discriminatory practices, an effort that could alter the felt alienation among Mariel refugees. It is through a coordinated effort linking official and private outside agencies with the increasingly strong organizations of the Cuban community that the economic marginality and social alienation among the Mariel Flotilla group can be overcome. □

## Sociology in the Department of Agriculture, 1919-1953

by Olaf Larson, Cornell University

A documentation and assessment of sociological work in the US Department of Agriculture during 1919-1953 has been started under a cooperative agreement between the Economic Research Service, USDA, and the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University. The work centers on what was the first and, for a time, the only unit in the federal government devoted to sociological research. This unit, known during much of its existence as the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, was started in 1919 under the leadership of Charles J. Galpin, brought to Washington from the University of Wisconsin for that purpose. Under Galpin and his successor, Carl C. Taylor, the Division and its staff was an important contributor to the development of the sociological enterprise in the United States and beyond. The Division lost its identity in 1953 when a reorganization of the USDA by the Eisenhower administration resulted in the abolition of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, within which the Division was located, and the assignment of the then-reduced staff and program of the Division to newly-formed agencies of the USDA.

About 125 different persons, mostly sociologists but also some cultural anthropologists, social psychologists, and other social scientists were employed on the Division's professional staff during 1919-1953. The maximum level was reached during 1939-42 with about 60 persons, divided between Washington and several regional offices. Many other sociologists participated in the Division's research program through its policy of supporting cooperative projects with land-grant colleges and other universities.

As an example of the leadership role of the Division staff, Carl C. Taylor, while its head, was president of the American Sociological Association (1946), chaired its Committee on the Participation of Sociologists in National Affairs in the early 1940s and, in 1949, chaired its Reorganization Committee. ASA presidents Kimball Young, (1945) and Charles P. Loomis (1967) were former Division staff members. As a further example, Conrad Taeuber, first recipient of the ASA's Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, was on the Division staff when he was managing editor of the *American Sociological Review*; later he was ASA secretary-treasurer.

One outcome of the project is the compilation of a bibliography of the publications of the Division and its cooperators during 1919-1953. The cur-

rent estimate is that this will have about 1500 citations with a considerable number in the "fugitive" literature category. A second outcome is to be the identification and assessment of the contributions made by the work of the Division and its cooperators not only to the knowledge base about rural society but to research methods, to the formulation of concepts and theory, and to the strengthening of the social science disciplines and the research system.

The work is being conducted by Olaf E. Larson, Professor of Rural Sociology Emeritus at Cornell, and Edward O. Moe, retired as Principal Sociologist from the Cooperative State Research Service, USDA. An Advisory Panel has been established with support provided by the Farm Foundation. The members are: Calvin L. Beale, Gladys K. Bowles, Louis J. Ducoff, Douglas Ensminger, Paul J. Jehlik, and Conrad Taeuber. The project is also being aided with a grant from the Rural Sociological Society's 50th Anniversary Committee. □

## Gold Receives Dissertation Award

Deborah Gold, Research Associate at the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development of Duke University, received the 1987 student dissertation award sponsored by the ASA Section on Aging.

Dr. Gold, whose dissertation was titled "Sibling relations in retrospect: a study of reminiscences in old age," received the PhD from Northwestern University in 1986. Bernice Neugarten was her dissertation advisor. □

## Fire at University of Dayton

The offices of the Department of Sociology/Anthropology at the University of Dayton suffered heavy water and smoke damage as a result of a fire in their building on December 22, 1987. Correspondence, papers, books, and other materials were destroyed. The Center for the Study of Family Development was also damaged. People who sent correspondence to faculty in the Department shortly before the fire may want to contact them to see if their material was destroyed. All paper proposals for the SSSP Crime and Delinquency and Family Division Programs were saved.

## Workshop on "Teaching the Sociology of Family Violence"

The American Sociological Association's Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Teaching the Sociology of Family Violence" on the campus of Northeastern University, Boston, MA, May 12-14, 1988.

Participants will: learn how to teach about family violence from various perspectives; discuss the development of specialized units on family violence in sociology courses such as social problems, introduction to sociology, juvenile delinquency, sociology of the family, and others; develop a preliminary syllabus for teaching an undergraduate course on family violence; learn how to locate both local campus resources (library, other departments, counseling services, etc.) and local community resources (agencies, hotlines, etc.) which will enhance the teaching of family violence in sociology courses; and become familiar with films and literature on family violence and review a range of techniques for integrating these materials into sociology courses.

The staff of the workshop will include Maureen E. Kelleher, Wini Breines, Bruce McMurray, and Richard Bourne, all of Northeastern University.

Lodging is available in double-occupancy rooms in a motel near campus. The workshop plus lodging and meals is \$285. Without lodging and meals, the price is \$190.

Application and a \$75 deposit are due April 1, 1988. After that date, registrations will still be accepted, if space is available, for an additional \$50 late fee. No deposit refunds after April 1.

For further information, contact: Bill Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 335-6639; or Maureen E. Kelleher, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. □



## Shanas Wins Aging Section Distinguished Scholar Award

The Section on Aging awarded its 1987 Distinguished Scholar Award to Ethel Shanas, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle. The citation read at the presentation ceremony is as follows:

"Early in your career you set a hallmark of excellence for sociological research in aging. Your command of survey methodology, applied to theory-relevant research questions, has informed some three decades of investigations concerning aging, health, family relations, and social structure. You pioneered comparative research on aging in a cross-societal design, laying the foundation for many subsequent analyses linking processes of aging to variations in social structure. You were among the first to present data that argued against some persistent contemporary myths regarding family abandonment of American elders: the "Hydra-headed" myths, as you called them in one of your most frequently-cited publications.

"Beyond these scholarly contributions, two other arenas of your influence over a distinguished career should be noted. First, you have provided exceptional leadership to the field of social science research and aging. This has been formally recognized in many highly visible ways: Presidency of the Gerontology Society of America, the coveted Kleemier Award by GSA, the Kesten Lectureship Award from University of Southern California, twice editorship of the *Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences*, among many other honors; and, of particular importance to us, your leadership in the Section of Aging of the American Sociological Association. Second, you have been a leader in promoting the policy implications of social research on aging, reminding us of our responsibility as scholars to promote policy-relevant research.

"For these contributions, and for the role model you have represented to



Ethel Shanas

young researchers—particularly women—throughout your career as scholar and teacher, we celebrate your award as Distinguished Scholar from the Section on Aging of the American Sociological Association." □

## 1988 Guide Near Publication

The 1988 *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* is scheduled for publication on February 15, 1988.

The *Guide* includes information on 240 graduate departments offering the PhD and/or MA in Sociology or related fields of study. Information is provided for each department on: chair and graduate advisor; tuition and application deadlines; full-time, part-time, and joint faculty; financial assistance available; teacher training; and PhD's awarded, by name and dissertation title. The *Guide* also includes indexes by faculty members, PhDs awarded, and special programs/specialty areas.

Order your 1988 *Guide* today. Prepayment is required. \$10 to non-members and institutions; \$5 to ASA members and students. Send orders to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

## Letter to the Editor

### A Media Event Worth Viewing

The television film "The Quest for the Double Helix" is to be rebroadcast nationally (on the Arts and Entertainment channel) February 12 at 5 and 9 pm. I highly recommend the film, and urge all scientists and those interested in understanding science to view it. However you felt about the original book by James Watson, this film has transformed it into a vivid and moving visual drama. Although there will undoubtedly be questions or even protests about its accuracy to historical fact, as there has been about the book on which it is based, the film nevertheless appears to be a success as a work of art. It makes the motives and achievements of scientists understandable and touching, a fairly rare accomplishment. The acting is extraordinary. Jeff Goldblum makes a believable American bull in an English china shop, and Alan Howard has transformed himself into a very donish Wilkins. Judging from the photographs in the book, some of the actors even manage to achieve a striking physical resemblance, especially for the portrayal of Wilkins, Bragg, and, not quite as close, Piggot-Smith as Crick.

Seeing the film renewed my interest in the book itself, which I had read and

enjoyed so long ago to have forgotten most of its contents. In rereading it, I see that the film stays quite close to the actual text in most instances. One notable exception is a scene between Franklin and Bragg toward the end, which is an addition to the book. To me this was the most memorable and moving scene in the entire film, since it speaks volumes about the basic values and motives of science.

Since film is a visual medium, it cannot help but depart from the verbal depiction in a book. I thought that the changes in this film were all to the good, clarifying and enlarging some of the book's themes. I don't know who the director was, but it would appear that he or she got excellent advice. Both in its broad outlines and in its attention to details, the film suggests a high level of knowledge about science and scientists. If a very large number of the latter view this film, I am confident that it will stir healthy debate not only about this particular scientific episode, but also about some of the most important foundations of the institution of science itself. I urge you to see it.

Thomas J. Scheff  
University of California-Santa Barbara □

## Open Forum

### Bureaucracy at the Indo-U.S. Subcommission

Let me share a sad tale.

In June, 1985 I applied to the Indo-American Fellowship Program of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture (which is part of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, which appears to be part of the Fulbright Program) for a short-term (three months) fellowship to study the changing situation of widows in India in the fall of 1986. I was informed in October, 1985 that I had been nominated by the International Exchange of Scholars for the fellowship, on the condition that the research was approved by the Indian government. I obtained a leave of absence from Loyola University of Chicago for the fall semester and contacted Indian scholars in nine different cities.

They were happy to provide knowledge and in general to cooperate. I planned on visiting them after the World Congress of Sociology which met in August in New Delhi. I went to the Congress, since two papers were accepted, in spite of the fact that I did not have the Indian government's permission to do the research. While there, I contacted offices in New Delhi and even went to Varanasi, Calcutta and Madras before finally giving up and returning home. No permission = no funding. The sad thing is that the J. Nehru sociology department had approved my project and offered an office at the new campus.

On February 23, 1987, I was awarded a grant for research in India during the academic year of 1986-1987. Mine was one of six short-term and 13 long-term

fellowships assigned to out of close to 200 applicants. The fellowship, stated the letter, could not be postponed until the next academic year. I am in the middle of a semester with obligations taking me through till next fall. There is no way that I could be away now for over two months time. It would also take 6-8 weeks to process the travel order.

