

Footnotes



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Tenderloin Mosaic

by Sherri Cavan, San Francisco State University

The San Francisco Hilton is located in the middle of the Tenderloin. Historically, the term evolved to designate that part of the city associated with various forms of vice and corruption.

Now the Tenderloin is a much more complex mosaic of urban life styles, but the historic features of the district are still important.

The Tenderloin is one of the main gathering places for San Francisco's transvestite community. It is also a turf for prostitutes of various sexes, ages, and races offering a diverse repertoire of tricks. There are drug dealers and muggers, petty thieves and small time operators. There is gambling. There are erotic bookstores and peepshows and dark, smokey bars right out of some Dashille Hammet mystery.

This patch of the mosaic comes alive at night and guidebooks regularly advise the casual visitor to avoid the Tenderloin streets after dark. At night, even the intrepid sociologist ought not venture out alone. But during the day the entire panorama of Tenderloin life is visible, and I urge you to take half an hour to explore the astonishing diversity of this urban neighborhood.

Start off from the Hilton Tower. It is one of many luxury high rise hotels that dominate the skyline and cater to business people, conventioners, and other



X-rated entertainment and inexpensive studio apartments (photo by Sherri Cavan)

upscale tourists. Some of these people will see little of the streets of the Tenderloin as they move from taxi to lobby to suite. Nevertheless, they bring a level of affluence into the neighborhood and their interests are often pitted against the more impoverished interests of the residents.

Transiency creates much of the character of the Tenderloin. In addition to the luxury hotels that dominate the neighborhood in scale and grandeur, there are many other moderate and inexpensive lodgings. The airport limousine service comes directly to the neighborhood, and the Greyhound Bus Depot is only a few blocks away. Travellers of every economic strata and from every part of the world come to or through the Tenderloin.



Foodlines stand opposite luxury hotels in the Tenderloin (photo by Sherri Cavan)

In sharp contrast to those who are away from home are those who have no home. Glide Memorial Church is directly across the street from the Hilton Tower (at Taylor and Ellis Streets). A block further is St. Anthony's Dining Room. Around the corner is the Salvation Army. A few blocks away (at 145 Leavenworth) is Hospitality House. These and various other agencies and organizations provide food and limited lodging to the growing number of homeless men, women, and children who are drawn to the area. Destitute, many find shelter in doorways and cardboard lean-tos. Some have tents. You need only step from the convention hotel to the street to experience the economic extremes of modern America.

In the morning the shadow of the Hilton Tower falls on Boeddeker Park (at Eddy and Jones). The park is a major social center for the neighborhood, and many of the people who call the Tenderloin home are here during the course of the day.

The Boeddeker Park Recreation Center has a variety of programs for young children and youths. There is a well-maintained playground with basketballs, checkers, and chess. Sometimes a weight room is set up in a large storage container where young men can practice body building. Along the paths are benches and retaining walls to sit on; those in the sun are most popular. There are grass and flowers and trees. It is a little oasis.

There are two interesting pieces of sculpture in the park. One is a bronze of wild animals, posed in noble attitudes. It is anonymous. The second large bronze presents two stylized hands holding a sphere. Recessed in the sphere are life casts of the variety of people who live in the Tenderloin. This sculpture is by Anthony Smith. He is a 40 year old black man who supports himself by working as a cook in a halfway house. He lives in the Tenderloin.

The people who live in the Tenderloin are white, black, hispanic, native American, and Asian. They are generally poor if not impoverished. Many are on some form of assistance. Many are elderly. Many are ill or disabled.

The elderly are attracted to the Tenderloin because of the inexpensive studio apartments and cheap residential hotels, including those designated specifically for seniors. Lodgings and the daily routine from grocery store to laundromat to hotel

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Examination for ASA Certification at the MA Level Available at the 1989 Annual Meeting

by Herbert L. Costner, University of Washington

Persons who wish to enter the non-academic job market following the completion of an MA degree in sociology may be able to enhance their employment prospects by achieving ASA certification as an "Applied Social Research Specialist." The ASA certification program at the master's level is designed to provide a means by which, on a voluntary basis, persons who satisfy high standards in training, experience, and demonstrated competence may be so identified. The ASA certification program is not intended to restrict the use of the title "sociologist" by persons who are not certified.

