

Footnotes



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Robert K. Merton Professorship Established

The Trustees of Columbia University have created a professorial chair named for Robert K. Merton, the eminent social scientist whose contributions to theoretical sociology in his nearly 50-year career at Columbia have been celebrated worldwide.

The Robert K. Merton Professorship in the Social Sciences will perpetuate the name and ideals of the University Professor Emeritus, now 80, who founded the sociological study of science, originated the concept of the self-fulfilling prophecy and initiated traditions of research on bureaucracy, anomie and the history of ideas. A faculty member since 1941, he was named to Columbia's highest academic rank, University Professor, in 1974 and became Special Service professor upon his retirement in 1979, a title reserved by the Trustees for emeritus faculty who "render special services to the University."

Professor Merton's name joins those of great scholars and teachers Jacques Barzun, Lionel Trilling and Wm. Theodore de Bary among Columbians recently honored by named professorships at the University.



Robert K. Merton

In announcing the Trustees' action at a recent reception at the University, Columbia President Michael I. Sovern said: "This distinguished chair honors one of the most extraordinary mentors and scholars in the long history of our University. We take great pride in Robert Merton's contributions to the University and to the world for virtually half the century. Scientist and humanists have competed with social scientists for the privilege of

praising his work and showering him with awards. While more than 20 other great universities have joined us in bestowing honorary degrees upon him, I note with special pleasure that we are the proud home of the very first Robert K. Merton Professorship."

Columbia Provost Jonathan Cole, the Quetelet Professor of Sociology at the University, joined in the tribute to his mentor: "Robert Merton has been my teacher for more than 25 years. He still is. As we honor him through the endowment of a professorship in his name, we signal to the Columbia community and to the world beyond what this University stands for: scholarly brilliance, dedication to young minds and service to the community."

Professor Merton, who was born in Philadelphia in 1910, received the BA from Temple University in 1931 and the PhD from Harvard University in 1936. He taught at Harvard until 1939, when he became professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Tulane University. Two years later he joined the Columbia faculty, becoming Giddings Professor of Sociology in 1963. He was asso-

ciate director of the University's Bureau of Applied Social Research from 1942 to 1971. He is a member of the adjunct faculty at Rockefeller University and is the first Foundation Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Long recognized as a major force in the transformation of modern sociology, he has been acclaimed as both humanist and scientist. His book *On the Shoulders of Giants* (1965, 1985), written in the style of "Tristram Shandy" and praised by critics Lionel Trilling, Umberto Eco, Leon Edel, Denis Donoghue and others, builds on recurring themes in his work—the relations of scientists and scholars to the past, Puritanism and the emergence of science

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Appalachians in Cincinnati

A Case Study in Ethnic Group Formation

by Phillip J. Obermiller, Northern Kentucky University

On a summer evening in Carthage the sounds of an impromptu bluegrass band can be heard coming from the back room of a local music store. The scents of cornbread and barbecue waft from a restaurant nearby. Mountain accents echo from conversations overheard on the street. A small town in Eastern Kentucky? Not quite. Carthage is one of Cincinnati's predominantly Appalachian neighborhoods.

For more than 40 years Cincinnati has been a key destination for families migrating from the Appalachian region. Most of these migrants settled in 10 of the city's 50 neighborhoods, where they formed stable blue-collar communities. Along with their children and grandchildren, they account for about two-fifths of Cincinnati's population. Today urban Appalachians and African-Americans are the two largest ethnic and racial minorities in the city.

Appalachian migrant families moved from the mountains to the cities with their work ethic and their social roles fairly intact. Many Appalachian men quit filling coal cars in the region and began building cars at the GM and Ford plants in and around Cincinnati. Others went into construction, building the streets, homes, factories, and offices needed to meet the demands of urban growth. Many of these workers had roots in the UMWA, and contributed to the growth and vitality of the various construction brotherhoods and the automotive, rubber, and chemical workers' unions in their new urban settings.

Appalachian women also joined the urban labor force in large numbers, adapting their traditional familial roles to the urban environment. In Cincinnati, where nearly 80 percent of Appalachian women have full-time jobs outside the home, they continued their involvement with children, the sick, and the elderly by working as teachers, nurses, and social workers. They left their kitchens for food processing plants, frying potato chips at Husman's or baking pastries at Dolly Madison. Others translated their crafts skills into assembly work at Kenner Toys.

Just over 11 percent of the Appalachians in the Cincinnati area are black. Although most black Appalachians identify closely with the urban black community, many recognize their Appalachian roots. Some maintain their Appalachian heritage through membership in organizations such as the Eastern Kentucky Social Club.

Cultural Influence

In addition to their labor, Appalachians have contributed to the cultural richness of urban life. Cincinnati, a city with deep European roots, is proud of its symphony, opera, and ballet, as well as its May Festival and Oktoberfest. It also serves as the site of an annual Appalachian Festival and is home to several distinguished bluegrass bands. A folk radio station specializing in bluegrass (WNKU) complements the Beethoven (WGUC) and the blues (WXU) aired on Cincinnati's other public radio stations.

Religion is yet another realm of Appalachian cultural influence. The European

influence is strong in the city's Catholic and Protestant churches and Jewish synagogues, but Cincinnati's black and Appalachian churches add a particularly American dimension to the Protestantism practiced in the city.

Appalachians have had at least one other important influence on Cincinnati. They are challenging the assumptions, stereotypes, and biases of urban power brokers. Urban Appalachians are showing philanthropic organizations, social welfare agencies, school systems, and mainline religious groups that ethnicity is not restricted to people of foreign lands and cultures, that poverty is not confined to urban blacks and rural whites, and that assimilation into the urban milieu is not a foregone conclusion for many migrant families.

Appalachian Organizations

Unfortunately Appalachian cultural differences have resulted in stereotyping and discrimination. Appalachian leaders in Cincinnati have responded by developing strong social and cultural advocacy organizations including the Urban Appalachian

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ASA Seeks Two New Staff Assistant Executive Officers

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Editors Sought for SPQ, Rose Series

The ASA Committee on Publications invites members to submit nominations (including self-nominations) for the new editors of *Social Psychology Quarterly* and the ASA Rose Monograph Series (RMS). In both cases, the new editors will assume the position of Editor-Designate in January 1992 and take over the editorial office in the summer or fall of 1992. The new SPQ editor will be responsible for journal issues appearing in 1993 and beyond. The new RMS editor will be responsible for monographs accepted in 1993 and beyond. The term of office for an ASA editor is three years, with a two-year extension possible.

Each nomination should include a curriculum vitae for review by the Committee on Publications. Send nominations and CVs by April 15, 1991, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

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Observing

Membership and the Dues Structure

The Membership Committee has asked me to write a column about the ASA membership as it relates to the dues structure. Since the Committee was good enough to prepare the data for a statistical portrait, I am happy to oblige.

The Association ended the year 1990 with just under 13,000 members, 12,841 to be more or less exact. This represents a 1.4% growth over 1989, and a 13.6% growth since 1984. It has brought the Association back to its highest level since 1980 when membership was at 12,868.

Membership is spread over nine dues categories, ranging in rates as follows:

TABLE 1. CURRENT DUES STRUCTURE

Category	Dues
Students	\$ 29
Associates	\$ 49
Members	
A. Under \$15,000	\$ 29
B. \$15,000-19,000	\$ 49
C. \$20,000-29,000	\$ 61
D. \$30,000-39,000	\$ 90
E. \$40,000-49,000	\$121
F. \$50,000 +	\$150
Emeriti	\$15

Most of the growth in membership during the past seven years has come in the student category, which has had almost a 75% increase, from 1,613 (1983) to 2,678 in the year just finished. Given the loss of full-time faculty positions in the early years of the last decade, it is not surprising that the regular membership count grew slowly, from 8,719 in 1983 to the present count of 9,118. It does not seem that the recession will greatly affect the membership count in 1991, based on the most recent *Employment Bulletin* listings.

Within the regular membership category, the number of emeriti continues to grow, from less than 400 in 1983 to 561 in 1987 to 716 in 1990. We know this category will grow for the foreseeable future. More dramatic than the general overall growth pattern has been the change in location of the membership within the regular dues categories (A-F above) during the period 1983-1990. These data appear in Table 2.

The change in the income status of regular members from the depths of the recession in 1983 to the relatively comfortable year of 1990 could not be presented in a more dramatic way. In 1983 more than two-thirds of ASA regular members were located in the two lowest dues categories. As of 1990, the three lowest dues categories constituted less than half of the regular dues-paying membership.

Category A, those regular members earning less than \$15,000 a year, was instituted in 1985. Since 1986 it has remained stable at just about 1,050. While we have not attempted to break down the membership list, it is our presumption that a significant portion of this number consists of ABDs working on their dissertations; some number of the rest would probably consist of those persons who received their PhDs in the early 1980s and have had difficulty finding permanent full-time employment as sociologists.

The rise in number of members reporting incomes of \$40,000 or more is very encouraging. On the one hand, it reflects the fact that in and out of academe, the latter period of the 1980s brought salary increases that ran ahead of inflation. It also suggests that a significant portion of the regular membership has arrived at its peak earning years.

The slow but steady growth in category D (\$30,000-\$39,999) also reflects the changing PhD job market. More and more jobs in academe, business and government, have beginning salaries ranging around \$30,000-35,000. We expect this category to show the most growth in the early 1990s. According to data made available by the Membership Committee, 24.1% of the 1990 membership held positions in industry, federal, state and local governments, or were self-employed.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF FULL MEMBERS IN DUES CATEGORIES BY YEAR

Category	1983	1985	1987	1990
A. Under \$15,000	—	521	1052	1071
B. \$15,000-19,000	3096	1848	962	752
C. \$20,000-29,000	3370	3035	2701	1865
D. \$30,000-39,000	1439	1503	1745	2240
E. \$40,000-49,000	501	618	775	1251
F. \$50,000 +	245	443	661	1280

In referendum in 1982, the membership approved the current dues structure, including allowing no more than a cost-of-living increase each year. In 1990 the membership also approved a basic dues fee of \$15.00 for emeriti. The financial status of members retiring now and in the future looks much brighter than it was early in the decade, and we welcome their continuing financial support of the Association.

The graduated dues structure adopted in 1982 allows the more affluent members to help subsidize the graduate students and those with low incomes, many of whom were caught in the 1980s recession and never able to find full-time employment

within sociology. At the same time, it should be remembered that dues are only a portion of the total income of the Association, and that it is the total income that makes possible the many programs that serve the diverse needs of the ASA.

With all the changes in membership, the percentage of the ASA annual budget that comes from dues has remained fairly stable at around 36%. For 1991 it is projected to comprise 36.6%. Dues income comprises less than 40% of the budgets of COSSA associations, so we are well within the range of what is considered generally sound financial planning. In essence, dues income has increased at about the same rate as income from other sources (sub-

scriptions, annual meeting, sales of a variety of special publications, and the like).

There has been some discussion within the Executive Office and Budget Committee (EOB) about whether this might be an opportune time to review the dues structure. Among changes that might be considered would be the establishment of a new category for incomes above \$60,000. This suggestion came from members who themselves earn more than \$60,000. At the same time, it might be appropriate to consider other changes that might be suggested by the changing demographics.

Every year I receive two or three letters from members, usually those in the highest

dues category, worrying about whether they receive full value for their dues payment. I try to point out that they help to subsidize the next generation of sociologists just as the earlier generations did for them. But more than that, those who have risen to the top of the profession, in business, government or academe, have probably benefitted as much or more from the Association as those still young or whose career has only reached midpoint. We need to remember that it is just 10 years ago that the Reagan Administration tried to eliminate sociology and the other social sciences from the National Science Foundation, NIMH, NIE, and NIH. It took a concerted collaborative effort by the ten social sciences who formed COSSA to successfully fend off the attacks. And now ten years later, we see that sociologists received more than \$17 million in grants from NIMH in 1989, almost \$4 million from NSF, and some \$20 million from NIH (most of that from NIA). Most recently, as reported in January *Footnotes*, the work done by ASA in concert with COSSA has led to the recommendation that the social sciences have their own directorate within the NSF. This is but one small example of how the ASA budget serves a wide range of member interests. The same story can be repeated for teaching, practice, and journal enhancement.

The above paragraph is designed to help you get a sense of how your dues are being used. A fuller statement always appears in the August issue of *Footnotes*. Unfortunately, by then most people have paid their dues for the year, have their minds on other matters, and will not think about dues until October when the Renewal letter arrives.

The Membership Committee, EOB and Council would like to know how the members feel about the current dues structure and its place within the ASA budget. I welcome your comments.—WVDA □

Inside the ASA Budget: Association Governance

by William H. Martineau and Caroline Bugno

What it takes to keep the association itself operating as such falls under the label of "governance." This line item for the 1990 budget reads \$124,950. The total ASA budget for 1990 was nearly \$2.5 million; governance (direct costs only) represents about five percent of the operating budget. Unlike other items in the ASA budget, however, most of governance has only an expense column; only sections generate their own income. But let's take a closer look at governance activities and associated costs.

Governance provides the skeletal structure of the organization and the decision-making apparatus for keeping the show on the road. The first component of this is our elected officers and members of Council. Unlike some associations in which officers and board members come up through the ranks of state affiliates or are "elected" directly by a nominating committee, the ASA Constitution and By-Laws call for a democratic election. Officers and Council members are elected by the full voting membership, as are members of three constitutional committees—the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees. The cost of the annual spring election for all of these posts is over \$8,000 (primarily printing and postage).

Given the volunteer nature of the organization, one of the few direct expenses we entail is that associated with the gatherings of our working committees. By deliberate design, most of the meetings for all ASA committees, including the elected ones cited above, are scheduled during the Annual Meeting to reduce costs. Annual Meeting attendance is a stipulation of committee service and no member receives reimbursement from the ASA (with exception of Council

members remaining on site after the Annual Meeting for the newly convened Council).

The volume of ASA activity, however, does necessitate several interim meetings: Council, the Executive Office and Budget Committee, and the Publications Committee each holds at least one additional meeting during the year. Other committees of the association may petition for a winter meeting but most are encouraged to avoid the expense unless absolutely necessary. Increasingly so, electronic communications facilitate the conduct of business without the need for face-to-face meetings.

The budget for travel and local accommodation expenses associated with all interim meetings is about \$40,000. (The Program Committee also has interim meetings, but those expenses are part of the Annual Meeting budget.) On average it costs about \$700 per person to come to Washington for a two day committee meeting. We aim for efficiency: the meetings are held in Washington to save on staff travel; we negotiate with one hotel to host most committee meetings about the same date—which also means that officers attending more than one meeting need to make only one trip; and meetings are scheduled over Saturday to get the lower air fare.

The largest portion of the governance budget is allocated to the ASA's 27 sections—\$45,700 in direct expenses for 1991. Administrative costs for section activities amounts to \$64,495. Income of nearly \$97,000 is derived from individual section membership dues of \$8. (Many sections charge in excess of this amount for their own discretionary funds.) Each section holds its own election via mail ballot and is entitled to four newsletters per year. As the number of sections (from 16 in 1976) and overall section activity has grown, so, too, has the govern-

nance aspect of sections. It has become a significant part of the office.

From time to time the governance budget also underwrites the activity of special committees or task forces. The Ad Hoc Committee for Research on the Profession, formed in 1989, had an \$8000 budget. Its charge is to establish a research capability for the Association so that we can keep tabs with who we are and gather appropriate data. Its first project this year was a survey of all graduate departments. A Council Task Force on Graduate Education in the Year 2000 is also in place with a small budget to assess the focus of our graduate programs and whether or not we are adequately preparing the next generation of sociologists to confront the challenges of the 21st century.

A budget line of \$4,800 is available for ASA's Public Information Program designed to enhance our image, work with the media, and circulate press releases. A media intern is hired to assist the effort. The remainder of the governance budget consists of \$3000 amounts, each allocated to the President, Secretary, and Executive Officer. These funds are discretionary, having been used in the past for such purposes as special travel, hosting small receptions for guests and foreign visitors, and for small data collection projects.

Two people in the Executive Office work nearly full time on governance related activity. A portion of the work load is seasonal. The months of mid-summer and late fall are devoted to keeping on top of the paper flow and preparing the agenda for the meetings of Council, the Publications Committee and the Executive Office and Budget Committee. Work in restaffing the ASA's 33 standing committees and preparing the election slate

Appalachia, from page 1

Council (UAC), the Appalachian Community Development People's Service Organization (APSO). UAC supports cultural and educational programs, conducts job training and placement, and sustains a network of community advocates in the predominantly Appalachian neighborhoods of the city. ACDA sponsors the annual Appalachian Festival, a three-day

whose platforms coincide most closely with Appalachian interests and issues. APSO focuses on education and social services in low-income neighborhoods.

Like members of other ethnic minorities, Appalachians in Cincinnati have found the public schools inadequate. Community-based schools have been founded in seven black and Appalachian neighborhoods, and offer GED preparation to the low-income students who frequently are casualties of the public school system. One neighborhood school, the Lower Price Hill Community School, also offers on-site college courses, taught by faculty members from nearby Chatfield College.