I phoned the American secretariat of the Indo-U.S. CEC asking for a postponement since it was not my fault that the announcement came in February, 1987 instead of February, 1986, but received no positive reply and no promised call after consultations with powers that be. I wrote a letter explaining my situation. No response. Thus, I had to decline the fellowship.

Luckily, my Indian colleagues are not as bureaucratized as the Indian and American organizations and will be contributing chapters to a book on *The Changing Situation of Widows in Various Regions of India*.

It is a sad tale, isn't it? I hope others have not gone through a similar one.

Helena Z. Lopata  
Loyola University of Chicago

(Editor's note: Since writing the above letter to Footnotes, Lopata has received a call from the Subcommittee stating that the policy had been changed due to the delay of the Indian government's permission, so that she will be able to understand the project in the calendar, not academic year.) □



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## Manhattan Study: A Classic

Greeted by a storm of controversy when it appeared in 1962, *Mental Health in the Metropolis: The Midtown Manhattan Study*, by Leo Srole and others, recently was designated a citation classic by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) of Philadelphia. ISI maintains a sophisticated computerized index and regularly publishes information on the most frequently cited works that continue to exercise considerable influence in their fields.

Begun in 1952, the study by Srole and his co-researchers was a pioneering interdisciplinary undertaking that focused sociological attention on the mental health of metropolitan New Yorkers. It also was an important milestone in social research, representing an impressive marshalling of innovative research methodology and technology that became the next generation's accepted tradition. This included the mathematically grounded science of probability sampling that came to be the basis for opinion polling and marketing research, the use of standardized forms for interviewing and recording comparable information from large aggregates of individuals, and the use of a machine technology that was the precursor of computers and which, at the time, made possible the sophisticated multivariate analysis of the responses of those tapped for study.

The study consisted of a representative probability sample of 1660 white adult dwellers of a metropolitan "gold coast and slum" residential area who were interviewed intensively in order to discern links among and between a number of social factors as these affected a newly constructed gradient of individual mental health. The factors were age, sex, marital status, socioeconomic origins, rural-urban provenance, generation level (relative to immigration from abroad), nationality roots, and religious origins.

Part of what brought widespread attention to the study is that it had been

preceded by a century of fragmentary, technically primitive forays into hospital patient samples. The work of Srole and his colleagues represented a radical change: a state-of-the-art, systematic, integrated mental health view of a cross-section of the largest city in the United States.

Alert to fresh brewings in scientific workshops, the *New York Times'* editors devoted the equivalent of a full page to the book's contents and an editorial on its significance, along with a book review that characterized the volume as "a pioneer work of great merit". *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *Commentary* followed suit.

The story of *Mental Health in the Metropolis* is not yet finished. It was reissued in 1978 with an addition of five new chapters. Today, Srole is busy on a follow-up study of survivors of the original sample, recorded under the title *Mental Health in the Metropolis Revisited: Twenty Years Later*.

The recent classic citation award is the second such honor for Srole. His 1956 article, "Social Integration and Certain Corollaries: An Exploratory Study" (*ASR*, 21:709-716), also has achieved the status of a classic according to the number of references to it in the professional literature. □

## Raising Your Hand Just Won't Do

by Gary T. Marx

As part of a research project on productivity, I recently came across the following innovative policy just adopted by a major corporation. It might serve as a model for other companies wrestling with this problem.

**To: All Employees**  
**From: Employee Relations Department**  
**Subject: Restroom Trip Policy (RTP)**

An internal audit of employee restroom time (ERT) has found that this

company significantly exceeds the national ERT standard recommended by the President's Commission on Productivity and Waste. At the same time, some employees complained about being unfairly singled out for ERT monitoring. Technical Division (TD) has developed an accounting and control system that will solve both problems.

Effective 1 April 1987, a Restroom Trip Policy (RTP) is established. A Restroom Trip Bank (RTB) will be created for each employee. On the first day of each month employees will receive a Restroom Trip Credit (RTC) of 40. The previous policy of unlimited trips is abolished.

Restroom access will be controlled by a computer-linked voice-print recognition system. Within the next two weeks, each employee must provide two voice prints (one normal, one under stress) to Personnel. To facilitate familiarity with the system, voice-print recognition stations will be operational but not restrictive during the month of April.

Should an employee's RTB balance reach zero, restroom doors will not unlock for his/her voice until the first working day of the following month.

Restroom stalls have been equipped with timed tissue-roll retraction and automatic flushing and door-opening capability. To help employees maximize their time, a simulated voice will announce elapsed ERT up to 3 minutes. A 30-second warning buzzer will then sound. At the end of the 30 seconds the roll of tissue will retract, the toilet will flush and the stall door will open. Employees may choose whether they wish to hear a male or female "voice." A bilingual capability is being developed, but is not yet on-line.

To prevent unauthorized access (e.g., sneaking in behind someone with an RTB surplus, or use of a tape-recorded voice), video cameras in the corridor will record those seeking access to the restroom. However, consistent with the company's policy of respecting the privacy of its employees, cameras will

## Ask ASA

Q. I recently got a letter from [name] who identified himself as an ASA representative. What does that mean?

A. The ASA Committee on Membership is an active one. It has extended its efforts through a system of 25 area representatives. These sociologists are liaisons between the membership (and potential membership) and the ASA. They are a grass roots contact for information about the ASA and its programs and relay feedback from the membership. The "reps" have helped us identify sociologists who are not yet members of ASA so we can contact them and encourage them to join. The reps serve as grass roots contacts for the membership. So far they've been very helpful to our Council and Committees. You'll probably see some of the reps at the regional meetings this spring.

Q. I wonder how the ASA gets the entries for the Mass Media column in *Footnotes*? There seems to be a bias toward some publications. I see sociologists quoted in the media but not mentioned in the column.

A. Most of the entries in the Mass Media column are submitted by sociologists who are the subjects of the articles or see other colleagues quoted. We encourage all *Footnotes* readers to send in those submissions. The sociology staff also serves as sleuths for media cover-

age of sociologists' work. Thus you may see a bias toward the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, Washington DC electronic media, and the magazines we read. The ASA does not subscribe to a clipping service. The cost of such services is too high for an association of this size. Furthermore, we are less interested in publicity for the ASA as an organization than we are in having sociologists' work covered frequently and accurately in the print and electronic media. We are aware of more coverage and see the Mass Media column as a place to recognize those contributions, as well as to let colleagues know who is doing what, where. Please send in your entries. □

## Damaged Journals?

All members, please note: The ASA has a policy of sending out a new copy, free of charge, of any journal that arrives at its destination damaged, torn, or waterlogged. If any of the journals to which you subscribe arrive in poor condition, please call or write to Caroline Bugno at the ASA Executive Office asking for a new copy. Be sure to specify your address and the journal issue in question. A new copy will be sent forthwith in a sealed envelope. □

not be operative within the restroom itself.

An additional advantage of the system is its capability for automatic urine analysis (AUA). This permits drug testing without the demeaning presence of an observer and without risk of human error in switching samples. The restrooms and associated plumbing are the property of the company. Legal Services has advised that there are no privacy rights over voluntarily discarded garbage and other like materials.

In keeping with our concern for employee privacy, participation in AUA is strictly voluntary. But employees who choose to participate will be eligible for attractive prizes in recognition of their support for the company's policy of a drug-free workplace.

Management recognizes that from time to time employees may have a legitimate need to use the restroom. But employees must also recognize that their jobs depend on this company's competitiveness in a global economy. These conflicting interests should be weighed, but certainly not balanced. The company remains strongly committed to finding technical solutions to management problems. We continue to believe that machines are fairer and more reliable than managers. We also believe that our trusted employees will do the right thing when given no other choice.

(Gary T. Marx, a sociology professor at MIT, is engaged in research on the monitoring of work and workers.) □

## Social/Behavioral Science Research Funding: 1988 Federal Budget

The following information about the 1988 Appropriations, finally passed by the 100th Congress just before the end of the 1987 Calendar Year, was taken from the COSSA Washington Update, January 8, 1988.

Overall, increases in dollar amounts in areas of interest to social scientists will equal or exceed inflation, although not by much. Given the difficulties

Agency	1988	1987
National Science Foundation	\$1.717 B	?
Office Policy Development & Research, HUD	\$15.6 B	\$17 B
National Institute of Justice	\$19.1 M	\$18.6 M
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$19.3 M	\$19 M
Off. Juvenile Justice/Delinquency Prevention	\$66.7 M	\$67.6 M
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$76.5 M	\$173.8 M
Employment and Training Admin.	\$18.2 M	\$14.4 M
Office of Educational Research and Improvement	\$67.5 M	\$63.6 M
FIPSE	\$11.6 M	\$12.1 M
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$140.4 M	\$138.5 M
AIDS (through existing agencies)	\$906.5 M	\$479.2 M
a. Centers for Disease Control	\$304.9 M	—
b. National Institutes of Health	\$448 M	—
c. National Institute of Mental Health	\$31.1 M	—
d. National Institute for Drug Abuse	\$76.3 M	—
National Institutes of Health	\$6.2 B	\$5,915 B
a. National Institute on Aging	\$194.7 M	\$177.5 M
b. National Institute for Child Abuse	—	—
Health and Human Development	\$396.8 M	\$362.8 M

**Call for Papers**

**CONFERENCES**

**Carolina Undergraduate Social Sciences Symposium**, April 8, 1988, Lander College, Greenwood, SC. Undergraduates should send a one-page abstract and letter of faculty endorsement by March 1, 1988, to: Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Division of Behavioral Sciences, Lander College, Greenwood, SC 29646; (803) 223-5049.

**Fourth Annual National Correctional Trainers Conference**, October 18-21, 1988, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Excellence in Training: It's In Our Hands." Individuals and groups interested in making conference presentations should submit a brief abstract, proposed length of presentation, a list of audiovisual and equipment needs, and a biographical sketch to: Lois A. Wolfson, Program Chair, Maryland Correctional Training Commission, 3085 Hernwood Road, Woodstock, MD 21163; (301) 442-2700.

**International Conference on the Future of Higher Education**, August 15-19, 1988, Turku, Finland. Theme: "Visions of Higher Education: Transnational Dialogue—Social Responsibility in Higher Education." Abstracts should be sent by March 31, 1988, to: Rolf Homann, Unit for Culture and Society, Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute, CH-8803 Ruschikon, Switzerland; or Erkan Alpan, Department of Economics, Stockton State College, Pomona, NJ 08240.

**The National Historic Communal Societies Association (NHCSA)** invites submissions for three meetings in 1988. (1) The NHCSA Pacific Coast Chapter third annual meeting, May 20-21, San Francisco. Theme: "Developmental Communalism: Exploring the Past, Simulating the Future." Send papers to: J. Gordon Melton, Institute for the Study of American Religion, Box 90709, Santa Barbara, CA 93190-0709. (2) Third International Communal Societies Conference, July 18-21, New Lanark, Scotland. Theme: "Utopian Thought and Communal Experience." Send papers to: Dennis Hardy, Geography and Planning, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SF, England. (3) Fifteenth annual Historic Communal Societies Conference, October 6-8, Moravian sites of Old Salem and Bethabara Park, Winston-Salem, NC. Theme: "Living and Interpreting Community Life: Colonial Days to the Present." Send papers to: Thomas J. Haupt, Moravian Archives, 4 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-5307.

**University of Minnesota-Duluth Conference on Feminist Ethics**, October 7-8, 1988, Radisson Hotel, Duluth, MN. Theme: "Explorations in Feminist Ethics: Theory and Practice." Two copies of 10-12 page papers, including 150-word abstracts, are due April 30, 1988. Mail papers or inquiries to: Eve

Browning Cole, Department of Philosophy & Humanities, 369 A.B. Anderson Hall; or Susan Coultrap-McQuin, Institute for Women's Studies, 209 Bohannon Hall, University of Minnesota, 10 University Drive, Duluth, MN 55812.

**Wingspread Conference on Parental Leave and Childcare: Setting a Research and Policy Agenda**, September 15-17, 1988, Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, WI. Selected conference papers will be published in an edited volume on parental leave and childcare. Send 1200-word abstract by April 1, 1988, to: Janet Hyde, Director, Women's Studies Research Center, 209 N. Brooks Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53715.

**World Association for Social Psychiatry 12th Congress**, November 6-10, 1988, London, England. For a copy of the call for papers and official abstract form, contact: Conference Associates, W.A.S.P., 27 A Medway Street, Westminster, London W51P 2BD, United Kingdom.

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Educational Foundations** announces a special issue on gender issues in the education foundations. Submissions are encouraged from all fields; syllabi on women and education or bibliographies on related topics are also welcomed. Three copies of each article should be submitted by March 15, 1988, to the editors: Kathryn Borman and Pat O'Reilly, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0002.

**Health Action Papers**, a series of occasional papers on innovative programs and approaches to health care, seeks manuscripts and edited collections. Send three copies of manuscripts to: Carol A. Bryant, Health Action Press, 650 Newtown Pike, Lexington, KY 40508; (606) 252-2371, x271.

**International Perspectives on Education and Society** invites contributions for Volume 2, to appear in mid-1989. The theme of the annual volume will be "Schooling and Status Attainment: Social Origins and Institutional Determinants. Address manuscripts (in triplicate, ASR reference style) by June 1, 1988, to: Abraham Yogev, Editor, School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel.

**Journal of Aging and Health**, a new refereed journal scheduled for first publication in February 1989, seeks manuscripts that deal with social and behavioral factors related to aging and health. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 double-spaced pages, including tables and references (APA style). An abstract of 150 words should be included. Submit four copies to the editor: Kyriakos S. Markides, Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX 77550; (409) 761-2551. For subscription information, contact: Christine Smith, Sage Publications, 2111 West Hilcrest Drive, Newbury Park, CA 91320.

**Journal of Applied Social Sciences** invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Family Caregivers: Theory, Research and Practice. Submission deadline is July 1, 1988. All submitted papers will be subject to blind review and should be prepared using APA style. Submit three copies of papers to the guest co-editors: David E. Biegel and Arthur Blum, School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 2035 Abington Road, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 368-2308 (Biegel) or 368-6681 (Blum).

**Journal of Pediatric and Perinatal Nutrition**, a newly published biannual and interdisciplinary journal, invites submission of manuscripts. Prospective authors should request an instruction brochure from the editor: Lynn Jacobson White, Section of Neonatology, Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH 43205. Subscriptions are available from: Haworth Press, 12 West 32nd Street, New York, NY 10001.

**Research in Social Policy: Critical, Historical, and Contemporary Perspectives** seeks papers and abstracts for Volumes II and III (1988 and 1989). Papers should be no more than 40 pages in length, Chicago Manual style, and paper abstracts should be at least four pages. Submission deadline is June 30, 1988. Send papers and abstracts to the editor: John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 1965 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-1965.

**Sociological Methods and Research** seeks manuscripts in a variety of areas. Potential authors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor. Manuscripts should be submitted to the new editorial office: J. Scott Long, Editor, SMR, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4020; (509) 335-5615. Inquiries may be made by phone or BITNET (FACI.ONG@WSUVM1).

**Sociological Viewpoints**, the official journal of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society, seeks research articles, theoretical manuscripts, critical essays, and book reviews. Provocative essays are as encouraged as technical research papers. Send four copies of submissions, using ASR footnoting format, to the editor: Leo Barrie, Department of Sociology, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

**The Teaching Resources Center** seeks materials for the revision of the *Syllabi and Related Materials for Courses in Sociology of Minority Groups*. Syllabi, film, software and text reviews, course assignments, and exercises should be sent to: Donald Cunnigen, 791 Tremont Street, West 211, Boston, MA 02118.

**Meetings**

**March 9-13. International Symposium on Alcohol and Other Drug Information Resources**, Bahia Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: UCSD Extension, X-001, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

**March 10-11. Conference on "An Aging Workforce: Agenda for Action"**, Westin Hotel, Detroit, MI. Contact: Conference Coordinator, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 71C East Ferry, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-0278.

**March 24-26. Conference on War and Revolution in the World-System**, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Speakers include former President Jimmy Carter. Contact: Terry Boswell, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

**April 8. Carolina Undergraduate Social Sciences Symposium**, Lander College,

Greenwood, SC. Contact: Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Division of Behavioral Sciences, Lander College, Greenwood, SC 29646; (803) 223-5049.

**May 8-11. National Conference on Transitional Services for Troubled Youth**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington, KY. Contact: Training Resource Center, 202 Perkins Building, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475-0951; (606) 622-1497.

**May 20-21. National Historic Communal Societies Association Pacific Coast Chapter Annual Meeting**, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Developmental Communalism: Exploring the Past, Simulating the Future." Contact: NHCSA, Center for Communal Studies, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712; (812) 464-1719.

**June 8. American Bar Association/Law and Society Association Workshop for Graduate Students**. Stipends available to invited participants. Deadline for application is March 15. Contact: John Paul Ryan, Commission on College and University Non-Professional Legal Studies, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

**June 13-19. Faculty Development Workshop on Issues in International Food Security**, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY. Contact: Ellen Percy Kraly, Department of Geography, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346; (315) 824-1000.

**June 15-17. Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics Annual Conference**, San Diego State University. Contact: Roger Frantz, Department of Economics, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0379.

**June 18-22. Annual Victim-Offender Reconciliation and Mediation Programs Gathering**, Toronto, Canada. Contact: Pact Institute of Justice, P.O. Box 177, Michigan City, IN 46360; (219) 872-3911.

*Continued on next page*

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Meetings, continued

**June 19-22.** *Second Symposium on Violence and Aggression*, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Contact: David Keegan, Registration Office, Division of Extension and Community Relations, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0, Canada; (306) 966-5539.

**June 20-23.** *Improving University Teaching 14th International Conference*, Umeå, Sweden. Contact: Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742.

**June 24-26.** *International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions Conference*, Princeton University. Theme: "Problems of Racial, Ethnic, and Other Special Groups: National and International Perspectives." Contact: Joseph B. Gittler, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 273-3284/323-2900.

**June 26-July 2.** *Seventh World Congress of Rural Sociology*, Bologna, Italy. Theme: "Food Security and World Development: Struggling with Uncertainties." Contact: Harry K. Schwarzweller, Sociology Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

**June 30-July 2.** *National Conference of Overseas Scholars and Students*, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Mekki Mtwewa, Chair, International Development Foundation, P.O. Box 70257, Washington, DC 20024-1534.

**July 5-8.** *International Association for Impact Assessment 1988 Meeting*, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. Theme: "Integrating Impact Assessment in the Planning Process." Contact: Rabel J. Burdge, Program Chair, IAIA '88, University of Illinois, Institute for Environmental Studies, 408 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-2916.

**July 9-11.** *Fourth Conference on East Indians in the Diaspora*, Teachers College, New York, NY. Theme: "Levels of

Social-Political Incorporation of East Indians in the Diaspora." Contact: Mahin Gosine, Division of Social Sciences, Room 916, Fordam University-Lincoln Center, New York, NY 10023; (212) 841-5146.

**July 11-12.** *International Workshop on Women, Households and Development: Building a Database*, Urbana, IL. Contact: Conferences and Institutes, University of Illinois, 302 E. John Street, Suite 202, Champaign, IL 61820-5612.

**July 14-15.** *International Visual Sociology Association Visual Studies Workshop*, Rochester, NY. Theme: "Teaching and Research in Visual Sociology." Contact: Steve Gold, Department of Sociology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608; (213) 693-0771.

**July 18-21.** *Third International Communal Societies Conference*, New Lanark, Scotland. Theme: "Utopian Thought and Communal Experience." Contact: NHCSA, Center for Communal Studies, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712; (812) 464-1719.

**July 26-30.** *Fourth World Congress of Victimology*, Tuscany, Italy. Theme: "The Needs of Victims of Crimes, Accidents, and Disasters: Social Responsibilities and Professional Interventions." Contact: World Congress, 2333 N. Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207; (703) 536-1750.