Scholarly Interests

The phenomenon of Appalachian rural-to-urban migration has provided many research opportunities for sociologists interested in internal migration, cultural diffusion, assimilation processes, urban social problems, and emergent ethnic groups. Classics in the field include *Mountain Families in Transition* (1971), written by Harry K. Schwarzweller, James S. Brown, and J. J. Mangalam, and Lewis M. Killian's *White Southerners* (1970). *The Invisible Minority* (1981), edited by William W. Philliber and Clyde B. McCoy, and Philliber's *Appalachian Migrants in Urban America* (1981)

have made important contributions. More recently, Obermiller and Philliber edited *Too Few Tomorrows: Urban Appalachians in the 1980s* (1987). In addition, the Urban Appalachian Council encourages scholarship through its Research and Education Committee, which publishes a biannual research bulletin, *The Urban Appalachian Advocate*.

Novelists and other writers, in addition to sociologists, have made important contributions to the literature on urban Appalachians. Novelist Harriet Arnow wrote *The Dollmaker*, the story of a migrant family in Detroit. Fictional accounts of Appalachian life in the Cincinnati area include Mike Henson's *Ransack*, James Reston's *The Knock at Midnight*, and Ruth Wolff's *A Crack in the Sidewalk*. In *Hard Living on Clay Street*, anthropologist Joseph Howell offers an excellent case study of two migrant families living near Washington, DC. Child psychiatrist Robert Coles studies the children of Appalachian migrant families in *Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers*, Volume 2 of his *Children of Crisis* series.

Enjoying Appalachian Cincinnati

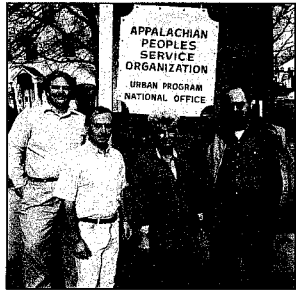
As a visitor to Cincinnati, you may be interested in exploring Lower Price Hill, an Appalachian community just a short ride from the convention site. While in the neighborhood you are welcome to stop in

at the offices of the Urban Appalachian Council (2115 West Eighth Street; 251-0202), which are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. The Council houses the Frank Foster Library on Appalachian Migrants, the largest collection of its kind in the country. The Lower Price Hill Community School (2401 St. Michael Street; 244-2214) is located only a few blocks from the Council. This neighborhood controlled and operated school serves more than 250 students a year in both GED and college-level classes.

You also might want to walk east from the convention site to Walnut Street. Follow Walnut north into Over-the-Rhine, an original port-of-entry neighborhood for many Appalachian migrants. A neighborhood point of interest is the Appalachian Identity Center (1415 Walnut Street; 621-5991). The "ID" Center's programs include a community school, mother and child programs, scouting, and client advocacy.

If you are a connoisseur of fine fiddling and pleasing picking, spend a Friday or Saturday evening at Willard and Jean's Bluegrass Hall (309 East Wyoming Avenue, Lockland; 242-6253). Members of the Midwest Bluegrass Association often can be found playing at the South Fairmount Community Center (1631 Queen City Avenue, South Fairmount; 671-7170). For do-it-yourselfers, the Famous Old Time Music Company (7049 Vine Street, Carthage; 948-9974) has open sessions for jamming on Saturday afternoons and Tuesday evenings.

Hungry for some down-home cooking? Try the Country Kitchen (7418 Vine Street, Carthage; 821-7435) in Carthage, a few blocks north of the Famous Old Time Music Company. The other Country Kitchen (4629 Montgomery Road, Norwood; 531-5454) is located in Norwood, as is the H & H Grill (3753 Montgomery Road, Norwood; 531-9696). Not only will you get a good meal at reasonable prices in these restaurants; you will also have the opportunity to meet and chat with people who have first-hand experience of being urban Appalachians. □



Staff of the community school located in the Cincinnati office of the Appalachian Peoples Service Organization.

celebration of Appalachian arts, crafts, music, and lore. AppalPAC endorses and works to elect local political candidates

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and rivalry among scientists for primacy of discovery, leading at the extremes to occasional fraud in science.

His major contributions to theoretical sociology were first brought together in his book *Social Theory and Social Structure*, which has had three editions and more than 30 printings. He is considered the father of the sociology of science, a field launched in 1938 with his classic study "Science, Technology, and Society in 17th-Century England," the standard for research on the rise of modern science and eventuating in scores of university centers on STS (Science, Technology and Society). The 50th anniversary of its publication was celebrated internationally with conferences at Harvard, the Hebrew University, the Italian Sociological Association and a rare Joint Session of the American Historical Association, the History of Science Society, and the American Society of Church History. Books and essays on the monograph published this year

include I. Bernard Cohen's *Puritanism and the Rise of Modern Science: The Merton Thesis*. Professor Merton's 1973 volume, *The Sociology of Science*, records his major work in this field. Together with David Sills, editor of the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, he has edited *Social Science Quotations*, which is to appear in January 1991 as volume 19 of the encyclopedia. All told, he is author and editor of more than 20 books.

Described by one author of recent books on his lifework as "our foremost manufacturer of sociological thinking caps," Professor Merton introduced the concept "self-fulfilling prophecy" into the vernacular, described the tendency of success in science to breed more success as "The Matthew Effect," and developed the path breaking ideas of manifest and latent functions, sociological ambivalence, and anomie and its role in such diverse social and moral problems as alienation, ritualism, and crime.

He is the only social scientist to receive both the American Council of Learned Societies' Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in the Humanities and the National Institutes of Health Lectureship "in Recognition of Outstanding Scientific Accomplishment." More than 20 universities have recognized his scientific and scholarly work with honorary degrees in either science, literature or humane letters, including Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities and the University of Chicago in this country and, abroad, the Universities of Leyden and of Wales, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Jagiellonian University of Krakow, and Oxford University.

He is one of the first two sociologists elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the first American sociologist to be elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which awarded him its Parsons Prize, and the National Academy of Education. Other awards and prizes he has received include the Common Wealth Award for Distinguished Service to Sociology, the George Sarton Medal in the history of science of the University of Ghent, the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center award and the first Achievement Award in the Social Sciences from "Who's Who in America." He has been the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship (1962) and was the first sociologist to be named a MacArthur Fellow (1983-88).

He has served the scientific and scholarly communities in a variety of posts and was a founding trustee of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, member and then chairman of the selection committee of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation (1963-78), trustee of Temple University (1964-68), President of the American Sociological Association (1957) and the Society for Social Studies of Science (1975-76) and a member of the editorial boards of some 25 learned journals. □

Governance, from page 2

of candidates extends from September to December. On the whole, at least some if not all of the paper work for the ASA's 65 committees flows through the office, including such basic items as committee rosters and annual reports.

Section newsletters (up to 108 of them) and election ballots are also channeled through the office for printing and mailing. On the whole, most of the coordination and management of section activity is handled by the governance staff.

A considerable amount of staff time is consumed by everyday correspondence and telephone inquiries, from members and non-members alike, about some facet of Association governance. Governance responsibilities include ASA record keeping and preparing resource materials not only ourselves but regional and other associations related to sociology. Developing proposals for and administering travel grants (such as that for the ISA meeting every four years) and the ASA/NSF Small Grant Program represent some of our special projects. If you have a question about ASA governance, please give one of us a call. □

Correction

The article on "Funding Opportunities and Awards for Sociologists" (December 1990) incorrectly listed the amount of the dissertation award granted to Harriet Zuckerman and Rose Haritos. The correct amount is \$5,401. □

Child Care Corner



For many of you, Jen Suter is synonymous with the ASA Child Care Program. Since 1985 Jen earned the gratitude of ASA parents for the high quality of child care provided at the annual meetings. Not only has use of the service steadily increased during her tenure, but the program has gone from being heavily subsidized to one that showed a surplus in 1990.

Jen is now Administrator of the Population Association of America. She has cut back her workload at ASA, and she is passing along the child care program.

Taking up the challenge is Janet Onnie, an ASA staff member working

with the Professional Development Program and promoting *Sociological Practice Review* since February 1990. Janet brings three years of direct child care experience to the program, having both managed and taught in a cooperative pre-school serving over 100 families. She also has a wealth of project management experience and has a background in music and education.

Janet's number at the ASA office is (202) 833-3410, extension 304. She would like to hear of activity suggestions for the Cincinnati meeting from any interested person, but especially from the children. □

Highlighting the AAC Report on the Sociology Major: Goals

This article summarizes a section of the report of ASA's Task Force on the Undergraduate Major in Sociology, a project sponsored by the Association of American Colleges (AAC) and funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the Ford Foundation. The members of the ASA's Task Force included: Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; Kathleen Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago; Robert Davis, North Carolina A & T University; Paul Eberts, Cornell University; scribe, Zella Gamson, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Carla Hovory, ASA, chair; and Theodore C. Wagaenaar, Miami University. All chairpersons will receive a copy of the complete report. Footnotes will highlight other sections in future issues.

by Carla B. Hovory

The Task Force made thirteen recommendations to departments to strengthen the major. The first recommendation is: *Departments should articulate and publish goals and rationales for their program.*

In our review of 86 catalogues, we found only a few examples of departmental goals. In most cases, goals were vague and general, such as "gain an understanding of the social world." As noble as these goals may be, they lack the operationalization necessary to guide a curriculum and to be measured in any assessment process. Because there is no inherent sequencing in sociology, and a rather loosely defined "core" to the discipline, the Task Force suggests that departments begin to set their own clear, measurable goals.

Faculty in sociology departments should collectively develop, articulate, publish, monitor, and assess goals and rationales for their programs, taking into account the institution's mission and student characteristics.

Departments differ in goals, traditions or missions, characteristics of the student body, hardware and equipment resources, faculty resources, and size. Our report is designed to make departments aware of key issues facing undergraduate sociology programs on which conscious decisions supportive of liberal education, intellectual development, and sociological depth can and should be made. We also can offer models, examples, and referrals.

The ASA Teaching Resources Group is a network of consultants skilled in teaching sociology. They can work with departments to identify or sharpen goals, as well as the means to implement and measure them. For more information on this service, contact: Dr. J. Michael Brooks, ASA Field Coordinator, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129; (817) 921-7486.

As illustration, the Task Force drafted a set of goals that a department might use. As an exercise, departments could review these goals and amend or add ones they prefer.

Learning Goals for the Sociology Major

The sociology major should study, review, and reflect on:

(1) The discipline of sociology and its role in contributing to our understanding of social reality, such that the student will be able to (a) describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences and give examples of these differences, (b) describe how sociology contributes to a liberal arts understanding of social reality, and (c) apply the sociological imagination, sociological principles and concepts to her/his own life.

(2) The role of theory in sociology, such that the student will be able to (a) define

theoretical and describe its role in building sociological knowledge, (b) compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations, (c) show how theories reflect the historical context of times and cultures in which they were developed, (d) describe and apply some basic theories or theoretical orientations in at least one area of social reality.

(3) The role of evidence and qualitative and quantitative methods in sociology, such that the student will be able to (a) identify basic methodological approaches and describe the general role of methods in building sociological knowledge, (b) compare and contrast the basic methodological approaches for gathering data, (c) design a research study in an area of choice and explain why various decisions were made, and (d) critically assess a published research report and explain how the study could have been improved.

(4) Basic concepts in sociology and their fundamental theoretical interrelations, such that the student will be able to define, give examples, and demonstrate the relevance of the following: culture, social change, socialization, stratification, social structure, institutions, and differentiations by race/ethnicity, gender, age, and class.

(5) How culture and social structure operate, such that the student will be able to (a) show how institutions interlink in their effects on each other and on individuals, (b) demonstrate how social change factors such as population or urbanization affect social structures and individuals, (c) demonstrate how culture and social structure vary across time and place, and the effect of such variations, and (d) identify examples of specific policy implications using reasoning about social structural effects.

(6) Reciprocal relationships between individuals and society, such that the student will be able to (a) explain how the self develops sociologically, (b) demonstrate how societal and structural factors influence individual behavior and the self's development, (c) demonstrate how social interaction and the self influences society and social structure, and (d) distinguish sociological approaches to analyzing the self from psychological, economic, and other approaches.

(7) The macro/micro distinction, such that the student will be able to (a) compare and contrast theories at one level with those at another, (b) summarize some research documenting connections between the two, and (c) develop a list of research or analytical issues that should be pursued to more fully understand the connections between the two.

(8) In depth at least one area within sociology, such that the student will be able to (a) summarize basic questions and issues in the area, (b) compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations and middle range theories in the area, (c) show how sociology helps understand the area, (d) summarize current research in the area, and (e) develop specific policy implications of research and theories in the area.

(9) The internal diversity of American society and its place in the international context such that the student will be able to describe (a) the significance of variations by race, class, gender, and age, and (b) will know how to appropriately generalize or resist generalizations across groups.

(10) One or more areas within sociology, such that the student will be able to (a) summarize the basic questions and issues in the area, (b) compare and contrast the basic theoretical orientation in the area, (c)

show how sociology helps understand the area, (d) summarize current research in the area, and (e) develop policy implications of the research and theory in the area.

Two more generic goals that should be pursued in sociology are:

(11) To think critically, such that the student will be able to (a) move easily from recall to analysis and application to synthesis and evaluation, (b) identify underlying assumptions in particular theoretical orientations or arguments, (c) identify underlying assumptions in particular methodological approaches to an issue, (d) show how patterns of thought and knowledge are directly influenced by political-economic social structures, and (e) present opposing viewpoints and alternative hypotheses on various issues.

(12) To develop values, such that the student will see (a) the utility of the sociological perspective as one of several perspectives on social reality, and (b) the importance of reducing the negative effects of social inequality.

Setting goals and publicizing them is an important first step. The Task Force's second recommendation follows: *Departments should assess the needs and interests of their students; departmental goals and practices should reflect and respond to those needs and interests.*

Teaching

Making Letters of Reference More Meaningful About Teaching

by Carla B. Hovory

As we enter the peak hiring season for academic positions, departments are wondering how to sort through the piles of vita filling the mailbox. Sometimes a few criteria separate those who are cut vs. those who will be considered: areas of specialization, current degree status, publication record, etc. Departments often look to letters of reference to provide the information about candidates to winnow the pool even further. Most departments express chagrin that the letters are less than helpful in telling them what they really need to know about a candidate. A particularly weak area of information concerns the candidate's teaching experience, skills, and potential.

Of the roughly 1600 schools that offer at least an AA degree in sociology, almost 1300 have no graduate program in sociology. Those 1300 are called the teaching-oriented institutions, although almost all faculty in higher education teach undergraduate students. Recently, several presidents of large universities have called for increased attention to undergraduate teaching and the need to reward effective teachers (see articles on Lenore Weitzman and Jeffrey Alexander in November 1990 *Footnotes*). Of course, current faculty can undertake a range of faculty development activities to increase their teaching efficacy. But how can departments evaluate the teaching-potential of new hires?

Structuring Letters of Reference

First, respectful of colleagues' time, wait to ask for references until a candidate is at least a sure contender for the position. Waiting until the final pool is too late—presumably information in the letters could shape inclusion in the pool. The department should send a form or outline asking for a letter that specifically

Departments should engage in ongoing evaluation of their programs, with a commitment to formal review every five years. The important principle is that feedback from students be used in program planning and evaluation. Departments could survey undergraduate majors and non-majors; survey graduates; use evaluations of instruction and of advising; conduct focus groups, and so forth. Ask questions about how relevant and understandable were the parts of the major, as well as how the whole major did or did not prepare students for their jobs. Faculty can use the results from this monitoring to adjust individual courses, parts of the curriculum, and the overall rationale of the major.

Those departments who are facing pressure for outcome assessment measures will find this goal setting and measurement process the critical first steps. (An excellent reference is Stephen R. Sharkey, "An Approach to Organizing the Undergraduate Social Sciences Major Around Learning Outcomes," *Teaching Sociology*, Volume 18, Number 4, October 1990, pp. 472-481.)

As departments engage in this process, please send copies of goals statements to the ASA Teaching Services Program. We hope to assemble a collection of departmental goals to share with one another. □

addresses issues relevant to this department. A paragraph or two of description about the department is important. For example, does it have 3 or 33 faculty members? Is the teaching load one seminar or four undergraduate classes? Is it a historically black college, a religious institution, or does it have other special missions and traditions? What is the demographic composition of the department, including the dates of hire and tenure? Is the department sociology alone, or joint with other disciplines?

The department's guideline letter might ask about the candidate's:

- experience as a teaching assistant or teacher
- any training in teaching
- special skills as a teacher (e.g., computer assisted instruction, teaching large classes, working with a particular student population)—likewise, note any weaknesses
- teaching evaluations, done by students and by graduate faculty
- development of teaching materials (e.g., a syllabus, a special lecture, a teaching technique, etc.)
- awareness of the teaching literature, in higher education and in sociology, and any contributions (even potential ones) from the candidate.

Of course the applicant should assemble a "teaching portfolio" and make it available to the reference letter writers.