**July 31-August 5.** *24th International Conference on Social Welfare*, International Congress Center, West Berlin, West Germany. Theme: "Law—Social Order—Social Development." Contact: Deutsches Organisationskomitee, IC5W-Weltkongress 1988, Hans Muthesius-Haus, Am Stockborn 1-3, D-6000 Frankfurt 50, West Germany.

Funding

The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies invites applications for a research fellowship, supported by the Hoechst Celanese and Siemens Capital Corporations. Preference will be given to applicants

specializing in political science, economics, or post-World War II history. The fellowship includes a monthly stipend, housing and insurance allowances, and at least one overseas travel allowance. Application deadline is March 15, 1988. Submit a three-page outline of research to be pursued, vita, and three letters of recommendation to: Zuzana Klain, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 750, Washington, DC 20036.

The Americas Society invites applications for the Visiting Associate with the Society's Canadian Affairs program. The successful applicant will participate in the program as a lecturer, panelist and advisor, with a view toward writing and publishing a book related to some aspect of the bilateral relationship. Stipend maximum is \$25,000. Applications are due April 1, 1988. Fellowship term is September 1, 1988, to May 31, 1989. Send a vita, photograph, confidential letter of recommendation, and a one-page precis of the planned writing project to: Lasing Lamont, Director, Canadian Affairs, The Americas Society, 680 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is establishing a Visiting Fellowship Program for the 1988 calendar year. Criminal justice professionals and social scientists are invited to apply. The deadline for applications is April 30, 1988. For additional information, call Marshall Haines at (202) 724-3228, or write: Visiting Fellowship Program, Federal Prison System, HOLC Building, Room 300, Research, 320 First Street NW, Washington, DC 20534.

The National Institute on Aging seeks research and research training on Cognitive Functioning and Aging. Application deadlines are February 1, June 1, and October 1. For program announcement, see the *NIH Guide on Grants and Contracts*. For additional information, contact: National Institute on Aging, Behavioral and Social Research, Cognitive Functioning and Aging, Building 31C, Room 4C32, Bethesda, MD 20892.

The National Women's Studies Association has the following scholarship opportunities available: (1) Pergamon Press and the NWSA will award two graduate fellowships in women's studies, one for \$1,000 and one for \$500. Preference will be given to NWSA members and special consideration given to students whose research addresses issues relevant to women of color, class, or Third World women. (2) Naiad Press and the NWSA offer a \$500 graduate scholarship in lesbian studies. Preference will be given to NWSA members. Deadline for application is March 1, 1988. For additional information, contact: Caryn McTighe Musil, National Director, National Women's Studies Association, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 454-3757.

The Social Science Research Council and the Inter-University Program for Latino Research, University of Texas-Austin, announce postdoctoral fellowships for 1988. Fellows will work with one of the IUP Centers or a public policy institution. One-year stipends are available. Deadline is April 15, 1988. The Program also has a summer workshop in statistical methods and a graduate student training seminar. For additional information, contact: Raquel Ovrryn Rivera, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The Social Science Research Council has initiated a fellowship program to assist doctoral candidates and junior postdoctoral scholars to undertake research on German and European affairs. Fellowships support 9-24 months of overseas research. Fellows are expected to reside primarily in Berlin during the academic terms. The

next deadline for applications is February 29, 1988. For additional information, write or call: Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

Stanford University invites applications for postdoctoral traineeships in a Research Training Program on Organizations and Mental Health. The Program is conducted under the auspices of NIMH. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000 per year. Deadline for application is April 15, 1988, for a preferred start date of September 1. Other dates are possible. 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.

The University of California-San Francisco, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, has 2-4 postdoctoral preceptees. Under the terms of the Center's grant, fellows may learn about AIDS research while working on projects related to their special areas of interest. Applications are due March 15, 1988, for positions beginning September 1. Contact: Leslie Roos, UCSF Clinical Epidemiology Program, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, San Francisco General Hospital, Building One, Room 201, San Francisco, CA 94110; (415) 476-6650.

The University of Rochester, Susan B. Anthony Center for Women's Studies, invites applications from recent PhDs for a postdoctoral fellowship in women's studies. The fellowship is for one year, beginning September 1988, with an option for a second year. Stipend ranges from \$18,000 to \$20,000 per year. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, a 1-2 page project proposal, and samples of published/unpublished work to: Director, Susan B. Anthony Center, University of Rochester, Latimore Hall 538, Rochester, NY 14627. Deadline for application is March 1, 1988.

The United States Institute of Peace invites qualified candidates to compete for fellowships offered under the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Application deadline is February 15, 1988. Fellowships are available for eminent career scholars, those with leadership promise, and outstanding doctoral students. To apply or nominate a candidate, contact: Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-1708.

Competitions

Alpha Kappa Delta invites submissions for the fifth annual undergraduate paper competition. Each AKD chapter will hold a local paper competition and will submit, by June 15, 1988, one paper to: Diane Harri-ford, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Geography, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470. Submissions from students who are not winners of local competitions will also be accepted. First prize is \$200 and publication in *Sociological Inquiry*. Other prizes will be awarded. Authors must be members of AKD and undergraduate students at the time the paper was written. For additional information, contact Harri-ford at the address listed above.

The American Council of Learned Societies' Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East and the Social Science Research Council invites submission of papers for the 1988 Ibn Khaldun Prize for outstanding papers in the social sciences and humanities from graduate students working on the Middle East and North Africa. Prize(s)

totaling \$1,000 will be awarded. Papers should not exceed 35 double-spaced, typed pages. Applicants should have completed at least one year of graduate study and must submit evidence of full-time enrollment or advancement to a university doctoral program. Entries should be mailed to: Graduate Student Paper Competition, Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

The American Sociological Association Section on Medical Sociology invites submissions for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. To be eligible, submitters must be members of the Section and have been awarded the PhD (not necessarily from a sociology department) in the two years preceding August 31, 1988. The winner will receive transportation to the 1988 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta and a one-day per diem, and will present his/her paper at the Section's business meeting. Three copies of a paper based on the dissertation (sole-author, published or unpublished, 30 typed pages maximum) should be submitted before June 1, 1988, to: Michael L. Radelet, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Robert Ferber Award will now be given annually to the best interdisciplinary article, based on a recent doctoral dissertation, published in the *Journal of Consumer Research*, rather than based on a pool of manuscripts submitted to the journal in a given time frame. To be eligible for the award in any year, a paper must have appeared in a recent volume of *JCR*, have the author of the dissertation as its sole or lead author, and be submitted to the journal within three years of the date of completion of the dissertation. The submitted manuscript should be the first major piece based on the dissertation. Details of the judging process are available from: *Journal of Consumer Research*, College of Business Administration, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; (904) 392-9837.

Contact

If you have experienced age discrimination in the granting of tenure (or in other ways), have any statistics on the role of age in tenure, or have theoretical insight into the process of discrimination by age, please contact: James Latimore, 226 West 10th Street, Charlotte, NC 28202. He has a case pending against the University of North Carolina system and is trying to document that age discrimination does occur in academia and how it looks.

Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a three-year term as a member of the Council on College Level Services, an advisory committee to the College Board with a broad mandate. He is interested in hearing from social science colleagues with ideas about and interests in the Board and the Educational Testing Service. Contact: Ivar Berg, School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 100 Logan Hall, 249 South 36th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6383; (215) 898-7867.

Sociologists who have studied the development of the profession of accounting, particularly the entry of women into accounting, and who have research citations and ideas to share, please contact: Paul R. Zelus, Department of Sociology, Campus Box 8450, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID 83209.

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**Awards**

**Elizabeth M. Almqvist** is among the first ten faculty members appointed to the newly-created rank of Regents Professor at North Texas State University. The appointment recognizes research achievements and carries an obligation to devote half of one's teaching load to beginning level courses.

**Panos D. Bardis** was selected for inclusion in "Who's Who in Society" and the *Directory of Distinguished Americans*.

**Amitai Etzioni**, Harvard University, received the Lester F. Ward Contributions Award in Applied Sociology from the Society for Applied Sociology.

**John Hagan**, University of Toronto, has been appointed a Fellow of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and as a Research Fellow of Statistics Canada.

**Peter Hall**, University of Missouri-Columbia, received a \$300,000 award from the Spencer Foundation.

**Eve Kahana**, Case Western University, and **Warren Peterson**, University of Missouri-Kansas City, received the first Distinguished Mentorship Award from the Gerontological Society of America.

**Paul M. Lubeck**, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the 1987 Herskovits Award for his book, *Islam and Urban Labor in Northern Nigeria*.

**Kristin Luker**, University of California-Berkeley, received a \$130,000 award from the Spencer Foundation.

**Stanford Lyman**, Florida Atlantic University, received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Mid-South Sociological Association in recognition of his contributions to the group.

**Ewa Morawska**, University of Pennsylvania, received the 1987 Florian Znaniecki Award for studies on immigration from the Polish Academy of Sciences for her book, *Bread with Butter: Life-Worlds of East Central Europeans in Jonestown, Pennsylvania 1890-1940* (Cambridge University Press, 1985).

**Dorothy Nelkin**, Cornell University, is one of four faculty members chosen in the first cohort of Clare Booth Luce Professors. She will have a two-year visiting professorship at New York University.

**Eugene Rosa**, Washington State University, was appointed by Washington Governor Booth Gardner to a two-year term as a member of the Washington State Nuclear Waste Advisory Council.

**Alan Spector**, Purdue University-Calumet, received the 1987 AMOCO Foundation Award for Outstanding Teaching.

**Athena R. Theodore** received the Massachusetts Sociological Association Pioneer Award "for long and dedicated service to MSA and deep commitment to equality for all sociologists."

**James D. Davidson**, Purdue University, has been elected Executive Secretary of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and President-Elect of the Religious Research Association.

**Jorge del Pinal** is now Chief of the Ethnic and Spanish Statistics Branch at the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Sol Levine**, Boston University, was appointed Vice President for New Program Development for the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation in Menlo Park, CA.

**J. Scott Long** is the new editor of *Sociological Methods and Research*.

**Philip Monchar** is now manager of client services for Total Research Corporation of Princeton, NJ.

**Eugene Rosa**, Washington State University, will spend spring semester of 1988 as a Research Associate and Visiting Lecturer in the London School of Economics and Political Science.

**Marilynn M. Rosenthal**, University of Michigan-Dearborn, and **Mark Field**, Boston University, are on the organizing committee for an international conference on "The Political Dynamics of Physician Manpower Policy," to be held in London in May 1988.

**Henry J. Steadman** has left the New York State Department of Mental Health to found his own firm, Policy Research Associates, Inc., in Delmar, NJ.

**Mass Media**

**Donald J. Adamchak**, Kansas State University and University of Zimbabwe, was featured in an October 30 *Herald* (Zimbabwe) article on the increasing number of elderly and social support systems and was interviewed for national radio (Zimbabwe Broadcasting Company).

**David Armor**, Deputy Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Force Management, spoke on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" about the better educational levels among current armed forces recruits.

**Panos D. Bardis**, University of Toledo, was interviewed on the history of superstitions concerning Friday the 13th on WTWR radio, Monroe, MI, WNWO TV, Toledo, OH.

**William J. Chambliss**, George Washington University, was interviewed on the Independent News Network about homelessness in the United States.

**Alexander Cockburn's** interview with Russian sociologist Boris Kagarlitsky about the Soviet New Left appeared in the November 28 and December 12 issues of *The Nation*.

**Thomas O. Cushman**, University of Texas-Austin, traveled to Washington, DC, for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit where he served as consultant/commentator for KDFW-TV (Dallas) and several other *Times-Mirror* stations. His live interviews appeared throughout the summit on CBS, NBC, and ABC affiliates in Dal-

las, Austin, Birmingham, St. Louis, and New York.

**Mark G. Field**, Boston University and Harvard University, was interviewed by the *Christian Science Monitor* World Service on Soviet psychiatry and by the *Boston Herald* on the state of the Soviet health system. He also appeared on Boston's CBS affiliate to comment on the recent summit meeting.

**Norval Glenn**, University of Texas, had his research on the decline of marital happiness reported in the *National Enquirer*.

**Robert Jones**, University of Illinois, was featured in a December 3 *IlliniWeek* article about Jones' development of information systems.

**Jack Kloppenborg**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, appeared on BBC television's "The Money Show." He was interviewed in Madison about the socioeconomic implications of plant and animal patenting and on the effects of the new biotechnologies on agricultural industries.

**Judith Liu**, University of San Diego, had her research on an American missionary school in the People's Republic of China reported in the November 13 *Christian Science Monitor*.

**Douglas S. Massey** and **Nancy A. Denton**, University of Chicago, had their study of segregation reported in the December 30 *Washington Post*.

**Joan Moore**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, authored an op-ed article in the December 9 *Los Angeles Times* about black and Latino youth gangs in the city.

**Phillip J. Obermiller**, Northern Kentucky University, was cited in a December 17 *Cincinnati Post* article on banking.

**David Phillips** was interviewed on National Public Radio's "Weekend Edition" about his research on suicide at holiday time.

**Shulamit Reinharz**, Brandeis University, was quoted in an October 5 *U.S. News & World Report* cover article about couples struggling to have children.

**Ellen Rosen**, Nichols College, was interviewed by the *Boston Globe* on October 26 about her new book, *Bitter Choices: Blue Collar Women In and Out of Work*.

**H. Laurence Ross**, University of New Mexico, appeared on "Today" show discussing roadblocks for drunk drivers.

**Jan Yager** authored articles on "Holiday Stress" and "Personality Tests" for *Newsday*, and on "Why New Mothers Need New Friends" for *McCall's*.

**Deaths**

**Wilbert E. Moore**, University of Denver, died on December 29. He was a Past-President of the ASA.

**Obituaries**

**Graham Tomlinson (1938-1987)**

Graham Tomlinson, my friend and colleague, died of brain cancer on December 6, 1987. He discovered his cancer just after beginning his first semester at University of South Carolina-Beaufort. He was excited about continuing his teaching and research in this wonderful community.

One of the pleasures of knowing Graham was his enthusiasm and energy for life. As he often noted, he wanted to be known as a person who took seriously, professionally and personally, the pleasures of living. He barely missed an opportunity to explore and attempt to comprehend his own experiences. I doubt that any of his many students, colleagues, friends and acquaintances who contacted and visited him during his last months would take issue with the observation that he even used his time of dying to celebrate life. None of us would have expected anything less from him.

He rarely found any good reason to separate his life from his work. Since the beginning of our friendship some twenty years ago he was committed to his own form of symbolic interactionism which combined some ideas of Garfinkel, Blumer, Goffman, Bateson, Mead, and Dewey. He treated their ideas, as they should be treated, in a pragmatic, rather than a doctrinaire manner. He wanted to know if they had anything to offer him toward a solution to his problems. He found, as I do, more often than not their ideas were useful and, with proper comprehension, revolutionary.

His earlier work uses Goffman's vocabulary to examine behavior on public buses. Symbolic interactionism was embedded in his teaching of deviance and mental health. He developed these ideas when he taught a wide range of courses in Europe. His humor research gave him an opportunity to do conversational analysis with

video recordings. Food was his most recent object of study. Positivism and operationalism were foreign to his character and experience. Herbert Blumer would have been proud of his deep commitment to naturalistic research.

I think often of our conversations about the sad state of sociology and social psychology. We would lament that other symbolic interactionists, most notably, Herbert Blumer, were unable to convince the heirs of Ogburn and Lundberg to abandon their positivism and systematic empiricism for pragmatism and science. But as time went on we began to comprehend the enormity of this task.

The combined tenets of the Enlightenment and the "quest for certainty" along with an interest in being "bookkeepers of facts" are overwhelming. When this rhetoric is mixed with a consumed indifference for practical social life and simple minded psychological "theories", a doctrine is constituted that nothing less than a revolution will change.

Our last conversation was at his favorite place in Beaufort overlooking the marshes and the old bridge on a warm sunny day. We talked about the state of the discipline. I think we agreed that rather than continue to expose, through criticism, the folly of the pseudoscientific "social sciences", that simply ignoring them and proceeding pragmatically to develop and propose solutions to real problems that real people are encountering everyday, as the real sciences do, would best serve our purpose. It would have been a real joy to engage in this adventure together.

Life is a narrative. This is evident when someone can never appear again as a living form. Henceforth, the friends, colleagues, students, and family of Graham will live with him in the telling of many stories. Stories are the legacy of us all.

Charles W. Tucker  
University of South Carolina

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**People**

**Linda Aiken** is now Trustee Professor of Nursing and Sociology and Associate Director of the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

**Panos D. Bardis** was appointed to Pi Gamma Mu's Committee on Revitalizing Chapters and was appointed contributing editor to *Oecina* (India). He also participated in an international conference on "The Common Heritage and Future of Europe" held in Yugoslavia in October.

## Other Organizations

The Massachusetts Sociological Association announces new officers for 1988-89. They are: President—*Abraham Thomas*, Bridgewater State College; President-Elect—*Steven Green*, North Adams State College; President-ex-officio—*Nancy Meymand*, Bridgewater State College; First Vice-President—*John B. Hudson*, Cambridge Condominiums Collaborative, Inc.; Second Vice-President—*Maureen Kelleher*, Northeastern University; Treasurer—*Anthony Chelte*, Western New England College; Recording Secretary—*Mary Donovan*, Springfield Technical Community College; Corresponding Secretary—*Walter F. Carroll*, Bridgewater State College; Representatives-at-large—*Michael Malec*, Boston College, and *Arlyne Saperstein*, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Student Representative—*Don Cunniger*, Harvard University; Newsletter Editor—*Walter Carroll*, Bridgewater State College

## Summer Programs

The American Antiquarian Society will hold the third in its series of summer seminars in the interdisciplinary field of book history on June 18-28, 1988, in Worcester, MA. The seminar will focus on methods of inquiry, especially literary theory and social history, in examining the theme, "The Politics of Reading, Writing, and Publishing in Nineteenth-Century America." Housing will be available on the campus of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Deadline for applications is March 18, 1988. For complete information and application forms, contact: John B. Hench, Associate Director for Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609; (617) 752-5813 or 755-5221.

The New England Epidemiology Summer Program will be held at Tufts University, Medford, MA, on July 24-August 12, 1988. The program offers 12 methodological and substantive courses at introductory and advanced levels. For complete information, con-

tact: New England Epidemiology Institute, Department SC52, P.O. Box 57, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 734-9100.

Oklahoma State University will host a summer seminar on "The Constitution, Its Roots and Significance: A Summer Institute for Elementary School Faculty, Administrators, and Teacher Educators," June 20-July 15, 1988. The program is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and includes stipends, board, room, and textbooks for 45 participants. Graduate credit is available. Applications must be received by March 31, 1988. For details, contact: Carolyn J. Bauer, Director, 510 Edmond Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078; (405) 624-6433.

## Official Reports and Proceedings

### Section Reports

#### Community

1986-87 proved a busy and productive year for the Community Section as it engaged in a myriad of activities—from organizing the Chicago tours for the ASA, to wrestling with the question of the most appropriate name, to selecting recipients of the annual awards, to organizing and preparing for participation in panel and roundtable paper sessions, to nominating and electing a secretary-treasurer and two council members.

One of the most ambitious projects for the year was the organization of the "city tours" for the ASA meetings in Chicago. At the behest of the 1986 council, Chair-Elect Gerald Suttles offered the ASA the services of the Section—more specifically, of himself and a team of Chicago-area community sociologists—to put together the 1987 tours. The results of their exhausting efforts were, of course, the seven very popular "sociological excursions" available to those who attended the Chicago meetings.

Reflecting the diverse research interests and perspectives of the membership Section activities at the meetings were quite varied. The refereed roundtables session, organized by Mark LaGory and attended by approximate-

ly 100 persons, offered 32 papers clustered thematically into ten tables and ranging across such topics as "The Local Landmarket", "Homelessness", and "The Small Town". A panel session, devoted to a discussion of "The Community and the Streets: The Social Uses of Public Space" (organized by Chair, *Lyn Lofland*) attracted an audience of about 150. An Awards Ceremony, a business meeting (both described below) and an evening reception—all very well attended—completed the Section day program.