The Feedback Loop

Second, the department receiving the letters of reference should give careful attention to the teaching-related material contained (or not contained) in them. This information can and should be used in the subsequent interview, as the candidate is asked about how she organizes a particular course, or how his teaching skills have

See *Teaching*, page 8

Open Forum

An Intellectual Aid Package for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union?

Conversations with Eastern European and Soviet sociologists suggest to us that sociology is making a limited contribution to the understanding of the changes in that part of the world. Perhaps sociologists from other locales can provide some help, partly by raising questions. Six sets of issues have not received the attention that they deserve:

(1) Analyses of the extraordinary changes that have occurred are largely devoid of the roles of class groups in the transformation. (Poland's Solidarity is the exception.) Nor has the interplay of ethnicity, nationality, gender and class forces received much attention. Who are the leaders and followers in terms of occupations? We occasionally note a woman is playing a prominent role, but we do not learn if she is untypical or whether as in other countries women are important in social movements. Intellectuals (many of them social scientists) are playing important political and official roles. Why is this? Who among the intellectuals are drawn into such activities?

(2) A surprising number of small parties have appeared, many of which are in a coalition under a broader party label. What do these small parties represent? Are they made up of people with a narrow economic or social interest? Or, is there a strong ideological component to these small parties? What various kinds of coalitions might be somewhat enduring? To what extent does party structure mobilize or inhibit mass participation? How do we account for low rates of participation?

(3) "Constructing civil society" is the talismanic call for change. Despite the repetition of the phrase, few ideas appear of how various versions of civil society might be developed. Does it mean only the reduction of the role of the state? Is civil society only the more effective representation of various economic and social interests in the political realm? Or is civil society concerned about changing the nature of relations among individuals or promoting greater democracy within interest or other groups? Does the body of sociological work on organizations and political sociology have nothing to offer?

(4) The appearance of angry, nativist, scapegoating groups is very disturbing. Do sociological studies of prejudice, conflict resolution, minorities and the media provide some leads on how to limit the appeals of these dangerous groups?

(5) To rephrase Sherlock Holmes, the dog that didn't bite is a curious incident. We lack an adequate understanding of why the Communist regimes, with the exception of Romania's, did not fight against their overthrow. That understanding is important in analyzing what is going on now. Historian Istevan Deak contends that it was not only the withdrawal of Soviet military support for threatened regimes that led to virtual abdication by the ruling Communist Party officials but that these officials had lost confidence in their own legitimacy. Normative as well as military factors were significant in this view. Do these and other explanations deepen our understanding of dramatic moments of change?

(6) Privatization is the magic word in Eastern Europe and, to a lesser extent, in the Soviet Union. But who is entitled to assume ownership (bureaucrats, managers, workers, black marketeers) and from where will the capital come? What mix of worker, foreign, traditional private, and state ownership is appropriate and equitable? On a more simple level, how do unpriced assets

become priced? That evaluation is no pure economic analysis. On a broader level, what are the likely stratification and political consequences of different economic structures and politics?

Can sociologists in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries work together to develop better understandings of what has occurred, what is currently emerging and what is needed to construct effective economies and democratic societies?

Charles Derber, Boston College; S.M. Miller, Boston University

Is There Bias in ASR Article Selection?

This letter is to disagree with the opinion expressed by Gerald Marwell, (editor of *American Sociological Review*) in the February 1990 issue of the *ASR*. Charges of bias in the types of articles published have been brought up in several recent meetings of the ASA Council. Marwell states that *ASR* selection is and always has been biased only toward excellence.

The fact is, however, that articles using quantitative methods dominate the *ASR*. In her study, Wilner (1985) reported that the proportion of such articles has increased from 41% in the period 1936-1941 to 74% in the period 1976-1982. My informal survey suggests that since 1982, the proportion has remained at least that high.

I am not suggesting that the reasons for the disproportion lie entirely with the *ASR*. What may have happened is that the *ASR* has developed a reputation for bias, which has led authors of other kinds of articles to shy away. I also want to make it clear that I am not criticizing quantitative methods per se. From my viewpoint, it would be no improvement if qualitative methods or theory excellence requires the absence of any formula, so that originality, craft, and relevance can be rewarded. In our time, we in the human sciences still have not arrived at consensus on what kinds of tactics best advance knowledge and the common good. Fixed allegiance to some particular viewpoint or method involves premature closure on issues that need to be fully debated in the light of day.

Focus on quantitative methods rewards reliable (i.e. repeatable) methods. Reliability is a valuable asset, but it is only one facet of the value of the study. In most studies, reliability is purchased at the price of lessened attention to theory, validity, relevance, etc. All of these other facets are equally important in the quest for advancing knowledge. As Weber accurately predicted, our civilization is trapped in an iron cage, dominated by what he called procedural rationality, rather than seeking balance between procedure and substance (Scheff, 1990). Needless to say, the domination of quantitative studies is not limited to the *ASR*. An example of the prevalence of this practice is provided by our review of quantitative studies of self-esteem (Scheff, et al, 1989). We showed that after more than 10,000 studies using more than 200 different scales, little or no advancement in knowledge or benefit to the public good had resulted. By focusing on reliability at the expense of theory and validity, studies of this type have become the sorcerer's apprentice, an industry that is mechanically producing a flood of studies of no obvious value. All of the human sciences are dominated by enchantment with procedural rationality.

Since the *ASR* is the foremost journal in our discipline, and operates under the aegis of the Council of the ASA, I would hope that a new direction might be negotiated, a compromise that would satisfy the various points of view. My own vote would be in favor of special issues of the journal, particu-

larly special issues that might help correct the many years of neglect of *foundational* questions. These are the kinds of issues that have been swept under the rug by all of the opposing camps: questions of the relationships between theory, method, empirical research, and relevance to the public good. Opposing camps usually champion one or the other of these directions, at the expense of the others. What may be needed is full discussion of the relationships between them as a system.

Thomas J. Scheff, University of California-Santa Barbara

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Spell It Write Right

Over the past two or three years, I have come to the conclusion that editing for spelling/grammar should be required as a prerequisite for all materials submitted to any of the ASA's journals or other publications (including *Footnotes* and all Teaching Resources Center materials). I offer my reasoning for such an action below, and hope that others will respond, either in support or opposition.

Papers, notes, reviews, as well as submissions to the Teaching Resources Center are representations of scholars'/teachers' work. They are presented for review to peers within the discipline and, if accepted, to others outside the discipline as well. As such, they represent not only the individual scholars/teachers but also the discipline. Therefore, they should be prepared completely and properly, including editing for spelling and grammatical errors. My position is simple—if the submissions to the ASA's publications have not been properly edited, they should be rejected out-of-hand, and returned to the authors, without a review of their content.

I have been an Associate Editor for *Teaching Sociology* twice, once when it was a Sage publication, and again, currently. In addition, I have reviewed papers for about a dozen journals, and reviewed book prospectuses and manuscripts for another dozen publishing companies. I have also prepared materials for the ASA's Teaching Resources Center, both as contributor and submitter. I state this information to establish that I am speaking out of some experience, not just opinion.

As a preface, I will make at least one of my assumptions explicit. I believe that those of us who wish to be considered as professional sociologists must be more aware of the images that we present to our many audiences . . . our colleagues, our students, and the public at large. Those of us who engage in community service and activities also must be sensitive to those people with whom we interact in such settings. The images of ourselves and of sociology that we communicate through our actions and our demeanor have consequences for more than just us as individuals. It also can affect us politically and economically as a disciplinary body.

One of the ways in which we as individual scholars/teachers relate to our colleagues is through our publications. When we prepare a piece of research or an essay for publication, we are exposing our work and, to a degree, ourselves to our colleagues. Presumably, we do this in an effort

to display our efforts, ability, and knowledge, thereby (also presumably) being rewarded in return with the respect of those colleagues or some measure of status. (At this point, I will ignore the different arenas—local, regional, national, and international, as well as subject areas both inside and outside the discipline—in which we can and do function in this manner. I do this on the assumption that the processes are essentially similar.)

It is in this context that I would argue the manuscript submitted to a journal or other publishing outlet should be viewed as an expression of the authors' professionalism. If it is to be seen as a reflection of its authors' efforts, abilities, and knowledge, then it should be prepared in such a way as to best reflect those characteristics. This is what we expect of our students in their written work; we should expect no less of our colleagues. This includes not only the thoughts and research that may comprise the manuscript, but also the editing that the authors have undertaken.

Each journal has its own format requirements, for tables, figures, footnotes, citations, references, and other material. Frankly, I do not see any reason more standardization of format could not be negotiated among the various publications. Certainly, this would make the process of preparing a manuscript much easier. However, the lack of such standardization is no excuse for sloppiness in preparation.

Indeed, I cannot understand why a professional would allow a manuscript to be submitted with misspelled or misused words, or grammatical errors. Such errors reflect badly on the author(s), and often become a barrier to the efficient and positive review of the manuscript itself.

This is even more difficult to understand in these days of word processors that come with built-in spelling checkers that can check an entire document in a matter of minutes. While these may not yet be universal, a human editor also can check a document for spelling errors in a relatively short time. The case for grammar checkers is parallel to those of spelling checkers. There are several of these software packages available, and at low cost. While they cannot uncover all errors or inappropriate uses, they are efficient at identifying many of the most common—mixed singulars/plurals, mixed verb tenses, improper word usages (e.g., there and their and they're). Moreover, human editors who perform such tasks are readily available on any college or university campus.

By the same token, those of us serving as editors, associate editors, reviewers, and referees offer our time and expertise as a service, both to our colleagues and to the discipline. While we also may do the same thing informally for our own friends and colleagues, when we perform this service for a journal, a publishing company, or a funding agency, we play a formal, professional role. When an author is sloppy in the preparation of a manuscript, especially with respect to such things as spelling and grammar that are so easily corrected, it can be viewed as a lack of professional respect or courtesy for those who review or referee it.

I maintain that any authors who display a lack of professional respect for their colleagues by submitting a manuscript without prior editing for spelling and grammar should be treated in the same way. Therefore, I would argue that the manuscript should be returned to the author(s) with the message that it was insufficiently prepared for review, and without a review of its content. Moreover, I believe the author should be required to repay any manuscript submission fee that might be required upon resubmission of the manuscript.

Thomas L. Van Valey, Western Michigan University □

Toward a Sociology of Energy

by Barbara C. Farhar, Solar Energy Research Institute—Washington Office

The subject matter of a sociology of energy is wide-ranging, intellectually challenging, theoretically relevant, and offers the potential for sociologists to significantly contribute to solving real-world problems. In recent years, economics has tended to dominate the field. It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that the rational economic model can provide only partial insight in understanding and resolving energy issues. There is an emerging realization that personal and institutional decision making are not entirely price driven and that a broader understanding of decision processes is required. The siting of nuclear power plants and radioactive waste facilities has led to community- and state-level controversies. The controversies revolve around issues of trust and are fought using the language of risk. These and other issues require negotiation, and the creation of new institutional arrangements, to resolve. Thus, there is beginning to be a shift away from economics as the most significant driver for public policy (or public policy forcing function), and toward increased public participation in energy and environmental decisions.

The time seems propitious to re-examine the role of the applied social sciences in energy research. At a disciplinary level, J. S. Coleman's (1990) new theory that seeks to marry sociology and economics in a practical sense is emerging. A National Energy Strategy (NES) is being developed under the leadership of Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins. Realizing that public support is critical to successfully undertaking any change in the energy picture, Admiral Watkins has been concerned about developing a national consensus to undergird the new NES. Toward that end, he has held a series of public hearings and has engaged other federal agencies in testimony and discussions about energy policy options. Admiral Watkins presented NES options to the President of the United States in December 1990; the President will select a strategy from among the options.

When does a speciality emerge? Most seem to emerge when enough attention is focused on a concern that it becomes a public issue, and there is a widespread recognition within a discipline that its theoretical understandings can make a contribution. This one seems to arise from sociological interest in applied research oriented toward real-world problems combined with theoretical interests in technology/society interactions, social movement, and social change, along with methodological interests in impact assessment, survey research, and policy analysis. The public is interested in solving the problem; the energy establishment wants to know why its technologies are being rejected and how to diffuse energy technologies more widely; and sociologists are beginning to recognize the importance of what the field has to contribute. Evidence of sociological interest can be found in publications in nonsociological energy-related journals, in papers presented at professional meetings, and current job descriptions in the field of sociology. A primary need is for sociologists willing to learn the difficult substantive technical content of energy technologies.

Publications in nonsociological journals show that social researchers are communicating their results and analyses with the energy research and policy community. Examples include articles on energy by social scientists that have been published in *Energy*, *Annual Review of Energy*, *Oil and Gas Journal*, *Technology Review*, *Science*, and the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist* (Stern 1989; Freudenburg 1988; Kempton 1988; Stern, Aronson and Darley 1987; Condelli, Archer and Aronson 1984; Kash, Fox and Wilbanks 1983; Farhar et al. 1980). In addition, articles on energy have been published in the *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, and the *Annual Review of Sociology*, among other social sciences journals (Gonzales, et al. 1988; Rosa, Machlis and Keating

1988; Kempton 1987).

For applied social research to make a contribution to public policy, two ingredients are necessary. The first is physical science, engineering and public policy decision makers' interest. The second is the requirement to bring something useful to the table, some "added value" to the discussion. Evidence of interest can be documented. For example, some U.S. Department of Energy officials have expressed a need for applied social research in defining significant issues in the R&D programs. As an example, managers of the nation's building energy efficiency R&D program identified as their top planning issue the failure to transfer existing, cost effective energy efficiency technologies to widespread use in U.S. buildings (Farhar and Abel 1989). Another panel of physical scientists and engineers, asked to judge the relative importance of criteria for evaluating technologies, ranked as the three most important socio-environmental impacts, legal and institutional barriers, and public and private perceptions (Wilbanks 1981). The National Academy of Sciences has called for the involvement of social scientists in energy R&D (National Research Council 1986).

Adding value to public policy debates means contributing information, knowledge, theory, and interpretations that inform and transform the discussion, resulting in different and more socially acceptable outcomes. Our physical sciences and engineering colleagues may not understand our technical terminology any better than we understand theirs; however, in general they are able to recognize insightful contributions when they see them. It is incumbent on social researchers to work in interdisciplinary settings and to shoulder the burden of cross-disciplinary communications for research and analyses to be useful and to be used in energy policy making.

Social science has provided uniquely useful input to physical science projects and policies. For example, for several years Elizabeth Peelle, a sociologist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has studied public participation in siting nuclear power plants and nuclear waste repositories. She and her colleagues have conducted case studies since 1985 in citizen participation in siting procedures (Peelle 1990a,b; 1987; 1988). Their Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) citizen task force in Oak Ridge was a "roaring success" in improving relationships between the technical and nontechnical actors.

Areas of potential policy-relevant social research in energy are numerous. One approach to categorizing them is by the following different units of analysis.

■ *Individuals and Households*: occupant energy consumption behavior; risk acceptance and risk-taking behavior; energy and lifestyles; individual knowledge, attitudes and practices and public opinion with respect to energy alternatives; market behavior with respect to energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and products; diffusion of energy efficient innovations; energy-related behavior (such as recycling and car-pooling); energy decision making processes; norms regarding energy use; technology transfer, and so on.

■ *Organizations*: corporate adoption of energy efficiency innovations; organizational decision making under uncertainty; program evaluation; utility decision making about renewable energy technologies; utility company behavior with respect to demand-side management (DSM) programs and integrated resource planning (IRP); stakeholder impact analysis with respect to alternative energy policy scenarios; technology adoption and development in the corporate sector; public/private sector interactions in the successful transfer of R&D results and findings; energy decision making processes by corporations and public sector organizations, and so on.

■ *Communities and Regions*: community response to the siting of power plants, high-level and low-level waste repositories, waste-to-energy projects, and other facilities; conflict resolution structures and processes; dealing with the NIMBY ("not in my backyard") syndrome; public participation processes; conflict reduction within and among communities and regions; policy analysis relevant to community and regional level variables; interstate interactions on energy issues; and so on.

■ *The International Arena*: one nation withholding vital energy supplies from others to achieve political and monetary gains; international cooperation on energy-related issues relevant to global climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and acid rain; identifying winners and losers in global change; the relationship of national security and economic development with energy resources.

To develop a sociology of energy further, some steps should be taken to create opportunities to show what sociologists can do. Within the ASA, sociologists interested in energy issues can belong to the Sections on Environment and Technology and the Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology. Continuing to support the activities of those sections focusing on energy topics will be useful in creating more awareness within the discipline about energy. Papers, presentations, and articles will continue to be useful. Graduate seminars in related areas could

focus part of their interest on energy and the environment.

The "pie" available for work in applied social research in energy will expand as useful, high quality sociological research is accomplished in this area that better demonstrates what the discipline can do. Thus, a sociology of energy is not competing with environmental sociology or hazards research. Instead, it will contribute to each of those areas, substantively, methodologically, and theoretically, from its particular applied focus.

To develop this area we need:

■ opportunities to present papers at professional meetings at sessions specifically organized around the sociology of energy.