1987 was the first year for the presentation of the Robert E. Park Award (recent research monograph) and the ninth year for the Robert & Helen Lynd Award (lifetime achievement) and the winners were celebrated in a special one-hour Awards Ceremony. Presided over by the chairs of the two award committees (Barrett A. Lee for the Park Award; Sylvia Fava and Ruth Horowitz for the Lynd Award), the Ceremony was graced by the presence of four of the six recipients. The Park Award was given to two books: Jonathan Reider accepted his plaque for *Canaris: The Jews and Italians of Brooklyn Against Liberalism* (Harvard); Victoria Steinitz, for *Starting Out: Class and Community in the Lives of Working Class Youth*, which she co-authored with Ellen Solomon (Temple). This year's Lynd Award went to the scholarly trio of Joseph Bensman, Maurice Stein, and Arthur J. Vidich for their career contributions to the study of community. Both Stein and Vidich were present to accept the award on behalf of themselves and of their deceased colleague, Joseph Bensman.

David Poppen's term as Secretary-Treasurer ended at the completion of the 1987 business meeting, as did the terms of council members Janet Abulughod and Donald Warren. The Nominations Committee (Shirley Laszka, Chair) prepared a slate of nominees for the spring election. Harvey Choldin was elected as Secretary-Treasurer; John Logan and Sally Ward are the two new members of the council.

Three issues received considerable attention during the year both. A proposal to revise and streamline the bylaws was reviewed by the officers and council and a decision made to ask for approval of the revision in the spring, 1988 election. At that same time, members will also be asked to vote on a name-change that has been under discussion since fall, 1986. The proposed new name for the Section is "Community and Urban Sociology." Finally, methods for attracting new members were explored. A special ad hoc committee on Graduate Student Outreach, chaired by Judith Friedman, made a number of suggestions which were discussed during the Chicago meetings where the decision was made to continue the work of the committee through 1987-88. Additionally, personal letters of invitation to join the section were sent by the Section Chair to community/urban sociologists nominated by the membership and to sociologists who are members of the International Network for Social Network Analysis and who designate "community" as a major research interest (from a list supplied by Barry Wellman). Unfortunately, the results of these efforts cannot be assessed until the 1988 print-out of members is available early next year.

The Business Meeting of the Section, attended by approximately 40 persons, received reports from all the Committee Chairs. Additionally, the Section Chair reported on the year's membership drive efforts, on the activities of Gerald Suttles and his "tour organizing team," on attendance at sessions, and on the morning's Council meeting decisions (1) to bring a bylaws revision to a vote of the membership in the spring; (2) to bring the question of the name change to a

vote at the same time; and (3) to revise slightly the criteria for the Robert E. Park Award. The major portion of the meeting was spent in discussing the Park Award revision and the name-change question.

Beginning with the Fall, 1986 issue, David Hummon assumed the position of newsletter editor. In addition to providing a forum for a discussion of the issues facing the Section and an outlet for news of Section activities, the four newsletters published during 1986-87 carried book reviews, announcements of relevant conferences, papers, associations, and opportunities for community sociologists, and articles explaining the role and governance of sections within the ASA.

*Lyn H. Lofland, Chair*

### Comparative Historical Sociology

The growth of the section in 1987, to 458 members, indicates the resurgence of interest in the discipline in historically-grounded comparative research. This is a significant trend, since the section is not organized around a particular subject matter but rather around an approach to sociology.

For the first time the section awarded a Comparative-Historical Sociology prize for the best paper in the field. The winner was Ewa Morawska of the University of Pennsylvania for her paper entitled "Labor Migrations of Poles in the Atlantic World-Economy, 1880-1914." The award committee also recommended three papers for honorable mention. They were "State Breakdown in the English Revolution: A New Synthesis" by Jack Goldstone of Northwestern University, "Market, Culture and Authority: A Comparative Analysis of Management and Organization in the Far East" by Gary Hamilton and Nicole Woolsey Biggart of University of California, Davis and "Class Formation, Politics, and Institutions: Schooling in the United States" by Richard Rubinson, Florida State University.

Committee members for 1987-88 were selected at the Business meeting. Next year's award committee consists of William Roy, Chair, Jon Miller, William Sewell and Margaret Somers. Craig Jenkins will chair the Nominations committee. Other Nominations committee members include William Brustein, Sonya Rose and Carlos Waisman.

In the election results, William Brustein, University of Utah and Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania were named to the Council and Said Arjomand was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Section members also voted for a dues increase of \$1.00 to support Section activities, including a reception at the 1988 annual meeting.

For the past two years Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has done a superb job as newsletter editor, and as the Section expresses its appreciation to him, it passes the responsibility on to Kathleen Blee of the University of Kentucky.

The Section's major activity was the program at the annual meeting, organized ably by out-going chair Dietrich Rueschmeyer. The Section's diversity was reflected in the session topics, which included Comparative Historical Studies of Social Change chaired by David Zaret, a panel discussion on the Comparative History of Slavery featuring Orlando Patterson and eight roundtables.

For the 1988 ASA meetings in Atlanta, Council voted to expand its offerings to members by substituting a one hour program of roundtables for the officially scheduled Council meeting. In addition, there will be three formal sessions to which our expanding membership entitles us.

*Jill Quadagno, Chair*

### Emotions

The business meeting took place on August 20, 1987, from 4:30 until 5:30. Approximately 30 people were in attendance.

Clark congratulated the new officers: Hochschild—Chair, Scheff—Chair-elect, Ellis—Secretary/Treasurer, Denzin—3-year council member, Gordan—2-year council member, Frank—1-year council member. She also thanked Kemper for a terrific job as newsletter editor, a position which he will hold for three years.

Gordon announced that we have 254 members and that it is important to get these members to pay their dues for our second year as well as for them to ask others to join.

Gordon also announced that Kemper will be the General Editor of a Series in the Sociology of Emotions, to be published by SUNY Press. Kemper said that anyone with manuscripts in mind or in process should talk to him. He will be applying the most general understanding of what Sociology of Emotions includes.

Gordon announced that the Council needs to appoint members for the program committee, publication committee, and nominations committee. He also suggested (after conferring with Hochschild) that we need two ad hoc committees: Membership (to do mailings and sit at Section tables during ASA, among other activities) and Teaching and Student Involvement.

We discussed dues, which are currently at \$5.00. All of this money goes directly to ASA. If we want money for extra mailings, other publications such as syllabi, awards, receptions, then we need to raise the dues. Following a discussion of the pros and cons of an increase, it was suggested that we ask the council to decide whether or not to put the increase to a referendum. Since it will not be voted on until Spring, the change would not go into effect in time for Atlanta, but would be in effect by the next year. Clark summarized the discussion by saying that there was a sense that the majority of people did not feel an increase would have negative impact.

Themes suggested for the 1988 program were: emotions of subordination—race, class, gender; emotions of social protest; and culture, symbols, and emotions. Other aspects of the program discussed included: Is there something more exciting than panel or paper presentations?; the need to provide as many opportunities for people to get involved as possible; do we want more or do we want to continue roundtables or poster sessions?; bringing in an interdisciplinary person to speak.

As representative to the Section Board meeting, Kemper reported that we have to decide who will attend and take literature to the welcoming party in Atlanta in 1988 and take literature there. Kemper said he asked the SB whether the newsletter can receive advertising and can keep the money. A negative reply was received. Kemper also reported that the ASA pays attention to room sizes and how many people we attract during sessions at the Annual Meeting and that outgoing chairs must submit a report by October 1.

Scheff asked for attendance at our sessions. Clark replied: Wednesday 12:30 = 60; Thursday 8:30 = 67; Thursday 10:30 = 68; Friday 8:30 = 48 (estimate by Ellis).

Stryker suggested we ask ASA not to schedule Emotions sessions on the same day as Social Psychology or Family. Since next year we will be on the last day, Stryker asked that we appeal as a new section to have the day changed.

Scheff asked that the council meet after the business meeting. He also read a statement thanking Clark and

*Continued on next page*

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## Reports, continued

Gordon for everything they have done for the Section.

The council met from 5:30 until 6:30 p.m. on August 20, 1987, and again, informally, the next morning. Nominations were made for the program, publications, nominations, membership, and teacher and student involvement committees.

The October newsletter will announce committee memberships and the program. It was also agreed that a referendum for dues increase should be voted on by the members during this coming spring.

Following conversation with the ASA, a request was made that our section day for next year not be the last day, and that, if possible, we not overlap with sex roles, family, and social psychology.

Candace Clark, Chair

### Family

One of the major trends among members of ASA is their increasing involvement in sections. With few exceptions the sections are gaining membership and a good many individual members are committing themselves to multiple sections. The Family Section is part of this upswing. The section's membership is nearing 500 and could reach 600 with modest efforts in recruitment. As a whole, the ASA sections are doing more than before to make their respective Section Days rewarding, a mission which the Family Section is taking seriously.

Perhaps the most important service provided by a Section occurs through its newsletter. Well-organized and substantial newsletters provide an informational community for sociologists with similar interests. Over the past year, the Family Section has given new life to this venture through the skilled efforts of Sue Steinmetz at the University of Delaware. Sue assumed the editor role of *Family Forum* in the early fall of 1986 and she has produced an attractive publication with the input of many colleagues. In order to advance the content of the newsletter we must have more input from members of the Section, from biographical notes and announcements to short essays.

Another source of integration for the Section comes from collective enterprises such as the Section Day program, awards, and sponsored publications. Section roundtables have become one of the most popular avenues of participation and plans call for their continuation through next year at Atlanta. Members of family council met for breakfast on Section Day in order to establish an agenda for the business meetings. Rae Blumberg and Alan Booth joined the council in Chicago as new members. Booth will be heading up a subcommittee to review various initiatives for enhancing the appeal of the Section to sociologists in the family area. Cherlin received council encouragement on a proposed television series concerning the family on PBS through Pittsburgh station WQED.