■ the development of an informal network of social scientists working in energy. Right now, this represents social psychologists, business specialists, geographers, anthropologists, and others besides sociologists. If we could start the network, we could attract those from other disciplines; eventually, they could become members of the Association.

■ treating the emerging speciality with confidence that sociology has important contributions to make, rather than coming from a place of fear that if it emerges, it will be at the expense of other specialities within the discipline.

■ continuing to support sections and sessions in applied sociology, environmental sociology, rural sociology, and related groups to ensure their continued well-being in tandem with the emerging speciality.

■ willingness to work with colleagues to create high-quality research in this area to gain the credibility of those outside the discipline.

The payoffs for a valid and valued contribution of social science to energy problem solving could be a more coherent, socially acceptable, socially responsible, and effective national energy strategy—a strategy with positive global implications for the environment and with due consideration of the concerns of developing countries. Such outcomes are worth working toward.

Note

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Sociology Informs an Electric Utility Industry Workshop

When surveyed, about 170 electric utilities ranked the siting of transmission lines among their highest future environmental concerns. Utilities that need to expand facilities in the face of regulatory and scientific uncertainty and public concern, are now anxious to learn from successful case studies of public involvement. Mary Beard Denning, an environmental affairs analyst who has been at Southern California Edison since receiving her PhD in 1981 from the University of Chicago, recently organized a workshop to highlight social and environmental issues in transmission line planning. The conference was timely given the heightened controversy and concern over potential health risks from electromagnetic fields, property values, and neighborhood aesthetics.

In October 1989, some 90 utility environmental specialists, project managers, planners, and transmission engineers met in Portland, Oregon, for the conference sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute. Underlying the community case studies were themes familiar to sociologists, and of great interest to utility planners: urbanization and land use conflict, the development of social movements, the identification of community and neighborhood norms, small group dynamics and community power structures, and the development of organizational structures and strategies to deal with new problems. Sessions on attitude survey research, econometric models of sales prices, and decision analysis rounded out the workshop.

Mary notes that given scarcity, industry associations will play an increasing role in funding research and sponsoring conferences, but will be expecting "more bang for the buck." This is exactly what sociology can provide and therein lies the opportunity. Such conferences really need to be informed by the social systems knowledge and analytical rigor that comes from sociology. Genuine enthusiasm among her workshop participants and their high evaluations confirmed the value of this approach.

10 Years of Research Support from NIA

by Matilda White Riley, Associate Director,
National Institute on Aging (NIA)

"I believe the next decade will be a watershed period for behavioral and social research, for I am convinced that the social dimensions of aging societies will loom large in the public consciousness of many nations," said David L. Featherman, President of the Social Science Research Council. As an Advisor to NIA, he was commenting on the experiences of the past decade and plans for the next, as set forth in the just released *Behavioral and Social Research Program at the National Institute on Aging: History of a Decade*. This history documents the recasting of the agenda of aging research from the narrow confines of social gerontology into the full spectrum of analyses of age both in the life course and in the structure of society.

Similarly, Vern Bengtson of the University of Southern California described NIA's leadership over the past ten years in bringing about a virtual "paradigm shift" by articulating priorities and parameters, creating a community of investigators, developing and promoting methodologies, and encouraging dissemination of strategies and findings. In assessing BSR's *History*, such analyses of the past and challenges for the future were echoed by the NIA Advisors, including sociologists David Mechanic, George Maddox, and George Myers.

The *History*, in sketching BSR's activities as the major source of funding for social science research in general, features the decade-long development and implementation of a "sociobehavioral approach" to aging research. That approach has been guided by several principles: the dynamic character of aging and cohorts; the interrelatedness of old age with earlier ages; the variability of age in society and of aging as an individual process; and the multiple ("biopsychosocial") facets of age and aging. This approach has marked BSR's progress toward its goals of understanding the aging process and the place of older people in society, and developing a knowledge base for prolonging the productive and healthy middle years of life. Taken together, the manifold findings from BSR-supported research have demonstrated one central conclusion: aging varies with life styles and social conditions, and the corollary that aging can be modified through social and behavioral interventions.

Current Funding

The following list of grants funded in 1990 illustrates the broad scope of the BSR program. Research grants (new and continuing) range from basic methodology to social policy, from human development to social epidemiology, from the demography of aging to studies of the life course, from the sociology of age to interdisciplinary studies. The list includes new and continuing research grants, and also training grants and fellowships at pre-doctoral and post-doctoral levels. Many of the grant recipients are sociologists, and all of the projects are in some respects sociologically relevant.

For 1991, funding is available despite current fiscal constraints, and sociologists are encouraged to apply for grants. Sociologically sound research and talented investigators are sorely needed. For information, or for copies of BSR's *History of a Decade*, write to: Behavioral and Social Research, NIA/NIH, Building 31C, Room 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Research Awards

Arlin, Stephen C., College of the Holy Cross, "Worcester Area Project on Aging," \$109,596.

Aller, George C., Indiana University-Bloomington; "Kin, Saving, and Households of the Elderly," \$63,478.

Anderson, Trudy B., University of North Carolina-Greensboro; "Aging Couples—Last Stage of Family Life," \$87,105.

Balf, Karlene K., Western Kentucky University; "Improvement of Visual Processing in Older Adults," \$120,639.

Barefoot, John C., Duke University; "Gender and Age Differences in Hostility," \$132,370.

Barker, William H., Kaiser Foundation Research Institute; "Mortality, Decline Among the Aged—Explanatory Factors," \$198,601.

Bates, Barry T., University of Oregon; "Aging and Transfer of Training—Exercise Intervention," \$52,555.

Becker, David S., IS. Grupe, Inc.; "Development of Databases on Aging," \$50,000.

Belmont, John M., University of Kansas College of Health Science; "Problem Solving and Memory in Elderly Adults," \$122,356.

Bengtson, Vern L., University of Southern California; "A Longitudinal Study of Generations and Mental Health," \$531,219.

Blancharde-Fields, Frada H., Louisiana State University; "Attribution Processes in Adulthood and Aging," \$86,207.

Blou, David M., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; "Dynamics of Retirement Behavior of Individuals," \$57,923.

Bosse, Raymond, Hellenic College; "The Effect of Retirement on Physical Health," \$108,103.

Blout, Charles E., University of Minnesota; "Predictors of Functional Ability," \$61,992.

Breiman, Patricia E., Case Western Reserve University; "Supporting Home Care Via a Community Computer Network," \$219,334.

Brown, Judith K., Oakland University; "Being in Charge: A Cross-Cultural View of Middle Aged Women," \$50,379.

Brown, Scott C., Gallaudet University; "Aging and the Interaction of Demography and Hearing Loss," \$82,237.

Burgio, Louis D., University of Pittsburgh; "Urinary Incontinence in the Nursing Home," \$69,594.

Carri, Josefine J., Sociometrics Corporation; "Development of Microcomputer Archive of Social Research," \$50,000.

Carlensen, Laura L., Stanford University; "Behavioral Effects of Aging in Long-Term Care," \$103,757.

Carlensen, Laura L., Stanford University; "Social Interaction in Old Age," \$173,968.

Cassel, Christine K., University of Chicago; "Forecasting Life Expectancy and Active Life Expectancy," \$304,453.

Cavanaugh, John C., Bowling Green State University; "Caregiver Burden Over Time/A Stress and Coping Approach," \$118,374.

Chatters, Linda M., University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; "Subjective Well-Being of Older Blacks," \$82,419.

Cherry, Paul D., Harvard University; "Age Case-Mix Process and Outcome in Hospitalized Patients," \$139,817.

Clubb, Jerome M., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Factors in Aging: Continued Development of Research Resources," \$603,100.

Cohen, Harvey J., Duke University; "Research Support Services for Gerontology Center," \$363,000.

Colin, Barbara A., California Public Health Foundation; "Age, Sex & Survival-Stability of Associations," \$80,074.

Cross, Douglas E., Northwestern University; "Multiple-Cause Mortality Among Aging Samoans," \$28,398.

Crimmins, Eileen M., University of Southern California; "Does Improvement in Mortality Mean Better Health?," \$116,633.

Cuba, Lee J., Wesleyan College; "Place Identities Among Elderly Migrants and Non-Migrants," \$52,678.

Cunningham, Walter R., University of Florida; "Age Changes in Intellectual Abilities in the Elderly," \$67,808.

Czaja, Sara J., State University of New York-Buffalo; "Age Differences in Task Stress for Computer Tasks," \$41,765.

Danzon, Julie S., Rand Corporation; "Demographic Changes and Family Decision Making," \$38,817.

Davis, Maradee A., University of California-San Francisco; "Living Arrangements, Diet & Survival of Older U.S. Adults," \$232,442.

DeFrise, Gordon H., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; "Self-Care Assessment of the Community-Based Elderly," \$181,100.

DeFrise, Gordon H., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; "Program on Health Research for Older Rural Populations," \$246,500.

Demison, Darvin, Dine Systems, Inc.; "Computerized Nutrition Program for Senior Citizens," \$229,541.

Eckert, Kevin J., University of Maryland Baltimore; "Caregivers to At-Risk Elderly Board/Care Home Residents," \$234,786.

Ekerdt, David J., University of Kansas College of Health Science; "Retirement Process in Men," \$66,781.

Elias, Merrill F., University of Maine; "Age Hyper-tension and Intellectual Performance," \$222,413.

Elias, Merrill F., University of Maine; "Small Instrumentation Grant," \$5,000.

Erber, Joan T., Florida International University; "Age and Related Factors in Memory Failure Appraisal," \$77,711.

Evans, Lois K., University of Pennsylvania; "Reducing Restraints in Nursing-Homes—Clinical Trial," \$273,143.

Felson, David T., Boston University; "Osteoarthritis and Physical Disability in the Elderly," \$160,414.

Ferraro, Kenneth F., Northern Illinois University; "Adequate Amendment and Public Support for Older Workers," \$57,933.

Foner, Nancy, SUNY-Purchase; "Nursing Home Workers And Patient Care: A Case Study," \$87,443.

Ford, Amasa B., Case Western Reserve University; "Cleveland Elderly 12 Years Later," \$228,593.

Friedman, Howard S., University of California-Riverside; "Social and Emotional Predictors of Health and Longevity," \$154,771.

Garber, Alan M., Stanford University; "Health Economics of Aging," \$90,534.

Garrard, Judith, University of Minnesota; "Discharge of Nursing Home Elderly to the Community," \$64,800.

Gilinsky, Alberta S., University of Bridgeport; "Judgement and Reasoning Across the Life Span," \$64,280.

Given, Charles W., Michigan State University; "Caregiver Responses to Managing Elderly Patients at Home," \$295,848.

Goldstein, Melvin C., Case Western Reserve University; "Impact of China's Economic Reforms on the Elderly," \$56,043.

Gubrium, Jaber F., University of Florida; "Institutionalization and Life Course Narrative in Old Age," \$113,576.

Hampson, Sarah E., Oregon Research Institute; "Older Patients Personal Models of Chronic Disease," \$177,560.

Haug, Marie R., Case Western Reserve University; "Self-Care Behaviors of Aged Japanese," \$101,792.

Hausser, Robert M., University of Wisconsin-Madison; "Trends in SES Achievement Across the Life Course," \$179,605.

Hayward, Mark D., University of Southern California; "Retirement from a Life-Course Perspective," \$17,109.

Hermalin, Albert I., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Comparative Study of the Elderly in Four Asian Countries," \$467,090.

Hertzog, Christopher K., Georgia Institute of Technology; "Aging and Cognitive Correlates of Intelligence," \$90,858.

Hibbard, Judith H., Kaiser Foundation Research Institute; "Female Employment Patterns, Life Stage and Health Status," \$82,966.

Hogan, Dennis P., Pennsylvania State University; "Exploratory Center on Aging and Health in Rural America," \$246,500.

Holland, Audrey L., University of Pittsburgh; "Dis-closure and Everyday Remembering," \$64,206.

Holmes, Douglas, DMH Associates, Inc.; "Computer Based Intervention Regarding Demented Elderly," \$108,999.

Holzner, William L., University of California-San Francisco; "Small Instrumentation Program," \$11,718.

Hornbrook, Mark C., Kaiser Foundation Research Institute; "Behavioral Approach to Falls Prevention in the Elderly," \$446,139.

House, James S., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Productivity Stress and Health in Middle and Late Life," \$1,193,232.

Hoyer, William J., Syracuse University; "Aging, Skill, and Knowledge Use," \$95,458.

Hultsch, David F., University of Victoria; "Individual Differences in Memory Change in the Aged," \$48,803.

Idler, Ellen L., Rutgers-New Brunswick; "Epidemiology of Chronic Pain and Self-Assessed Health," \$115,665.

Jette, Alan M., New England Research Institute, Inc.; "Oral Health of Older Adults," \$545,747.

Jette, Alan M., New England Research Institute, Inc.; "Automated Health Care Record for Post-Acute Case," \$50,000.

Johnson, Colleen L., University of California-San Francisco; "Elderly Outpatient Care and Informal Social Supports," \$126,915.

Johnson, Colleen L., University of California San Francisco; "The Social World of the Oldest Old," \$143,824.

Juster, F. Thomas, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Saving, Wealth, and Health Among Older Americans," \$474,288.

Juster, F. Thomas, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Health and Retirement Study," \$693,000.

Kahana, Eva F., Case Western Reserve University; "Adaptation to Frailty Among Dispersed Elderly," \$158,690.

Karsten, Stephanie E., Birch and Davis Associates, Inc.; "Establish a Caregiver Information Service," \$48,026.

Kaufman, Dov B., Sunquest Information Systems, Inc.; "Computerized Medical Records System," \$50,000.

Kaufman, Sharon R., University of California-San Francisco; "Chronicity and Life Reorganization in Old Age," \$129,431.

Kelly, Richard T., Pacific Science and Engineering Group; "Home Medical Device Design for the Elderly," \$41,389.

Kelman, Howard R., Montefiore Medical Center; "Health—Health Care, Family, and Social Transitions," \$273,356.

Keyl, Penelope M., Johns Hopkins University; "Effects of Alzheimer's Disease and Aging on Driving," \$177,834.

King, Abby C., Stanford University; "Exercise and Stress-Related Response in Older Adults," \$65,635.

Kirasic, Kathleen C., University of South Carolina-Columbia; "Aging, Cognitive Processing, and Learning Abilities," \$82,396.

Kison, Gay C., University of Akron; "Violent Death—Life Course Adjustment for Widows," \$26,773.

Klag, Michael J., Johns Hopkins University; "Precursors of Premature Disease and Death," \$237,200.

Kotlikoff, Lawrence J., Boston University; "Consumer Behavior, Transfers and the Extended Family," \$92,792.

Krause, Neal M., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Social Support Among Aged," \$98,950.

Lackman, Margie E., Brandeis University; "Enhancing Memory Control Beliefs and Performance," \$48,818.

Lawrence, Renee H., Philadelphia Geriatric Center-Friedman Hospital; "Physical and Emotional Health Among the Elderly," \$81,005.

Lawton, M. Powell, Philadelphia Geriatric Center-Friedman Hospital; "Small Instrumentation Program," \$16,644.

Lawton, M. Powell, Philadelphia Geriatric Center-Friedman Hospital; "Affect, Normal Aging, and Personal Competence," \$149,783.

Leibson, Cynthia, Mayo Foundation; "Trends in Elderly Mortality Morbidity and Hospital Use," \$88,684.

Leiser, Von O., Decision Systems; "Memory Perfect: Computerized Memory Training for Elders," \$231,030.

Leiser, Von O., Decision Systems; "Computerized Medication Reminder System for the Elderly," \$279,580.

Levenson, Robert W., University of California-Berkeley; "Aging and Effective Marital Functioning," \$222,471.

Leventhal, Howard, Rutgers-New Brunswick; "Symptom and Emotion Stimuli to Health Action in the Elderly," \$430,714.

Liang, Jersey, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Well-Being Among the American and Japanese Elderly," \$355,209.

Liang, Jersey, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Well-Being Among the Aged—Three Nation Study," \$213,778.

Liang, Matthew H., Brigham and Women's Hospital; "Development and Evaluation of Physical Function Measures," \$95,145.

Lillard, Lee A., Rand Corporation; "Elderly Life Expectancy, Health and Asset Management," \$134,497.

Lillard, Lee A., Rand Corporation; "Social and Economic Functioning in Older Populations," \$1,349,197.

Lillard, Lee A., Rand Corporation; "Support for Elderly Parents in Poor Health," \$120,559.

Lillard, Lee A., Rand Corporation; "Intergenerational Transfers in Malaysia," \$173,725.

Liu, Korbin, Urban Institute; "Private Expenses for Long-Term Care," \$147,201.

Logan, John R., State University of New York-Albany; "Informal and Formal Supports in Aging," \$135,919.

Longino, Charles F., Jr., University of Miami; "Health and Residential Mobility Among the Old," \$109,330.

Lynch, Timothy J., Psychsoft Incorporated; "Computerized Qualitative Data Collection Device," \$50,000.

Magaziner, Jay, University of Maryland-Baltimore; "Epidemiology—Determinants of Recovery from Hip Fracture," \$335,108.