Over the past three years, the Family Section has sponsored the William J. Goode Award for an outstanding work in the area of family studies. Richard Gelles, chair of the Awards committee, announced that the winner for 1987 was Alan MacFarlane's *Marriage and Love in England, 1300-1840*, Basil Blackwell. Lastly, a letter from David Klein reports developments toward the production of a volume on the history of family studies in sociology. This effort will be linked to an ad hoc committee of the section on the history of family sociology.

The special session of the Family program featured a retrospective review of William Goode's *World Revolution and Family Patterns*, 1963. Martin

Whyte chaired the session and gave an introductory perspective to the key issues. Andrejs Plakans viewed the book's contribution from the perspective of social history; Susan Long evaluated the book's predictions with respect to developments in Japan; and Joan Smith provided a critical perspective from the analysis of world economic and gender patterns. Goode responded to the review with a lively discussion of the issues and his objectives. A reception followed the session and brought Section Day to a successful close.

Sharon Houseknecht is chair for the Section for the Atlanta meeting and plans a special session which meshes with the general theme, "Promise and Problems of the Discipline in the U.S." Her plan is to draw attention to different aspects of inter-institutional analysis as they relate to the family. Alice Rossi is chair-elect and will be planning the 1989 program.

Much headway has been achieved in bringing new life to the Family Section. I look forward to continued growth in its size and quality of program.

Glen H. Elder, Jr., Chair

### Marxist Sociology

The Business Meeting was called to order at 12:30 p.m. on Friday August 21, 1987. Several announcements were made in reference to the fact that our Section is down several members from last year's count. An effort was urged to recruit new members to the Section.

The Marxist Section reaffirmed its support of the Radical Caucus at next year's ASA meetings in Atlanta. The Radical Caucus reception will take place on the second day of the meetings. Since next year is the 20th anniversary of the Sociology Liberation Movement, special buttons commemorating this event will be distributed during the meetings.

It was decided to give \$100 to the Social Science Association of Nicaragua. Our Nicaraguan comrades are in debt following their annual meetings. The business meeting also voted to support a resolution to be sent to COFRAT to investigate the grievance that Marty Oppenheimer has pending at Rutgers. The Marxist Section affirmed its commitment to support anyone seeking COFRAT's help in any pending grievance.

It was also decided at the business meeting to alter our dues structure so that students and unemployed will pay \$5.00 in contrast to \$7.00 employed dues.

The Marxist Section will have a suite at next year's meeting that will be available for a reception, party, and crash pad for those in need of a place to stay while in Atlanta. We will reserve the room for the first day of the meetings, Wednesday, August 24.

A nominations committee was selected and includes Carolyn Howe, chair, Pari Mazhari, and Tom Bhonomo. We will be filling the following slots: Chair-Elect; Secretary-Treasurer, and 2 Council seats.

It was decided once again to have our regularly scheduled council time for an hour roundtable session, with Peter Wholly, Lauren Langman, and Frank Fitzgerald organizing it. We will have a general call for papers on a session on Marxist Sociology, to be organized by Sam Friedman and Fred Pincus. Our other sessions will be "How Autonomous is the State? Developments in State Theory since the Poulantzas-Miliband Debate" organized by Barry Truchil, and if we have a third session, it will be, "A Panel Discussion of William Julius Wilson's *The Truly Disadvantaged: Conceptual Explorations*" organized by Jim Geschwender. It was also decided to have an official reception for the Section listed in the ASA program for Friday evening, August 26. This time will be

devoted to a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Sociology Liberation Movement, with Carol Brown organizing the activities, and retrospective of the impact on the discipline.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:29 p.m.

Rhonda F. Levine, Secretary-Treasurer

### Organizations and Occupations

Congratulations to the Chair-elect, Ivar Berg of the University of Pennsylvania, who takes office after Wolf Heydebrand's term. Karen Cook (University of Washington) and Michael Hannan (Cornell University) were elected to Council. The Chair of the Nominations Committee was Edward Gross, University of Washington. He was assigned by Fred Goldner of CUNY-Queens and CUNY-Graduate, Santa Barbara, and by Warren Hagstrom and Jack Ladinsky at the University of Wisconsin.

Thanks from both outgoing and incoming chairs to Jacqueline Boles who continues as Section Newsletter Editor. My own special thanks to Patricia Yancey Martin for her excellent job as Chair of the Program Committee.

The Annual Business Meeting was called to order in Chicago, August 20, 1987. The agenda contained the following matters. Fifty-three people were present.

Report of the rise in section membership to 766, close to the 800 mark when the section will receive another session to organize.

Report by the Chair of the ASA Section Officers' meeting.

Report of the cancellation of the Section Council meeting in favor of an Author-Meets-the-Critic session with Eliot Freidson.

Report that ASA has decided that pairings of sections on Section Days will now be rotated to avoid permanent difficulties in meeting with the paired section.

Report by Patricia Yancey Martin, Chair of the Program Committee. The Section organized five substantive sessions at which 52 papers were presented. Ninety people—12 percent of the Section's membership—were on the program. Marshall Meyer organized the section on international comparative research on organizations; Harrison Trice initiated the framework for the section on occupations and organizations. Special thanks to Miller McPherson and Lynn Smith-Lovin for organizing the roundtables. Martin suggested that next year's roundtables continue to include several presenters but that they also include a presider and discussant. She noted that 150 people attended an 8:30 session on the feminist critique of work organizations.

Paul DiMaggio presented the Treasurer's Report. As of May 31, 1987, the treasury had \$3,117.26. About \$500 was used to pay for the section party in Chicago.

Report of Mary Fennell, Chair of the EGOS Awards committee, which included Carol Heimer (winner of the 1986 award) and Anne McMahon. Professor Pamela Tolbert of Cornell University won the award for her paper, "Resource Dependence and Institutional Environments," in *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 1985.

The incoming Section Chair, Wolf Heydebrand, presided over the remainder of the meeting. He exhorted members to work to increase the membership to 800 next year to receive the additional section meeting.

The Chair reported that he had appointed Judith Blau Chair of the 1988 Program Committee, with Cora Marrett and Bob Stern as members. They are considering: a) a roundtable session (to be organized by Marrett); b) a section on new forms of control and coordination in organizations and occupations; c) a thematic session, or-

ganized by Blau, on organizational culture and technological determinism; and d) a session on controversies in the analysis of organizations and occupations.

Toby Parcel suggested one session for reports by the several teams who have been awarded grants as part of the National Science Foundation's Organizational Data Base project.

The meeting consensus was to have an author-meets-the-critic session again, but that the Section Council should meet. The Council will meet for breakfast at 7:30 am on Section Day.

The Chair announced the foundation of a special awards committee to allocate the EGOS award for 1988. The award goes to the author of a book in this year.

Since Section Day takes place on Saturday, the last day of meetings, it was decided to dispense with a party in 1988.

The accumulated wealth of the Section was discussed. Suggestions included: a) a more generous EGOS award (currently \$500); b) more than one award, perhaps one for an older scholar in addition to the current award; c) action on an idea, proposed in 1986, of a Melville Dalton career achievement award; d) the transportation of a foreign organizations scholar to the ASA meetings. The matter was deferred to the next Section Council meeting.

Volunteers for Section Table at Section day (12:30-2:00) in 1988 and for the ASA new members' party in 1988 were announced. Patricia Yancey Martin and Toby Parcel for Section Table; Charles Bonjean for the new members' affair.

Submissions to the following journals encouraged:

Janice Beyer, to the *Academy of Management Review*, a theoretical journal. The new editor is David Whetten of the University of Illinois.

Stewart Clegg, to *Organizational Studies*, the EGOS journal.

Charles Bonjean, to *Social Science Quarterly*.

Paul DiMaggio, to *Theory and Society* and *Sociological Forum*, the new journal of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Marshall Meyer to *Administrative Science Quarterly*.

The meetings concluded with observations on the meetings by Cornelis Lammer. It adjourned to the section party at 6:30 p.m.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Chair

### Political Sociology

The political sociology section continues to thrive and, as of July, 1987, was the fourth largest among the 23 established sections (with 516 members). As part of our membership effort, council member Kay Meyer sent letters to all lapsed members, inviting them to rejoin.

The annual business meeting was attended by about 25 people. A nominations committee was selected for the coming year, chaired by Ann Orloff, with Kevin Dougherty, Tom Guterbock, David Knoke, and Bill Roy as members. We will be electing a section chair for a two-year term and two council members for three-year terms this year.

We continued to allocate our three sessions as in the past: a regular session for submitted papers on a special topic; a refereed round table session; and a "book" session with a panel discussion on a work (or works) of current interest. This past year, the refereed roundtables were organized by Berkeley Miller and Deborah Abowitz; the regular session, on "Public Policy: Micro and Macro Foundations" was organized by Alex Hicks; and a book session, focusing on the work of Ariel Dorfman (especially "How to read Donald Duck" and "The Empire's Old Cloths") was organized by William Gamson. The business meetings dis-

cussed various possibilities for the 1988 meeting as a topic for the regular session.

Newly elected council members Ann Orloff and Clarence Lo replace outgoing members Nancy DiTomaso and Robert Alford; newly elected Secretary-Treasurer Richard Ratcliff began a three-year term replacing William Roy.

The ASA Section Board has been actively working on the problem of rescheduling sections with heavy overlapping membership that are currently assigned the same section day. The political sociology Section is the most problematic section with the heaviest overlap and there is a particular problem with sharing a section day with the Collective Behavior and Social Movements section. At the moment, it appears that we may have to live with this problem for another year.

David Knoke continued as editor of our section newsletter, *States and Societies*, and has agreed to continue, but only for one more year. We must find a successor for next year.

The Section project on "Learning Group Exercises for Political Sociology" moved forward during the year. A first draft of a manual, with introductory materials and seven suggested exercises, was discussed and distributed at the section business meeting—for trial runs and to stimulate additional submissions. Those who missed the meeting and would like a copy should write to Carla Howery, c/o ASA Teaching Services Program (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036). Eventually, we hope to have a product that would be distributed through the ASA Teaching Resources Center along with the set of course syllabi developed earlier.