Manton, Kenneth G., Duke University; "A Demographic Study of Multiple Causes of Death," \$147,863.

Manton, Kenneth G., Duke University; "Forecasting Life Expectancy and Active Life," \$194,147.

Manton, Kenneth G., Duke University; "Functional and Health Changes of the Elderly—1982-1988," \$400,053.

Manton, Kenneth G., Duke University; "Active Life Expectancy in Old and Oldest-Old Populations," \$157,019.

Markides, Kyriakos S., University of Texas Medical Branch; "Aging and Health Among Hispanics," \$121,893.

Matthews, Sarah H., Case Western Reserve University; "Dividing Filial Responsibility in Adult Sibling Groups," \$55,876.

McArdle, Jack, University of Virginia; "Growth Curves of Adult Intelligence," \$83,144.

McAuley, Edward, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign; "Self-Efficacy Cognition, Exercise, and Aging," \$82,503.

NIA Grants, from page 7

- McKinley, John B., New England Research Institute, Inc. "Pathways to Provision of Care for Frail Older Persons," \$339,630.
- McKinley, Sonia M., New England Research Institute, Inc. "Epidemiology of Menopause," \$194,438.
- McNess, Michael P., North Rim Systems; "Management and Quality Control/Incontinence Care in Nursing Homes," \$49,933.
- McClern, Gerald E., Pennsylvania State University; "Origins of Variance in the Old-Old: Octogenarian Twins," \$293,272.
- Mittness, Linda S., University of California-San Francisco; "The Behavioral Context of Incontinence in the Elderly," \$99,431.
- Mittman, Brian S., Rand Corporation; "Reactions-Older Workers' Promotion and Employment Prospects," \$92,979.
- Modan, Baruch, Chaim Sheba Medical Center; "National Epidemiological Study of the Oldest Old," \$99,440.
- Moen, Phyllis E., Cornell University; "Women's Roles and Well-Being—Two Generation Study," \$115,649.
- Morris, John N., Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged; "High Risk Elders and Community Residence," \$244,927.
- Morrow, Daniel G., Decision Systems; "Aging, Expertise, Task Organization, and Comprehension," \$118,064.
- Matchler, Jan E., State University of New York at Buffalo; "Change in Elderly Households: Race/Ethnic Comparisons," \$104,587.
- Newkirk, Robert G., Tennessee State University; "A Biomedical Research Program With Student Participation," \$135,512.
- Newman, Sandra J., Johns Hopkins University; "Life Adjustments to Aging: An Evaluation of New Data," \$140,992.
- Nydegger, Corinne N., University of California-San Francisco; "Intergenerational Relations in the Business Family," \$128,733.
- Parnes, Herbert S., Ohio State University; "NLS Resurvey—Older Male Survivors and Decedents' Widows," \$774,440.
- Parrish, Charles J., Wayne State University; "Life Span Development and Competence," \$122,181.
- Parsons, Henry M., Humro International, Inc.; "Improved Remote Control Units for Seniors," \$42,511.
- Pass, Theodore M., Pass Data Systems; "Model to Evaluate Long Term Care Insurance Policies," \$50,000.
- Perinutter, Marion, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Age and Activity Effects on Adult Cognition," \$121,377.
- Quandt, Sara A., University of Kentucky; "Nutritional Strategies and Dietary Status of Rural Elderly," \$247,400.
- Rainwater, Lee P., Harvard University; "Comparative Life Course Research on Economic Well-Being," \$206,633.
- Reese, Hayne W., West Virginia University; "Life-Span Development—Mechanisms of Everyday Cognition," \$1,000.
- Rice, Dorothy, Kaiser Foundation Research Institute; "Compression of Morbidity—Conference," \$47,894.
- Rice, Dorothy P., Kaiser Foundation Research Institute; "Epidemiology of Chronic Disease in the Oldest Old," \$443,279.
- Rice, Dorothy P., University of California-San Francisco; "Costs of Formal and Informal Care—Alzheimer's Patients," \$141,039.
- Rice, Grace E., Arizona State University; "Older Adults Memory for Written Medical Information," \$129,396.
- Rimm, Alfred A., Medical College of Wisconsin; "Population-Based Study of U.S. Hip Fractures," \$62,735.
- Rohrer, James E., University of Iowa; "Mental Illness and Outcomes of Nursing Home Care," \$123,530.
- Rubinstein, Robert L., Philadelphia Geriatric Center-Friedman Hospital; "Lifestyles and Generativity of Childless Older Women," \$153,137.
- Rubinstein, Robert L., Philadelphia Geriatric Center-Friedman Hospital; "Middle Aged Child's Experience of Parental Death," \$195,318.
- Schait, K. Warner, Pennsylvania State University; "Longitudinal Studies of Adult Cognitive Development," \$564,890.
- Schnelle, John F., University of California-Los Angeles; "Behavior Management of Urinary Incontinence," \$131,853.
- Schulz, Richard, University of Pittsburgh; "Coping with Dementia-Multivariate Causal Models," \$125,969.
- Seltzer, Marsha M., University of Wisconsin-Madison; "Aging Mothers of Retarded Adults—Impacts of Caregiving," \$159,459.
- Shanko, Judith M., KMS Vision Loss Rehabilitation; "Multi-Media Staff Training for Aged Visually Impaired," \$49,115.
- Shaw, Thomas J., Checkmate Engineering; "Automated Home Tablet and Capsule Dispenser," \$49,834.
- Silverman, Myrna, University of Pittsburgh; "Geriatric Assessment—Multicenter Controlled Evaluation," \$172,802.
- Snodden, David A., University of Kentucky; "Independent and Dependent Life in the Elderly," \$185,995.
- Spears, Barbara L., Cyber Analytics, Inc.; "Financial Planning for Retirement," \$47,774.
- Spitze, Glenn D., State University of New York-Albany; "Family Structure and Intergenerational Relations," \$96,674.
- Stern, Steve N., University of Virginia; "Job Exit Behavior of Older Workers," \$84,382.
- Stevenson, Shelby, Carnegie-Mellon University; "Aging and Labor Demand," \$179,918.
- Stoller, Eleanor P., College at Plattsburgh; "Self Care-Lay Response to Illness," \$221,181.
- Strombeck, Rita D., Healthcare Education Associates; "Retirement Insurance and Medicare Education," \$39,443.
- Struyk, Raymond J., Urban Institute; "Housing Family Care and Risk of Institutionalization," \$97,214.
- Shull, Donald E., University of Akron; "Caring for Elders—Impact of Social Support and Burden," \$91,376.
- Sutich, Richard C., University of California-Berkeley; "Work and Retirement in the United States: 1900-1940," \$153,682.
- Taylor, Robert J., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Familial/Non-Familial Support Network and Elderly," \$83,121.
- Teresi, Jeanne A., Hebrew Home for the Aged at Riverdale; "Impact of Special Care Units in Nursing Homes," \$113,671.
- Robin, Sheldon S., State University of New York-Albany; "Permanent Residential Planning by Parents of Mentally Retarded Adults," \$141,905.
- Tobins, Jerome S., University of California-Irvine; "Intervention Effects—Psychobiological Decline in Aging," \$799,314.
- Tobins, Jerome S., University of California-Irvine; "Experimental Intervention for the Reduction of Falls," \$240,451.
- Trappnell, Gordon R., Actuarial Research Corporation; "Long Term Care Insurance—Manual for Regulators," \$40,692.
- Tsang Pamela, Wright State University; "Aging and Pilot Time-Sharing Performance," \$90,972.
- Umberson, Debra, University of Texas-Austin; "Death of a Parent—Impact on Adult Children and Families," \$90,977.
- Vaupel, James W., University of Minnesota; "Oldest-Old Mortality—Demographic Models and Analyses," \$392,105.
- Verbrugge, Lois M., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Arthritis and Daily Life," \$73,959.
- Vertres, James C., Solon Consulting Group, Ltd.; "Estimate of Financial Liability for Long-Term Care," \$239,479.
- Walker, Alexis J., Oregon State University; "Parent Caring and the Mother-Daughter Relationship," \$198,499.
- Walker, Bonnie L., Bonnie Walker and Associates; "Fire Safety Certification System for the Elderly," \$49,960.
- Wallace, Robert B., University of Iowa; "Teaching Nursing Home," \$940,575.
- Walsh, David A., University of Southern California; "Individual Decision Making and Successful Aging," \$101,475.
- Ware, John E., New England Medical Center Hospitals, Inc.; "Variations in Functioning in an Aging Population," \$182,235.
- Washburn, Richard A., New England Research Institute, Inc.; "Epidemiology of Activity in a Biraical Older Population," \$96,520.
- Washburn, Richard A., New England Research Institute, Inc.; "A Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Adults," \$145,599.
- Weiss, Robert S., University of Massachusetts-Boston; "Transition to Retirement from Managerial Roles," \$130,956.
- Welch, Frits K., Unicon Research Corporation; "Effect of Changing Industrial Structure on Older Workers," \$323,404.
- Williams, David R., Yale University; "Differences in Morbidity/Mortality in Mid-Late Life," \$84,438.
- Willis, Sherry L., Pennsylvania State University; "Practical Intelligence and Mental Abilities in Old Age," \$250,499.
- Wise, David A., National Bureau of Economic Research; "Economics of Aging—Competing Continuation," \$1,052,016.
- Wise, David A., National Bureau of Economic Research; "Supplement to Economics of Aging," \$53,646.
- Wise, David A., National Bureau of Economic Research; "Pension Plan Provisions and Early Retirement," \$109,846.
- Wise, David A., National Bureau of Economic Research; "Small Instrumentation Grant," \$6,486.
- Wolf, Douglas A., Urban Institute; "Intergenerational Families—Structure, Dynamic, Exchange," \$146,689.
- Wolinsky, Fredric D., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University College Station; "Ethnicity, Aging and the Use of Health Services," \$143,191.
- Wolinsky, Fredric D., Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; "Panel Analysis of the Aged's Use of Health Services," \$134,734.

- Woodbury, Max A., Duke University; "Longitudinal Models of Correlates of Aging and Longevity," \$132,615.
- Wytkie, May, Case Western Reserve University; "Physician Style, Self-Care and Compliance of Chronically Ill Aged," \$191,054.
- Yelin, Edward H., University of California-San Francisco; "Factors in the Declining Function of the Aging," \$66,829.
- Zarkin, Gary A., Duke University; "Labor Market Transitions of Older Workers," \$153,678.
- Zautra, Alex J., Arizona State University; "Life Events and Demoralization in the Elderly," \$99,987.

Training and Fellowship Awards

- Bengtson, Vern L., University of Southern California; "Multidisciplinary Research Training in Gerontology," \$414,812.
- Bumpass, Larry L., University of Wisconsin-Madison; "Population, Life Course and Aging," \$136,247.
- Buring, Julie E., Brigham and Women's Hospital; "Training Program in Epidemiologic Research on Aging," \$71,267.
- Campbell, Richard R., Northwestern University; "Quasi-Experimental Design and Longitudinal Research," \$33,000.
- Castro, George, University of California-Santa Cruz; "Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans," \$5,000.
- Clark, Margaret M., University of California-San Francisco; "Anthropological Gerontology," \$166,711.
- Clark, Robert L., North Carolina State University-Raleigh; "Doctoral Training in Economics of Aging," \$29,650.
- Cohen, Harvey J., Duke University; "Behavior and Physiology in Aging," \$189,577.
- Cook, Fay L., Northwestern University; "Research Training in Aging and Social Policy," \$87,609.
- Crimmins, Eileen M., University of Southern California; "Demography of Aging," \$62,820.
- Dunkle, Ruth E., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Social Research Training on Applied Issues of Aging," \$295,191.
- Eaton, William W., Johns Hopkins University; "Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Grant," \$53,125.
- Elder, Glen H., Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; "Demography of Aging and the Life Course," \$65,732.
- Froberg, Debra G., University of Minnesota; "A Process-Tracing Study of Discharge Decision Making," \$34,500.
- German, Pearl S., The Johns Hopkins University; "Gerontology in Public Health," \$137,833.
- Greer, David S., Brown University; "Institutional National Research Service Award," \$6,349.
- Hermelin, Albert I., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Social and Economic Demography," \$105,283.
- Hogan, Dennis P., Pennsylvania State University; "Population Biology, Generations, and Cohort Succession," \$44,270.
- Hu, Teh-Wei, University of California-Berkeley; "Economic of Aging and Health Services," \$103,371.
- Kahana, Eva F., Case Western Reserve University; "Health Research in Aging," \$72,242.
- Kahana, Eva F., Case Western Reserve University; "Research Training in Social Aspects of Mental Health & Aging," \$75,758.
- Kasi, Stanislaw V., Yale University; "Research Training in the Epidemiology of Aging," \$167,594.
- Kayser-Jones, Virgine S., University of San Francisco; "Research Training in Gerontological Nursing," \$36,683.
- Lee, Ronald D., University of California-Berkeley; "Interdisciplinary Training in Demography," \$13,868.
- Liang, Jersey, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Public Health and Aging," \$64,245.
- Lindauer, Martin S., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Creativity and Old Age," \$34,500.
- Massey, Douglas S., University of Chicago; "Demography," \$35,100.
- Menon, Ramdas V., University of Texas-Austin; "Immigration of Older Asians to the United States," \$28,000.
- Myers, George C., Duke University; "Medical Demography and Social Epidemiology of Aging," \$144,652.
- Nesselroade, John R., Pennsylvania State University; "Training in Aging Research Methodology," \$43,180.
- Perinutter, Marion, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; "Complementary Training Program in Psychology of Aging," \$125,516.
- Presion, Samuel H., Boston University; "Demography of Aging," \$106,022.
- Richards, Toni, Rand Corporation; "Rand Post-Doctorate Training Program," \$39,900.
- Scheer, Jessica, National Rehabilitation Hospital; "Aging with a Disability: The Late Effects of Polio," \$29,250.
- Smith, Anderson R., Georgia Institute of Technology; "Research Training in Cognitive Aging," \$65,983.

- Speare, Alán Jr., Brown University; "Demography of Aging," \$30,582.
- Waizkin, Howard, University of California-Irvine; "Communication with Elderly Patients," \$34,500.
- Wallace, Robert B., University of Iowa; "Training Program in Epidemiology & Biometry of Aging," \$74,330.
- Washington, Arthur C., National Institute of Science; "National Institute of Science National Meeting," \$4,000.
- Wingfield, Arthur, Brandeis University; "Cognitive Aging in a Social Context," \$64,858.
- Wise, David A., National Bureau of Economic Research; "Economics of Aging-Training Program," \$67,979.
- Zarit, Steven H., Pennsylvania State University; "Gerontology," \$327,453. □

Teaching, from page 4

evolved during the course of his graduate education.

When departments receive reference letters that do not address teaching at all, or do not respond to the issues queried, the department should take the time to give feedback to the letter writer and possibly the job candidate about its regret over the omissions. For example, a department could write, "We appreciate your detailed letter on Ms. Wagner. We have a good feel for her scholarly accomplishments. However, as a four person department with heavy teaching commitments, we need to know much more about her teaching skills. Could you provide such information, or, if you are not familiar with this aspect of her professional work, then ask a colleague for that evaluation?" The candidate should know that while a letter was received from a reference, the letter was "incomplete" from the department's point of view. A more complete letter, or a supplementary letter could be sent.

Consistency in the Message

The obligation is not on the reference letter writers alone, however. Departments which are interested in knowing about teaching competence and potential of applicants must ask for that information. The department needs to carry out its interests in its interviewing. An excellent guideline is entitled "20 Suggestions for Improving the Departmental Procedures for Hiring Teachers of Sociology."

At the "front end" of the process, students should expect training in teaching as part of their graduate preparation. They should ask for reviews of their teaching from faculty mentors and should keep records of their teaching work as graduate students. Consult "Preparing for Teaching: Suggestions for Graduate Students of Sociology" for many ideas. Both documents are authored by William Ewens and are available from the Teaching Resources Center.

Are you getting letters of reference that say, "While I've never seen Mr. Jackson teach, I am sure he is excellent"? We have to work together to constructively change current practices. Departments have to ask for and expect information on the teaching skills of job candidates. Letter writers who are taking the time and genuinely wish to help their students must gather and evaluate information on teaching skills. As the validity and usefulness of letters of reference increase, so, too, will the effective teaching of sociology by new faculty members. □

ASA Recession Fighter

Attend the 1991 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati—it's driveable for 3/4 of ASA members and has low hotel and restaurant prices.

Which Campus Will Host MOST?

ASA is seeking applications from graduate departments of sociology interested in hosting the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST) program, beginning summer 1992. It is expected that two sites will be selected by the time of the 1991 Annual Meeting to replace the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, which have hosted the institutes for two years. Prospective sites should plan on hosting MOST institutes for two summers.

A letter of interest from the department chair should be sent to the MFP Director at ASA by March 15, 1991. These will be reviewed by the MOST Advisory Committee. Prospective sites selected in this preliminary review phase will be asked to submit detailed proposals regarding the structure and content of the programs, and related items deemed important for the final selection. Detailed proposals and budgets, with supporting documentation from appropriate administrators regarding university contributions, will be due at ASA by June 15, 1991.

MOST summer institutes at Delaware and Wisconsin have followed the guidelines of the proposal that established this program. Prospective sites, however, are

not bound to that basic structure (sketched below) and are encouraged to propose modifications. These could be in curriculum content and format, administrative structure (e.g., a cooperative venture among local area colleges and universities in ways that would offer greater diversity to the program), or in other ways that would help achieve the primary objectives of the program: increasing the recruitment, retention, and career attainments of minorities in sociology.

The MOST program is a cooperative venture between ASA and host sites. ASA assumes primary responsibility for coordinating and administering the national program. This includes advertising the fellowship competition, administering the fellow selection process, notifying applicants, and disbursing stipends to fellows and funds for institutional expenses (i.e., room and board, tuition and fees, and book allowances) to host sites. ASA also takes responsibility for

fellows' transportation expenses. Host sites are responsible for faculty salaries and local educational expenses involved in all course work and enrichment activities.

MOST summer institutes were begun in 1990 as ASA activities at Delaware and Wisconsin. These institutes were designed for talented minority undergraduates, preferably juniors, as a way of enhancing preparation and success in graduate studies and subsequent career attainments. In addition to an honors-styled curriculum, institutes have included a major component whereby students work closely with faculty mentors at the summer site, either on an ongoing project or one of their own design. Students are expected to continue with their projects at their home institutes during their senior year with the help of local mentors. Local mentors are also expected to serve as academic counselors and guides to the profession.

ASA Seeks Two New Staff Assistant Executive Officers

The American Sociological Association (ASA) announces the opening of two Assistant Executive Officer positions. The two officers are part of a four-person team of sociologists in the executive office in Washington responsible for administering the ongoing activities and programs of the Association and advancing the science, teaching, and practice of sociology. Both positions provide considerable opportunity for meaningful innovation in working for the betterment of sociology at local, national, and international levels. For sociologists attracted to making a difference for the field, the ASA office provides an exceptional opportunity to collaborate with a group of like-minded colleagues.

The Assistant Executive Officers direct major ASA programs, participate in the development of new initiatives, and work closely with Council and Committees in responding to and anticipating the needs of the discipline. Also, Assistant Executive Officers discharge the organizational and dissemination functions of the Association through such activities as serving as associate editors of *Footnotes*; representing ASA to state, regional, and specialty associations and to other groups that bear on the work of sociologists; making presentations to lay and public policy audiences; and taking on other such tasks that can help to improve the visibility and understanding of the field. Assistant Executive Officers supervise staff and manage a portion of the ASA budget related to their programs and projects.

In addition to other responsibilities, these two Assistant Executive Officers will assume responsibility for directing either the *Minority Affairs* or *Professional Development Program*. The minority affairs program seeks to expand the participation of and opportunities for minorities in sociology. Currently this includes administering the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program (MOST) as well as generating new ideas and sources of support for enhancing diversity in all aspects of the profession. The professional development program works to strengthen training in sociological practice, to provide information about sociologists' work and employment, and to stimulate and coordinate job opportunities in the public and private sectors and at all degree level. Applicants interested in the Assistant Executive Officer positions should specify their qualification to direct either the *Minority Affairs Program* or the *Professional Development Program*.

Interested candidates should send their curriculum vitae, a list of three to five references, and a statement on their background and interest in pursuing and promoting ASA objectives and activities. Candidates should have a PhD in sociology, broad knowledge and appreciation of a range of theoretical perspectives and methodologies in sociology, administrative or leadership skill, and specific experience relevant to either minority affairs or professional development. Also, a service orientation, an interest in working with others, the ability to communicate effectively, flexibility, and an attraction to new and multiple challenges are desirable. Both positions can start in the summer 1991. Candidates interested in working as an Assistant Executive Officer and directing *Minority Affairs* should submit material to William D'Antonio, EO/MAP Search, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Those interested in an Assistant Executive Officer position and directing *Professional Development* should write to William D'Antonio, AEO/PDP, at the same address. Applicants are welcome to apply for both positions if their qualifications are appropriate. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1991.

A modest honorarium is paid by ASA to local mentors. Departments interested in the details of the institutions as structured at Delaware and Wisconsin are encouraged to contact those Institute Directors. Professors Margaret Andersen and Carole Marks were co-directors at the University of Delaware, (302) 451-2581. Professor Cora Marrett directed the Institute at Wisconsin, (608) 262-1498.

Implementation of the institutes differed at each site. For example, Delaware's focused on race and gender issues, with a component on research methods and statistical procedures. Students had access to individual PCs made available by IBM. In addition, visiting minority sociologists at different stages of the career cycle discussed their work and academic careers, as well as opportunities in sociology. Enrichment experiences included visits to the ASA office in Washington, DC, faculty research project sites, and other research facilities in the nearby metropolitan areas of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Wisconsin's, by contrast, gave participants the choice of classes in which they could enroll: research methods, statistics, or theory. In addition, each student was assigned to a faculty member whose research was related to the student's stated interests. All students participated in a general seminar in which departmental faculty discussed their research interests. There also were a number of field trips.

MOST's pilot phase is being funded with grants from the Ford Foundation, the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, and the American Sociological Foundation. Long-term funding is being sought. □

Louis Willie Takes a Backswing at Segregation

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, says the way he and his siblings were raised was to "give you the Willies." The family's latest effort at civil rights centered around the Shoal Creek Country Club in Birmingham, AL, where the PGA tournament was recently played. The Club allowed no black members.

Louis Willie is a resident of Birmingham and a golfer. Although he was currently a member of three other golf clubs, he consented to be the person to make this civil rights breakthrough. "My brother recognized the value of his modulating the situation to keep the peace," says Charles Willie. "Racial minorities have a different calling. You never know when you'll be called. The marginal individual often must bear the burdens of the total society. Just about all people have the capacity to say yes, but most choose to say no. But if you're strong enough, you accept it. My brother has done that. I'm very proud of him and I can assure you this. He will not be a token member, just as I have not been in the 17 years I've been a professor at Harvard. Being on inside, you can do a lot."

"These clubs are the one of the last bastions of segregation . . . Elite people now know they can't exempt themselves from integration. It sends a message to the total society that you cannot buy your way out of democracy any longer."

Material excerpted from the *Boston Globe*. □

Energy, from page 6

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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, August 23-27, Cincinnati, OH. Papers are requested for the Symbolic Interaction sessions on August 25 and 26. Sessions include Cultural Studies, Postmodernism, Sociology of Knowledge, Self and Change, and Potpourri. Papers, or five-page abstracts are due to session organizers March 1. For addresses of organizers write: David D. Franks, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, VCU Box 2040, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 32284-0001; (804) 367-6463.

Association for Humanist Sociology, October 24-27, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Theme: "Peace, Equality, and Social Justice: Social Movements Throughout the World." Please send proposals for panels, papers, roundtables, workshops, or colloquia on any topic by April 20 to: Chet Ballard, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, GA 31698; (912) 335-5491.

Association for the Sociology of Religion, August 21-23, Cincinnati, OH. Theme: "Religion in Sociology." Sessions will consider the nature and extent of religion's impact within the

larger discipline of sociology. Papers and sessions on any aspect of the sociology of religion are welcomed. Deadline for abstracts and other offers of participation is February 15, 1991. Contact: Kevin J. Christiano, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Association for Women in Development International Forum, November 20-24, Washington, DC. Theme: "Learning Together: A South-North Dialogue." Deadline for presentation proposals is April 20. For more information, contact: Suzanne Kindervatter, Program Chair, OEF International, 1815 H Street, NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20006.

Conference on Public and Media Response to Earthquake Forecasts, May 16-18, Southern Illinois University. Conference will emphasize responses to Iben Browning's forecast of a major Midwest earthquake in December 1990. Papers on all aspects of public, institutional, and media response to the forecast or to other similar forecasts are invited. Conference costs will be partially subsidized for presenters. Submit abstracts by March 1 to: John E. Farley, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1455. For information contact: John Farley, Hugh Barlow, or Kathi Fitzgerald at (618) 692-3713.

18th Annual Western Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology/Anthropology, April 20, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA. Empirical, theoretical, and critical review papers are invited. Proposals for these sessions, group and/or roundtable discussions will be considered. Deadline for drafts or detailed abstracts is February 15. All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to: Charles Powers, Anthropology/Sociology Department, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053; (408) 554-2794.

Gypsy Lore Society Annual Meeting and Conference, July 19-21, Leicester Polytechnic, Leicester, England. Papers on an aspect of gypsy, traveler, or related peripatetic studies are welcome. Abstracts of 125 words must be received by March 9. Please send abstracts and inquiries to: David Smith, Program Coordinator, 81 Narborough Road, Cosby, Leicester LE9 5TB, United Kingdom.

Massachusetts Sociological Association Spring 1991 Meeting, April 27, Lesley College, Cambridge, MA. Theme: "Women and the Professions." By March 1 send papers, abstracts, and ideas for sessions to: Robin L. Roth, Bouma Hall, Lesley College, 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 868-9600/x304.

17th Annual Conference on Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts, October 17-19, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL. Suggested topics include regionalism, art at the periphery, high and popular culture, art and entertainment, art and the state, etc. Send three copies of papers (12 pages, double-spaced maximum) together with abstracts to: Andrew Buchwalter, STP & A Conference, Center for the Humanities, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216; (904) 646-2928. The deadline for submission is April 15. Proposals for three-paper panels should be sent to same address as soon as possible.

Seventh International Institute on Victimology, May 12-18, Onate, Guipuzcoa, Spain. Theme: "Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children: Advocacy, Law Reform, and Public Policy." Proposals for papers, roundtables, workshops, discussions, and the use of the "case method" approach are cordially invited. Deadline for proposals: April 12. For further information and details, contact: Emilio Viano, Department of Justice, Law, and Society, The American University, Washington, DC 20016-8043; (202) 885-2953; FAX: (202) 885-2353; BITNET: EVIANO@AUVM.

Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences Annual Meeting, October 17-19, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN. Theme: "Experience and Everyday Life: Problems of Description and Reflection." Submissions and suggestions are invited for papers, presentations, sessions, or roundtables on the conference theme or related topics. By February 15 send three copies of proposal or paper with a one-page abstract to: Jim Ostrow, Behavioral Sciences Department, Morison Building, Bentley College, Waltham, MA 02154-4705; (617) 891-2920; or George Psathas, Department of Sociology, 100 Cummington Street, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-2591.

PUBLICATIONS

Industrial Crisis Quarterly invites submissions for a special edition on the "Sociology of Risk." Send four copies of manuscripts (no longer than 30 pages) to: Lee Clarke, Department of Sociology, Lucy Stone Hall, Kilmer Campus, P.O. Box 5072, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5072. Please include a self-addressed, stamped postcard for acknowledgement of receipt. For further information, contact: Paul Shrivastava, Editor-in-Chief, Department of Management, 474 Olin Science

Continued on next page

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July 1 - 26 and July 29 - August 23, 1991

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For further information and application contact:
Dr. Victoria Schneider,
Archival Assistant
Director, ICPSR
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI
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Finally, the program conducts short one-week workshops on advanced statistical topics including *Logit and Log-linear Models*, *Regression Diagnostics and Data Analysis*, *Network Analysis*, and *General Structural Equation Models*.

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For more information, a copy of the Summer Program brochure, and application contact:

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Call for Papers, continued

Builing, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837.

Italian Americana invites submissions in the areas of Italian American history, sociology, political science, literature, art, folk art, anthropology, music, psychology, theoretical and philosophical approaches to ethnicity, etc., and short stories. Book reviews of 1,000 words and poetry of no more than three pages are welcome. Please submit materials in triplicate with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Carol Bonomo Ahearn, Editor, University of Rhode Island, College of Continuing Education, 199 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

Southern Rural Sociology seeks manuscripts based on sociological research on southern problems or issues pertinent to the southern region. An issue based on these topics is scheduled for summer 1991. For further information,

contact: Robert L. Moxley, Editor, *Southern Rural Sociology*, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107.

Meetings

April 8-10. Second Annual Conference on Advanced Computing and Information Technologies for the Social Sciences, Athens, GA. Contact: Quentin Newhouse, Jr., Bureau of the Census, (301) 763-8601, or Keith Billingsley, University of Georgia, (404) 542-2057.

April 10-11. North Central Regional Center for Rural Development/Iowa Council on Family Relations Conference, Des Moines, IA. Theme: "The Rural Family, The Rural Community, and Economic Restructuring." Contact: Ken Root, Luther College, Decorah, IA 52101; (319) 387-

1280/1806; or Judy Heffernan, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-7232; or Gene Summers, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53707; (608) 263-2897/2895.

April 11-13. Sociological Practice Association Training Conference, St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Theme: "Sociological Approaches in Mental Health: Clinical, Research, Program Development and Policy Issues." Contact: Elizabeth J. Clark, (914) 469-4187.

April 17. Fifth Annual Mood Disorders Symposium, The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Program Coordinator, The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Office of Continuing Education, Turner Building, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-2959.

May 10-12. Earth Ethics Forum '91, Saint Leo College, North Tampa, FL. Contact: George Bortnyk, Earth Ethics Research Group, Inc., 13938 85 Terrace North, Seminole, FL 34646.

June 3-5. 1991 International Interdisciplinary Conference on Healthy Work Environments-Healthy People, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Contact: University of Michigan Extension Service, Conference Department, 200 Hill Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-3297.

June 5-9. Sociological Practice Association 13th Annual Meeting, Costa Mesa, CA. Theme: "Sociological Practice in a Global Community." Contact: Ray Kirshak, SPA Program Committee, 6622 White Post Road, Centreville, VA 22020; (703) 222-8743.

June 24-28. Hungarian Sociological Association Annual Convention, Budapest, Hungary. Theme: "Hungary in the

World: Central European Societies from the Perspective of Comparative Social Analysis." Contact: Imre Kovach, Hungarian Sociological Association, 1068 Budapest, Benczur u. 33. Hungary; Phone: (36-1) 122-5265 or (36-1) 121-4830/76, 88; FAX: (36-1) 122-1843.

August 12-16. National Conference on Computing and Values, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT. Contact: Edward Hoffman, Research Center on Computing and Society, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT 06515; (203) 397-4423.

August 19-21. Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Columbus, OH. Theme: "Rural Divisions of Labor: Comparative Perspectives." Contact: Patrick H. Mooney, Program Chair, 1559 Patterson Office Tower, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027.

September 14-17. Ninth National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, CO. Theme: "Reaffirming Our Roots." Contact: Mickey Shumaker, Ninth National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, CO 80201-1266; (303) 792-9900.

Funding

American Bar Association Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies announces a mini-grant program for 1991-92. Types of projects include campus symposia; faculty seminars; new unit, course, or materials development; instructional software program planning or evaluation; and experimental learning. Awards of up to \$1,200 will be given. Submit a

brief (maximum three pages) proposal describing: need for project; law-related themes/topics; plan and steps to implement the project; criteria for success, including how benefits might be extended to other campuses. Also include a curriculum vitae and one-page budget. Deadline: Submit four copies of the proposal, budget, and curriculum vitae by March 15 to: Joshua Lazerson, Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies, American Bar Association, 541 N. Fairbanks Ct., Chicago, IL 60611-3314, (312) 988-5736.

The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, announces the Bosch Younger Scholars Program in the Social Sciences. The program offers in-residence fellowships at the Institute in Washington, DC, for postdoctoral scholars who are in the process of transforming their dissertations into book manuscripts. Fellowships will begin as early as September 1991 and no later than February 1992. Awards are for six to 12 months at \$1,600 a month, depending on the nature of the candidate's topic. In addition, consideration will be given to requests for research travel to Germany up to \$1,000. Scholars will interact in discussions and colloquia with junior and senior fellows of the Institute as well as the Institute's Research Director. They also will be active participants in the Institute's Seminar Series. The Program seeks candidates in the social sciences (political science, international relations, economics, business, sociology, and contemporary history since 1945) whose work intersects with the six research foci of the Institute: (1) the integration of East and West Germany; (2) Ger-

Continued on next page

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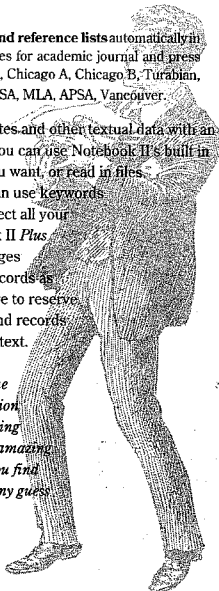
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Competitions

The Association for the Sociology of Religion has established the Robert J. McNamara Student Paper Award to honor the memory of this former president and executive officer of the Association. Each year the Association presents a certificate and a cash prize to the student who submits the best paper in the sociology of religion for presen-

tation at its annual meeting. Any student who will not have received the doctorate prior to February 15, 1991, may send an unpublished paper for review. Papers should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages. The official journal of the Association, *Sociological Analysis*, may review the winning paper for possible publication. Send three copies of paper by February 15 to: Kevin J. Christiano, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The **Medical Sociology Section** announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. To be eligible for the competition, candidates must be members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the PhD degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1991. Travel support is available to the 1991 ASA meetings in Cincinnati, and the winner will present her or his paper at the Section business meeting. Deadline: June 1. Three copies of a paper based on the dissertation (sole-authored, published or unpublished, 30 double-spaced typed pages maximum) should be sent to: Nancy G. Kutner, Emory University School of Medicine, 1441 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30322.