Chair-elect Richard Flacks will begin a two year term in January, 1988.

William A. Gamson, Chair

### Population

The Business meeting of the Section on the Sociology of Population, held on Thursday, August 20, 1987, was attended by approximately 50 section members. The meeting began with the announcement of the results of the election of section officers (reported elsewhere in this issue) and the introduction of the new officers.

*Membership.* The section held a membership drive this year, with a good deal of support and assistance from Caroline Bugno of the ASA office. Linda Waite and Fran Goldscheider identified four "areas of interest" marked by ASA members in their application for membership as especially appropriate for potential section members. These include demography and human ecology (of course), the family, racial and ethnic members who checked those areas of interest, and selected a random sample 500 who were not current section members. Linda Waite prepared a letter to these people describing the section and the benefits of membership, and asking those addressed to join. The letter included a form that the person could fill out and mail directly to ASA.

This effort to increase membership succeeded in putting section membership over 400 for the year, the point at which ASA gives the section three regular sessions at the annual meeting. Up to this point the section has had only two regular sessions at the meeting, plus a one-hour time slot for a council meeting and a one-hour business meeting.

*1988 Program.* The section also tried a new strategy for using the sessions allocated by ASA to the best advantage. We cosponsored a session with the Section on Aging, chaired by Judy Treas. This session came out of the Population Section allocation, with an agreement that at the 1988 meetings the Aging section will dedicate one of

Continued on next page



## Reports, *continued*

their regular sessions to a topic of joint interest to social demographers and researchers on aging. We have also explored the possibility of co-sponsoring a session with other sections, for example the section on the family, sex and gender, or race and ethnicity.

The 1988 section program will consist of three regular sessions allocated to the section, plus one session co-sponsored with the section on aging. In addition, for the past several years we have used the one-hour slot allocated for the council meeting of the section for roundtable discussions. We will continue this practice as long as these roundtables are well attended.

**Certification.** Gordon DeJong gave a short report on the progress of ASA certification in demography. The association has received very few applications for certification in any field, and fewer than 10 of the section members have requested certification. ASA is considering the long-term prospects for this program, which may attract for lack of interest.

**Membership Chair.** The council also discussed the possibility of adding the position of Membership Chair to the administrative structure of the section. This person would develop fliers describing the section and have these produced, arrange for ads for the population section in PAA Affairs and in the program of the Population Association Annual meeting, and work with the ASA office on membership mailings. The council is currently searching for a person to take on these responsibilities.

**Section Journal.** An editor for Human Sciences Press contacted the section chair to see if the section wanted to adopt the journal, *Population and Environment*, previously supported by the section on Population of the American Psychological Association. This support would consist of \$17 in annual additional dues per section member, with each member receiving a copy of the journal in exchange for this support. The council recommended against taking on this journal, both because of the cost, and because the journal *Demography* already meets many of the special needs of social demographers.

**1988 Nominations Committee.** The members of the nominations committee for 1988 have been chosen; the nominations committee consist of

Robert Schoen, chair, Calvin Goldschieder, Dan Lichter, Judy Treas, and Jill Grigsby.

**1990 Census Pretest.** The business meeting heard a report from Larry Long, U.S. Bureau of the Census, about current efforts by the Office of Management and the Budget to cut the pretest for the 1990 Census by about 30 questions, mostly on housing but also on fertility, the labor force, employment, and migration. A motion was made and passed that the section communicate to OMB its opposition to these cuts. Although the time for writing letters has probably passed, according to Larry Long, the section members felt some official section response to this threat was called for. The section chair was empowered to write such a letter to OMB on behalf of the section.

**Section Rejection/Award.** A final issue for business concerned the section's interest in sponsoring a reception, perhaps following the business meeting. This would mean either raising dues to all section members (these currently stand at \$5), or charging those who attend. The receptions held in hotel meeting rooms tend to be expensive because of the cost of the room and because of the cost of the refreshments purchased through the hotel. No decision was reached, and the item was referred to the council for consideration at their next meeting. A related issue, also deferred, concerned a section award, perhaps for the best journal article on a topic in social demography.

Linda Waite, Chair

### Racial and Ethnic Minorities

The Business Meeting of SREM opened at 9:41 a.m., Tuesday, August 18, 1987. Approximately thirty individuals attended. The agenda included: Announcements, Old Business, Membership Committee Report, Treasurer's Report, Publications Committee Report, New Business (a) Program-Committee-for-1987-88 Report and (b) Status-of-Minorities-and-Women-Within-ASA Report.

The meeting closed with two resolutions: (1) to congratulate the out-going officers: Joseph W. Scott, Chair; Jomills Braddock, Council member; and Paul Williams, Council member; and (2) to install the new officers: Harry Kitano, Chair; Mareyjoyce Green, Chair-elect; Lynn Cannon, Council member; and Earl Smith, Council

member.

**Nomination Procedures.** The nominating procedure used this year was as follows: The SREM membership attending the Business Meeting suggested names for the Nominations Committee. The Chair of SREM, Joseph W. Scott, wrote to all the suggested nominees for the Committee to ascertain their consent to serve as nominators of candidates to stand for election. The names of the persons consenting to serve were forwarded to Maxine Baca-Zinn, the head of the Nominations Committee, and the Committee nominated a slate of candidates, ascertained the candidates' agreement to stand for election and thereafter compiled a biographical sketch of each candidate. The candidates' names and biographical sketches were sent to the ASA, and the ASA mailed out the ballots. The head of the Nominations Committee received and counted the returned ballots and then reported the results to all parties involved as well as to the SREM Chair and the Editor of *Remarks*, C.U. Smith.

**Main Activities for 1986-87.** Harry Kitano, serving as the Program Chair, organized three sessions: (a) An Author-Meets-Critics Session, (b) a Refereed Research Paper Session, and (c) a series of Refereed Roundtables. All sessions were well attended and judged successful.

Other solidarity-building and network building activities involve (1) an informal reception, hosted Kitano and Scott in their adjoining rooms at the Palmer House Hotel, for SREM members and friends and (2) an invitational reception for SREM members and other ASA members, sponsored by William Liu and the Pacific American/Asian American Mental Health Research Center and held at the PA/AAMHRC facility. Opportunities to meet colleagues, friends and people of common interest were greatly facilitated by these two receptions.

A singularly important achievement was Deborah King's successful development of a new brochure for SREM. The SREM will reproduce 1000 copies of it and send it out to prospective members as part of its new membership drive.

The Section on Racial and Cultural Minorities continues to grow in number and a new membership drive for 1987-88 will be a principal activity.

Joseph W. Scott, Chair

### Theory

I am happy to report that the theory section is in very good shape. Membership is up, surpassing the 500 mark for the first time in recent memory. The sessions at the section's "mini-conference" at Chicago on cumulative theorizing were very well attended, as were our roundtables and symposium on Parson's *The Structure of Social Action*. Indeed, for two of the sessions, attendance surpassed 400. Next year's mini-conference on Feminist Theory organized by Ruth Wallace, also promises to be lively. Our reception at ASA this year was the best attended ever, drawing several hundred people over a several hour stretch. We trust that this increased attendance marks a renewed interest in theoretical sociology.

This year's winner of the "Theory Prize" was Norbert Wiley for his paper, "Early American Sociology and the *Polish Peasant*," which appeared in *Sociological Theory*. Honorable mention was awarded to Stejpan Mestrovic and Helen M. Brown for their article, "Durkheim's Concept of Anomie as De-regulation," which appeared in *Social Problems*. A special thanks goes to Charles Lemert, chair of the Prize Committee and to his hard working committee of Randall Collins, James Dukes, Gary A. Kreps, and Charles Smith.

Charles Powers has managed to double the information in our newsletter, *Perspectives*, while increasing the number of issues to four a year. Theory section members are thus kept well informed about theoretical activity in the U.S. and the rest of the world as well.

Norbert Wiley has done an excellent job on *Sociological Theory*, sustaining both the diversity and quality of offerings. Moreover, individual subscriptions have remained high, and institutional subscriptions are finally beginning to roll in. Between *Perspectives* and *Sociological Theory*, section members enjoy not only the latest news but also can explore the cutting edge of sociological theory.

Our finances appear solid. The royalties from Jeffrey Alexander's and Jonathan Turner's series with Sage (which publishes the papers from the annual mini-conferences) gives us a discretionary surplus. And since we have raised dues to \$7.00, we hope to have even more money for special projects in the near future.

New officers for the section include: Ruth Wallace, Chair; Charles Lemert, Chair-elect; Gisela J. Hinkle, Secretary-Treasurer; Ira Cohen and James Coleman join the existing council of Craig Calhoun, Miriam Johnson, R. Stephen Turner, and Deena Weinstein. Charles Powers continues to serve as newsletter editor.

Future projects include: (a) increasing membership to 600 so that we can have an extra session devoted to graduate student papers, (b) encouraging graduate students to join the section and take advantage of the low subscription rate of *Sociological Theory*, (c) securing more library subscriptions for *Sociological Theory* (please order it today for your library!), (d) using our increased revenues in new projects which will stimulate theoretical discourse, and (e) participating once again in a joint conference with our counterparts in the German Sociological Association.

The theory section is thus active and strong. We hope others will soon join us and help increase the vitality of theoretical sociology.

Jonathan H. Turner, Chair

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## PhD Certification

Concerned over exclusionary practices that limited the employment opportunities for sociologists, ASA Council recently approved a set of procedures and requirements for certification of sociological practitioners at the PhD level. Individuals can be certified in six areas: Demography, Law and Social Control, Medical Sociology, Organizational Analysis, Social Policy and Evaluation Research, and Social Psychology. These are areas in which the application of sociological knowledge is well-developed and which have a substantial literature. Other areas may be added in the future. Applications are submitted to a committee for each of the six areas. There is no exam. There is an application fee and a biannual fee to maintain certification.

Additional information and application materials for certification can be obtained by writing to: PhD Certification Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Membership in ASA benefits *you!*

## Footnotes

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