The **Political Sociology Section** Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award will be offered in successive

years, beginning in 1991, for an outstanding published book and outstanding article(s). In 1991 the award will be for a book. Eligible works must be published in the two preceding calendar years (1989 and 1990). The deadline for submission of nominations and materials for the 1991 award is March 31. Copies of books should be sent to each member of the Awards Committee: Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695; Rosario Espinal, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; and Paul Burstein, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

The **ASA Section on Sex and Gender** announces its fifth annual award for the best paper based on a student's dissertation dealing with sex and gender issues. The award includes a \$100 contribution from the section towards the student's dissertation-related expenses. Papers should deal with an important theoretical issue or significant empirical problem in the field of sex and gender. The paper must be based on a dissertation that was completed and approved no earlier than January 1990 or that is still in progress. Papers must be sole-authored and no longer than 25 double-spaced pages (exclusive of tables and references). Current or previous submission of the same paper for presentation at the ASA Annual Meeting or at regional meet-

ings is permitted, but the paper must not be under review, in press, or published at the time of the award. The winning author is expected to attend the business meeting of the Sex and Gender Section at the ASA annual meeting. The deadline for submission of papers is May 1. Format for submissions: The name, address, and institutional affiliation of the author must be indicated on the title page, along with the name and mailing address of the dissertation advisor. An abstract of no more than 100 words should also be provided. Five copies must be sent before May 1 to: Christine Bose, Dissertation Paper Award Committee, Department of Sociology-55 340, State University of New York-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Oklahoma State University from 1949 to 1955, and a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia Department of Sociology from 1955 until his retirement in 1984, being promoted to full professor of sociology in 1964. At the time of his retirement, he was the senior member of the department.

Belcher's areas of special interest were demography, methodology, and the sociology of health, with a particular interest in Latin America. He was the recipient of numerous research grants from various government agencies and private foundations, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Development Council, the Southern Appalachian Studies Group, the Southern Educational Foundation, the National Institute of Child and Human Development, and the Administration on Aging of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was a consultant in rural sociology to the United Nations Development Program and CIN Viviendas, in the Dominican Republic, and to the Division of Physician Manpower of the National Institute of Health.

Obituaries

John Cheslow Belcher, Jr.
(1920-1990)

Dr. John Cheslow Belcher, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Georgia, died of cancer at the age of seventy in Dublin, Georgia, on August 3, 1990. He was buried August 5 in Northview Cemetery, Dublin, following a funeral service at Christ Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. Belcher, who was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on February 26, 1920, is survived by his wife, Patricia Yates Belcher, five adult children, four grandchildren, his mother, a brother, and a sister.

Belcher received a BS degree from Oklahoma A&M University in 1943, an MA degree from Louisiana State University in 1945, and a PhD degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1950. William Sewell, with whom he worked in developing a level of living scale, was his major professor. Belcher was an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Mississippi from 1947 to 1949, an associate professor of rural sociology at

He was a visiting professor of sociology of Puerto Rico, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, in 1969; a Fulbright professor of demography at the Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña, in the Dominican Republic, in 1971-1972; and a Fulbright research scholar in 1979-1980. From 1973 to 1979, he directed annual seminars for ex-grantees of the U.S. Department of State in the Dominican Republic and also in Guatemala in 1978 and 1979.

His publications included *Social Problems in the United States, 1950-1975*, of which he was a co-author, several chapters in other books, and numerous articles in professional journals, including "A Cross-Cultural Level of Living Scale" in *Rural Sociology* (1970), and "Norms de Saneamiento en Zonas Rurales: Comparación Transcultural," in *Boletín de la Osp de la Organización Mundial de la Salud* (1978). In recognition of his work, he

Continued on next page

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Fellows are paid annual stipends beginning at \$36,000. Each fellowship is for two years, with an option for a third year. Applicants must have an M.D. or Ph.D. in the biomedical or social sciences. M.D.s should have completed at least two years of clinical training and received their degrees no earlier than 1984. Ph.D.s are eligible immediately after graduation. The fellowships are open to all U.S. citizens and qualified foreign applicants who have applied for U.S. citizenship. Women and members of minority groups are encouraged to apply. Applications are accepted through mentors at New York City institutions who have agreed to sponsor a particular applicant. Mentors participating in the fellowship program are listed in the application materials. The mentor's institution receives \$30,000 to cover the fellow's fringe benefits, travel and research costs.

For further information and application forms contact: New York State Health Research Council, Office for the Aaron Diamond Foundation Postdoctoral Research Fellowships, 5 Penn Plaza, Room 308, New York, NY 10001; (212) 613-2525.

Obituaries, continued

received, in 1967, the Michael Award of the University of Georgia and, in 1980, a Tribute of Appreciation from the International Communications Industry.

John Belcher will be remembered for his strongly held opinions. He believed deeply in the importance of bringing the lessons of sociology to the public, and more than that, to provoke people to move from their sense of complacency. He seemed to enjoy playing "devil's advocate" and continued to do so in retirement in a series of newspaper articles entitled "Coping," in which, up until his final illness, he enjoyed challenging his somewhat conservative readers to consider matters from a more liberal perspective. During the crisis brought on by the admission of Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes as the first black students at the University of Georgia, Belcher was an active member of a faculty patrol designed to search out potential trouble spots and try to maintain order so that integration, to which he was strongly committed, could proceed in an orderly fashion.

Belcher was a member of the American, Rural, and Southern Sociological Associations, the International Population and Development Society, the Population Association, the Population Reference Bureau, and the Caribbean Studies Association.

Paul E. Kelly, University of Georgia

**Albert "Steve" Foley
(-1990)**

Well known civil rights activist and long time ASA member Reverend Albert "Steve" Foley, S.J., died December 3, 1990, at a local hospital. He was 78 years old.

At the time of his death, Father Foley was director of the human relations center at Spring Hill College and of a job training program for the disadvantaged, but he was most well known for his work between the races in Alabama.

His work in race relations goes back to the mid 1950's with the revival of the Ku Klux Klan. He mounted a 20-year campaign against the Klan. Father Foley secured a special series of foundation grants to conduct a long term investigation on the "Internal Structure and Function of Right Wing, Subversive Terrorist Organizations in the South." This effectively counteracted the efforts of the Klan to influence local governments.

In 1957, when the Montgomery bus boycott threatened to spread to Mobile, Father Foley was approached by local black leaders for advice and help. He wrote the statement of position and policy, adopted by their mass meeting. This led to a quiet settling of the problem. In 1961, he worked with the mayor of Mobile to work out an agreement with lunch counter managers and black leaders.

Also in 1961, he was named chairman of the Alabama Advancement Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commit

tee. This involved him in research on the administration of justice which was aimed at improving the attitudes and practices of police, sheriffs, and law enforcement officials.

Father Foley also assumed a major role in the revitalization of Birmingham after the riots of 1963. From 1965-1968 by special invitation of the school officials in Birmingham, Father Foley and his staff held a series of training sessions for public school personnel in six major school systems.

In 1960, he set up an executive development program for middle management to train them in skills of handling people in the work force. In recent years, he directed a Head Start Supplementary Staff Training Program and the JTPA Sales Job Training Program.

He was the author of numerous books including *Dream of an Outcaste* Patrick Healey: *The Story of the Slave Born Georgian Who Became the Second Founder*

of *America's Great Catholic University* which was published last November by Portal Press. His other books include *Modern Calahad, God's Men of Color, St. Regis: A Social Crusader*, and *Bishop Healey: Beloved Outcaste*.

His writings, research and passion for social causes often brought him rejection. His dissertation, "The Catholic Church and the Washington Negro" was never published. He was censured several times. Once, the Justice Department even impounded one of his books.

Father Foley had been at Spring Hill since 1953. He came as a teacher and was founder of the sociology and psychology department. He was a professor emeritus of sociology at Spring Hill.

From a Spring Hill College news release

**Vernon J. Parenton
(1908-1990)**

Vernon Parenton died quietly in his home in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He

left a legacy of teaching and research which we have appreciated more fully only with the perspective of time.

Born in French-speaking Louisiana, Parenton attended high school but resigned because of economic necessity. While working as a barber in Baton Rouge, he met Fred Frey, Dean of Louisiana State University. Through Dean Frey's encouragement and support, he entered LSU, obtaining his bachelor's degree in 1936 and his master's in 1938. His thesis, "A Sociological Study of a Negro Village in the French Section of Louisiana," delineated areas important to him throughout his life: community and race relations.

At Harvard, a Rockefeller Foundation Board Fellowship enabled him to collect data on French-speaking communities, one each in France, Canada, and the United States. This project was interrupted by World War II. In 1943, he married Dolores Kemp. They were to have two children: Sharon and Ver-

non. In that year while on Naval intelligence duty in the South Pacific, he was totally and permanently blinded by an ammunition explosion.

His impairment served to reveal his courage. With the help of his wife and dedicated students, he resumed his academic career at LSU. Completion of his doctoral dissertation had highest priority. He defended in 1948. His committee at Harvard, chaired by Carl Zimmerman, included Pitirim Sorokin, Talcott Parsons, George Homans, M. Brewster Smith, and Alfred Kroeber.

His memory was almost unbelievable. He knew the precise location of each book in his library. He had a system for his readers of marking materials so that everything read was abstracted. Thus, armed with memory and insight, he lectured successfully to three classes each semester. He also had students read to him that which

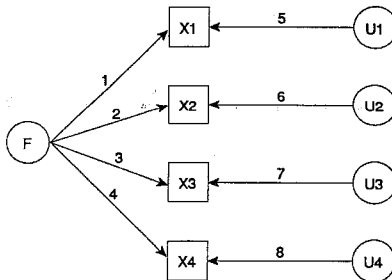
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 -3-> [X3],
 -4-> [X4],
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 (U2) -6-> [X2],
 (U3) -7-> [X3],
 (U4) -8-> [X4]

and output like this:

(F) -1 { 0.320 SE= 0.112 }-> [X1],
 -2 { 0.674 SE= 0.133 }-> [X2],
 -3 { 0.431 SE= 0.114 }-> [X3],
 -4 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X4],
 (U1) -5 { 0.947 SE= 0.064 }-> [X1],
 (U2) -6 { 0.739 SE= 0.109 }-> [X2],
 (U3) -7 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X3],
 (U4) -8 { 0.854 SE= 0.075 }-> [X4]

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Obituaries, continued

they both needed to read. With his running comments, the education of this experience was priceless. He was particularly effective with graduate students, directing 19 doctoral dissertations and serving on almost 150 graduate committees.

Since research had to be done mostly with others, he wrote on diverse topics: community, ethnic relations, social psychology, social change, the sociology of disaster, occupations, and stratification, published in such journals as *Social Forces*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Phylon*. Yet he maintained depth. It was Parenton who introduced me to the field of community. He was sensitive to the full rural-urban spectrum, having indeed lived it. He was one of the few who refused to make the facile identification of communal organization with sentiment, and his observations on Durkheim's idea of community are unmatched for clarity. He received several awards, including membership in the Sociological Research Association, recipient of a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, and appointment to the Role of Honor of the Southern Sociological Society.

For those who knew him, he was a model of what an academician should be: thorough, perceptive, honest—the words could be extended. Most important, he was a friend.

George A. Hillery, Jr., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Lloyd V. Temme (1948-1990)

Lloyd V. Temme died this past September after a long illness. He was a sociologist who specialized in occupations, and who also analyzed social networks.

A native of Indiana, he obtained his BA and MA degrees in sociology at Indiana University, where he analyzed adolescent sociometric structures after becoming familiar with James Coleman's book *The Adolescent Society*. Lloyd also became interested in stratification, and applied some of his ideas on sociometric status to cliques of urban influentials.

At the doctorate level he moved to The Johns Hopkins University to work with Coleman, and worked to carry out

a fifteen year follow-up of the 10,000 or so respondents from the earlier *Adolescent Society* study. His dissertation, later published as *Occupations: Meanings and Measures*, extended earlier measures of occupational prestige.

As a statistician with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, he helped modify the census occupational classifications. Then, working at Ohio State University for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, he applied his computer and database skills to the design of longitudinal research.

Returning to Washington, DC, his last productive years were spent developing an occupational classification system based on function and publishing a 53 volume series of statistics from the 1980 Census of Occupations.

His work is frequently used and cited, including his occupational prestige scores for the 1970 census, his work on occupational classification and his work on the *Adolescent Society* follow-up study. These useful data have provided the basis for numerous studies of status-attainment and the transition to adulthood.

Often outspoken on moral issues, Lloyd was active in political organization and fund raising during the 1980s. He never believed it was right to make the occupational prestige distinctions that he was studying.

Jere Cohen, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Section on Social Psychology

The Social Psychology Section has continued to thrive under the leadership of its officers and Council members. Section membership continues to increase (499 in September 1988; 530 in September 1989; and 555 in September 1990). In order to increase the membership past the 600 mark the Membership Committee has planned a new mailing in the fall to target those who have been past members, but are not currently members of the Section. The

brochure developed by Karen Miller will be mailed out. An effort will also be made by the committee during the next year to target new potential graduate student members (through contacting existing members who may be faculty advisors). The Membership Committee for 1989-90 included Karen Miller, Chair, Linda Molm, David Newman and Elizabeth McNulty (graduate student member).

The 1990 Section program was well attended. Besides the key invited session on "The Future of Social Psychology" (10:30-12:30) organized by Karen Cook, there was a session of contributed papers on the same topic (as part of the "mini-conference"). This session (2:30-4:30) was chaired by Lynn Smith-Lovin, the discussant. Ed Lawler organized the very successful workshops and roundtables which were held during the noon time slot (12:30-2:30). A third session on political attitudes over the life course was chaired by Duane Alwin and co-sponsored by the Section on Aging (in return for our co-sponsorship last year of a joint session organized by Jaylan Mortimer). Such exchanges are a good idea since they expand the program offerings for social psychologists. The graduate student paper session was very well received with more submissions than could be accommodated in the session. Seven papers were presented in a well attended double-length evening session. Thanks to Judy Howard and Jodi O'Brien who organized this session.

The 1990 Cooley-Mead Award for distinguished work in the field of social psychology was presented to John Clausen from the University of California (Berkeley) by Jane Piliavin, Committee Chair, who gave an excellent introduction. The other committee members were Larry Bobo, Viktor Gecas, Edward Lawler, and Morris Rosenberg (ex officio as former recipient). Clausen gave a fascinating description of his long-time research program on human development over the life course. His address, along with Piliavin's introduction, will be published in *Social Psychology Quarterly*, March 1991. The Cooley-Mead Award ceremony was followed by a Section reception that was very well attended by over 100 members and friends of the Section.

The Nominations Committee was chaired by Lynn Smith-Lovin. The com-

mittee members were Murray Webster, Karen Miller and Douglas Maynard. An excellent slate of candidates was produced with the following election results: Cecelia Ridgeway, Chair-Elect, and Gary Fine and Allen Liska, as the two new Council members. The remaining Council members are Richard Felson, Ronald Kessler, Judith Howard, Lynn Smith-Lovin and Jodi O'Brien (elected graduate student member). We thank retiring members of the Council, Karen Miller and Cecelia Ridgeway (who is not really retiring), for their service.

The Publications Committee was quite active this year. The Section Council plans to continue, under the leadership of this committee, to facilitate development of the new volume on sociological perspectives on social psychology to update the Rosenberg and Turner volume. Major effort went into the planning and development of this volume during 1990, following the extensive planning of Mortimer's committee in 1988-89. Her committee laid out the general ideas for volume content and recommended editors and editorial board members. Cecelia Ridgeway as Chair of the Publications Committee finalized the selection of editors for the volume (Karen Cook, Gary Fine and James House) and formalized the editorial board. Rosenberg and Turner serve as ex officio members of this board. The other members are Lawler, Ridgeway, Smith-Lovin, Mortimer, Snow, Gecas, Wiley and J. Miller. The editors then developed final plans for the content of the volume and met with board members at the last ASA meetings.

About 60-70 Section members attended the business meeting of the Section. No major new issues came up at the business meeting.

The Section will be in excellent hands with Jane Piliavin as Chair (1990-91). She announced plans for the Section program for the 1991 meetings. Given the theme of the ASA meetings she is planning an invited session on "The Social Psychology of Ethnic Relations" which may become a co-sponsored session with another Section. In addition, she plans an open-top, contributed papers session, a graduate student paper session and continuation of the roundtables and highly successful workshops. Section activities to en-

hance membership, improve the newsletter and continue Section-sponsored publication activities are also already in progress under Jane's leadership. I am sure the Section will continue to thrive.

As outgoing Chair of the Section, I would like to thank all the Council members and Section members who made my job easy. Section committee chairs were exceptionally responsible, fulfilling their obligations with virtually no reminders. The more time-consuming award committees handled their tasks smoothly and competently. I'd like to thank the members of the Cooley-Mead Award Committee and especially the members of the Graduate Student Award Committee (Felson, Howard, Hegtvedt and O'Brien). There were 21 student papers submitted to the award committee. The final awards were given to two recipients this year: C. Lee Harrington (U.C. Santa Barbara). "Embarrassment in Social Interaction: A Video Study," and Robin Simon (Indiana University), "Parental Role Strains, Parental Identity Salience and Gender Differences in Psychological Distress." Honorable mention was given to Chloe Bird and Allen Fremont (University of Illinois), "Gender, Time-Use and Health." The award included funds to subsidize these students' travel to the ASA meetings. Again, thanks for jobs well done.

A special word of thanks goes to Mary Glenn Wiley who has served tirelessly as the Editor of the Section Newsletter and who agreed to continue as editor for 1990 while we found a new editor. Jane Piliavin has asked Peter Calero to take over as Newsletter Editor, and he has agreed. The transition will occur in the fall. Mary Glenn deserves our thanks for processing news items and generating them when necessary and for producing copy to send to the ASA. We all appreciate her efforts on behalf of the Section. Now she can devote her time to her elected post as secretary-treasurer of the Section.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Jaylan Mortimer who made the transition between Chairs easy and has been a continuing source of help. She also made it hard to live up to the energy and diligence with which she executed her duties as Chair.

Karen S. Cook, Chair

Mass Media

John E. Farley and Hugh D. Barlow, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, were quoted in a variety of media concerning a sociology department survey of public response to Iben Browning's Midwest earthquake forecast. The survey was reported in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Kansas City Star*, and other newspapers, and on a variety of radio and television stations in Missouri and Illinois. Farley also appeared on a panel discussion of racial housing segregation and discrimination on KMOV-TV, St. Louis. His presentation on the same subject to a sub-session of the St. Louis neighborhood conference was also reported in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, published "Wisconsin's Resource Wars" in the November issue of *Dollars & Sense* and an op-ed article "Coalition Fights Open-Pit Mine in Northern Wisconsin" in the December 16 *Wisconsin Journal*. He was interviewed on Wisconsin Public Radio about proposed gold mining in northern Wisconsin.

James Hannon, Clark University, was interviewed and quoted in the *Worcester Telegram* on public opposition to the

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Mass Media, continued

siting and construction of a medium-security prison in a rural community on Worcester County. Also, he was interviewed in WCVB-TV in Boston on the subject of increased participation in the Massachusetts state lottery during an economic recession in New England.

Stuart Hills, St. Lawrence University, was quoted, along with mention of his recent book *Corporate Violence: Injury and Death for Profit*, in an article on America's changing attitudes toward work in the November 25 *Chicago Tribune Magazine*.

Robert H. Lauer and Jeanette C. Lauer and their book, *Til Death Do Us Part*, were quoted in an article about friendship in marriage in the January issue of *Readers Digest*, as well as in the January/February issue of *Bridal Guide* in an article about lasting, satisfying marriages.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, had his study of the heartburn rate in 197 metropolitan areas featured in a recent article in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University, was in the media for her survey study of the sexual harassment of university faculty by students. She was quoted in an article about research in the December 9 *Bloomington-Normal Pantagraph* and was interviewed for a news segment for the NBC affiliate in Peoria, IL.

Kathleen Montgomery, University of California-Riverside, was interviewed on the "Sonja Live" television program on Cable News Network in connection with her research on hospital HIV-testing policies. Findings from the study, published in the December 5 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, also were discussed in several recent newspaper articles and television and radio reports.

Pepper Schwartz is presently a columnist for two magazines and one newspaper: *Women's Day*, *American Baby*, and *The Seattle Chinese Post*. She is a regular news commentator for KIRO-TV in Seattle.

Eldon E. Snyder and Elmer Spreitzer, Bowling Green State University, had their survey on young drivers' usage of seat belts featured in a November 20 *Blade* article.

Natalie J. Sokoloff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice-City University of New York, was interviewed and her research on black professional women featured in a November 19 *Chicago Tribune* article on the obstacles black professional women face.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, wrote an op-ed piece examining racial quotas and affirmative action which ran in the December 19-25 issue of *In These Times* and the December 20 issue of *The Milwaukee Journal*.

Martin Whyte, University of Michigan, was quoted and his study on blind dates cited in a June 13, 1990, *Cincinnati Enquirer* article on the demise of the blind date.

Jane Riblett Wilkie, University of Connecticut, was cited in a May 16, 1990, *Wall Street Journal* article on changes in family structure and male work patterns.

ety and member of the Executive Council of the American Sociological Association. She plans to continue her research in South Africa this year.

Michael M. Cernea was appointed as the first Senior Adviser for Sociology and Social Policy of the World Bank, in the Policy and Research complex.

Arthur Clageti, Professor Emeritus in sociology, Stephen F. Austin State University, has been notified that his biographical, career profile was published in the following four biographical reference volumes: Marquis' *Who's Who in America*, 46th edition, 1990-1991; *Who's Who in the World*, 10th edition, 1991-1992; *Men of Achievement* (IBC), 14th edition, 1990; *International Register of Profiles* (IBC), 10th edition, 1990.

Elizabeth J. Clark is now the Director of Patient and Family Services at the Albany Medical Center. She also has a joint appointment in the Medical Oncology Division of the Albany Medical College.

T. Neal Garland has been a Fulbright Scholar at Hiroshima University in Japan since April teaching courses on American Society and Culture.

Pepper Schwartz has been appointed to a one-half time position as Special Assistant to the Provost of the University of Washington.

Bob Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, is currently the leader of the UWSP semester abroad program in London, and a Political

Science Department visitor at the London School of Economics.

Awards

Sabina Alkire, University of Illinois, is a sociology and premed major who has been selected as a 1991 Rhodes Scholar.

Kathleen M. Blee and Dwight B. Billings, University of Kentucky, received a grant from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution to analyze the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County, Kentucky (1840-1910).

Diane E. Davis, New School for Social Research, received the 1990 NECLAS Scholar Award, Best Article of the Year. The article, "Divided Over Democracy: The Embeddedness of State and Class Conflicts in Contemporary Mexico," is published in *Politics and Society*, volume 17/3.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, The City University of New York, was named Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the Graduate School and University Center.

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Harvard Business School, has been awarded several prizes for her recent book, *When Giants Learn to Dance*. The book received the 1990 Johnson, Smith and Knicely New Perspectives in Executive Leadership Award. Excerpts from the book that appeared in the *California Management*

Review received the 1990 U.S. Small Business and Entrepreneurship Association award for the best article on corporate entrepreneurship. *When Giants Learn to Dance* was also featured on *Working Woman* magazine's November 1990 list of 10 classic business books. In the November issue of *Ladies Home Journal*, Kanter was named one of the "50 most powerful women in America." She was also included on a *London Times* list of "1,000 makers of the modern world."

Douglas Massey, William Sewell, Louise Tilly, and Michael Schudson received Guggenheim Fellowships.

Robin Wagner-Pacifici, Swarthmore College, received a grant from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution to analyze the role of language in the transformation of community conflicts into violent disputes.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, received the 1990 Public Humanities Award for enhancing public understanding of the humanities.

New Books

Huey-Tsyh Chen, University of Akron, *Theory-Driven Evaluations* (Sage Publications, 1990).

Sidney M. Stahl, ed., *The Legacy of Longevity: Health and Health Care in Later Life* (Sage, 1990).

William G. Staples, *Castles of Our Conscience: Social Control and the American State, 1800-1985* (Polity Press, 1990; Rutgers University Press, 1991).

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, *Transforming Settler States: Communal Conflict and Internal Security in Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe* (University of California Press, 1990).

New Publications

Get-A-Ref 4.3, by DataAid, Inc., is new menu-driven bibliographic reference software that resides in the random-access memory. The social scientist can access reference information while working within a word processing program and can insert references or comments directly into the document's text at the touch of a key. Reference lists can be created automatically and tailored to the specifications of any journal or book. *Get-A-Ref* may contain as many as 32,000 references with as many as 16,000 characters each. The user can rapidly search on author names, titles, abstracts, or personal comments; no user-defined keywords are necessary. References obtained via lexicographic databases can be automatically converted into *Get-A-Ref* file format. Reprint request letters can be generated automatically. *Get-A-Ref* operates on the IBM PC XT/AT, PS/2 or compatible computers with MS-DOS or PC-DOS. Cost: \$250; discounts for multiple copies. Student rate: \$100. To order, or for more information, contact: DataAid, Inc., PO Box 8865, Madison, WI 53708-8865; (608) 258-7767.

The Law and Justice Catalog, from DIANE (Defense Information Access Network) Publishing, contains over 125 hard-to-find local, state, regional, federal, and foreign reports and documents on a host of important topics. Such critical areas are addressed as: police stress, state and local training programs, self-defense training; alcohol and drug abuse; vehicle theft; arson investigation; child abuse; AIDS; computer crime; terrorism and hostage negotiation; assets seizure; criminal intelligence programs; firearms; Satanism, and many other pertinent subjects. *The Law and Justice Catalog* is targeted to those involved with today's criminal justice system—police officer or judge; prosecutor or defendant; corrections officer; teacher; librarian; victim advocate; legislator; government official; and researcher. Free copies of the bimonthly *Law and Justice Catalog* can be requested by calling (215) 499-7415 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST, or writing to: DIANE Publishing Co., 600 Upland Avenue, Upland, PA 19015. Special discount offers as well as new equipment, and videos are included in each issue.

Political Power and Social Theory, a research annual, will be guided by the editorial team of Diane E. Davis and Howard Kimeldorf beginning with volume nine. The new editors, working closely with an expanded editorial board, will continue the journal's commitment to publishing original scholarship that advances our interdisciplinary, critical understanding of the linkages between class relations, political power, and historical development. Potential contributors should send manuscripts (four copies) to: Diane E. Davis, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

The Responsive Community is a new quarterly journal dedicated to exploring the relationships between individual rights and community responsibilities. It addresses moral, social, and legal issues of the day such as the future of the American family, the AIDS crisis,

Continued on next page

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People

Elaine Burgess, professor of sociology at University of North Carolina-Greensboro, retired from teaching in May. Burgess, an expert on race relations and Southern Africa, is a former president of the Southern Sociological Soci-

Publications, continued

corporate social responsibility, national service, and education reform, in search of a progressive alternative to the social conservative and libertarian viewpoints. *The Responsive Community* Editorial Board is awarding a \$1,000 prize for the best unsolicited commentary submitted on any of the articles or editorials published in one of its first four issues. Commentaries should be between 500 and 900 words, typed and double-spaced. Subscriptions are \$24 for one year, \$40 for two years, \$15 for students, and \$60 for organizations. We are offering a 15% discount to ASA members. Send commentaries and subscription orders to: *The Responsive Community*, 2020 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 282, Washington, DC 20006. (Outside U.S. add \$7 per year for postage.)

Summer Programs

Annual Ontario Summer Seminar Program, August 6-13, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Registration fee: US\$350. All full-time academicians at universities in the U.S. and abroad, who can demonstrate that the information acquired during the seminar will be used to improve and enrich their courses and/or will assist them in research projects, are eligible to apply. Approximately 20 people are selected. The application deadline is the end of March. For further information and an application form, contact: Annual Ontario Summer Seminar Program, Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-2086.

The National Institute on Aging Fifth Annual Summer Institute in Research on Aging, July 6-13, Warrenton, VA. The Summer Institute is co-sponsored with the Brookdale Foundation and provides an overview of current state of knowledge of biomedical, behavioral, and social aspects of aging. The Summer Institute further identifies promising research issues and opportunities, includes sessions during which participants can further develop their research ideas, and sessions on grantsmanship. A faculty of experienced researchers in aging will present lectures

and be available for consultation. The deadline for submitting applications to participate in this program is May 15. For further information and/or application forms contact: Summer Institute, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 2C05, National Institute of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-0765.

NEH Summer Seminar for College Teachers, June 24-August 9, Duke University, Durham, NC. Theme: "Generations, Cycles, and Modernity." Sociologists teaching at colleges are invited to apply in advance of the deadline of March 1. Successful applicants will receive a \$3,350 stipend for the seven-week seminar and will be notified on or about March 29. For further information, contact: Edward A. Tiryakian, Center for International Studies, Campus Drive, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706; (919) 684-2765.

The Quebec Summer Seminar, June 5-12, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Registration fee: US\$350. Approximately 20 people are selected. The application deadline is March 29. For further information and an application form, contact: Jeanne Kissner and/or Richard Beach, Annual Quebec Summer Seminar, Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-2086.

Contact

The Section on Peace and War is compiling a set of syllabi and curriculum materials. Send your course syllabus, sample exercises and assignments, film reviews, and other course ideas on teaching peace and war (as a separate course or as part of another course, e.g., social problems) to: John MacDougall, Department of Sociology, Lowell University, Lowell, MA 01854; or Helen Raisz, Department of Sociology, Trinity College, Hartford, CT 06106.

U.S. Sociologist, retired, international civil servant, trilingual, seeks research or other employment. Contact: Karl Gunther, 134 Valavran, 1294 Genthod, Switzerland.

Other Organizations

The Baptist College at Charleston Board of Trustees and Dr. Jaury C. Hunter, Jr. announce a change in the name of their institution to Charleston Southern University. All mailing addresses will remain the same.

The Center for Women's Studies at Ohio State University announces its new MA degree program in Women's Studies. The program consists of 50 quarter-hours of interdisciplinary courses and discipline-based courses on women, and students may choose a thesis or non-thesis plan. Courses are offered by the 35-member Women's Studies Graduate Faculty, composed of scholars representing a broad range of specialties and disciplines. Fellowships, including minority fellowships, and graduate associate positions are available to qualified students. For more information, contact: Susan M. Hartmann, Director of the Center for Women's Studies, Ohio State University, 207 Dulles Hall, 230 W. 17 Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210; (614) 292-1021.

North Carolina State University-Raleigh announces the 70th anniversary of its Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work.

The Oklahoma Sociological Association journal *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* has changed editors and locations. Manuscripts should be sent in triplicate (ASR style) with a \$20 processing fee (which includes a one-year \$10 subscription). Subscriptions to the journal, which is published twice a year, are \$10 to individuals and \$20 to institutions. Send manuscripts to: Joan Luxenburg, Editor, *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology*, Department of Sociology, Central State University, Edmond, OK 73034-0182; (405) 341-2980. (Beginning July 1, address materials to reflect the university's name change: University of Central Oklahoma.)

The Red Feather Institute has moved to Michigan and has resumed publication of the *Transforming Sociology Series*. There are three new articles by T.R. Young available free to graduate students and members of the ASA this month. The first is "The Promise of Postmodern Sociology," an update of the classic C. Wright Mills paper; the second is "Chaos Theory and the Knowledge Process," some implications

of non-linear social dynamics for the ontological and epistemological assumptions of social science. The third article is "A Brief History of Steven Pfohl," an effort to link Chaos theory with post-modern socialisms. Write to: RFI, 8085 Essex, Weidman, MI 48893.

The Society of Social Studies of Science Publications Committee seeks candidates for the editorship of the society's journal, *Science, Technology, and Human Values*. Prospective editors should have a sufficiently wide range of scholarly interests in the area of science studies to serve the needs of a diverse intellectual community. The society shares editorial and office costs with the institution in which the journal is housed. For further details, contact by April 30: Stephen Turner, Department of Philosophy, University of South Florida, Cooper 107, Tampa, FL 33620-5550.

The South Carolina Commission on Higher Education has authorized the Department of Sociology of Clemson University to offer the MS degree in Applied Sociology, beginning August 1991. The program emphasizes practical and theoretical knowledge in the areas of industrial and organizational sociology. Students may select the thesis or non-thesis option. At least 10 assistantships will be offered in the first year and an additional 10 assistantships in the second year.

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Committee on Publications Chair: David Mechanic, Institute for Health, Health Care, and Aging, Rutgers University, 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (201) 932-8415.

Committee on Membership Chair: Stephen F. Steele, 901 Randell Road, Severna Park, MD 21146; (301) 544-6814.

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Your Voice in Washington, DC

The ASA Executive Office staff meet frequently with representatives from other professional societies, federal agencies, and advocacy groups. Staff attend Congressional briefings and meet with funding agency representatives to reaffirm the value of sociological work. Recently, the ASA applied for and received funds to support travel grants for sociologists attending the International Sociological Association meetings. Staff respond to calls from the Washington press corps, from other organizations, and from Congressional offices wanting referrals to sociological experts on a range of topics. In short, the Washington location carries a lot of action and the chance to be in the right place at the right time to make the case for our discipline. ASA—alone and in networks—is your voice in Washington!

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Footnotes

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Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors: Carla Howery, William Martineau, Stephen A. Huff
Production: Karen Gray Edwards, Michele Walczak
Secretary: Beth B. Hess

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