One of the requirements for ASA certification at the master's level is the satisfactory completion of a written examination, and the opportunity to do so will be available for the first time at the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The requirements for ASA certification as an "Applied Social Research Specialist" are:

(1) A master's degree in sociology (or its equivalent in another social or behavioral science) from a regionally accredited institution.

(2) Evidence of at least one year of experience in social or behavioral research under competent supervision. In most cases, this requirement may be fulfilled by work on the master's thesis, and in some cases, by other work as a student. (Applicants with unsupervised experience may request a special review of that experience by the Certification Committee.)

(3) Satisfactory completion of a basic certification examination designed to assess the applicant's professional competence in basic research skills, including analytic and statistical procedures.

(4) Satisfactory completion of a certification examination in at least one of the following four specialties: (a) advanced quantitative analysis; (b) survey research; (c) demographic analysis; (d) qualitative analysis. (In the fall of 1989, the only specialty examination available will be on advanced quantitative analysis. Certification in the other specialties will become

available as the examinations are developed.)

(5) Two letters of recommendation from persons qualified to evaluate the applicant's training, professional experience, and research competence. One of the letter writers must be a Full or Associate Member of the American Sociological Association.

(6) Full Membership in the American Sociological Association with paid dues for the current calendar year. (ASA certification is automatically terminated if ASA membership is allowed to lapse.)

(7) Agreement in writing to adhere to the standards described in the Code of Ethics of the American Sociological Association.

Applicants who have not had an MA degree conferred by the deadline for registration for the 1989 examination may nevertheless register for the examination, provided they have completed a minimum of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of graduate level course work in sociology or a related social science.

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Observing

Reviewing the ASA Budget

ASA Council met in Washington, DC, for three full days of meetings January 26-29. For the third year in a row, Council has managed to set and meet Association goals in support of research, publications, teaching and practice while paying its bills and retiring some short-term debts. In the following paragraphs, I will try to highlight the major features of the budget review and fiscal forecasting that took place. In a future column, I will discuss Council action regarding teaching from K to 16, and beyond.

Michael Aiken, Secretary of the Association, made a number of important observations in his review of ASA fiscal activity during the past decade. He noted, for example, that both revenues and expenses have doubled in the decade since 1978 (from \$1,068,029 to \$2,162,484). In spite of the increase in revenues, the Association incurred deficits in four of the past eleven years, due in part to high inflation in the early 1980s, and also to expanding programs to meet member needs. During this same time period, the reserves of the Association have varied from a low of \$262,817 in 1982 (after three years of high inflation and deficit financing) to an anticipated high of \$421,850 for fiscal year 1988. However, when we control for inflation over this time period, we find that there has been little real gain in terms of 1978 constant dollars. Thus,



William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer

while the present financial condition of the Association is stable, it is far from robust. Interest from the reserves helps to cover general operations, and the principal is used from time to time to purchase new equipment or meet emergencies like major building repairs.

Aiken further pointed out that the doubling of revenues during the past decade was the result of one moderate and two major enhancements. In 1983 revenue increased by some \$243,870, as the result of the sharp increase in membership dues approved by the members. But that increase also cost the Association 1,200 members who declined to pay the

new dues rate. It has taken the Association six years to return to the membership level of 1982.

The second major enhancement came in 1986 when library subscription rates were raised to bring them in line with those of other social science associations. The new revenue increase was \$349,029. The third more moderate enhancement came in 1988 with four factors working positively to help us achieve an increase of \$175,182: (1) the shift of more members into the higher dues categories, yielding about \$29,000 more than expected; (2) discontinuance of the 5% discount for early payment of dues, which yielded about \$32,000 in new revenue; (3) added income of some \$88,000 because of higher than anticipated library subscription revenue, employment bulletin listings, *Cumulative Index of Sociology* sales, and increased advertising. Some of these, like the *Index*, have peaked, while library subscriptions are now holding steady, and job listings continue to increase as the job market slowly expands. Finally, (4) the 1988 Annual Meeting produced \$20,000 more in income than expected, as attendance was up slightly, and we had more advertising and exhibitors than anticipated.

As Aiken noted to Council, the four factors that produced a good year in 1988 are always chancy, and we cannot count on them from year to year. For example, Annual Meeting attendance varies by 200 to 600 depending on location, transportation, and room rates. Let me focus on one factor to illustrate the steps we have taken to protect ourselves and the uncertainty that still prevails.

At the time that the members voted in 1982 for the new dues structure, they also approved limiting future dues increases to the inflation factor of the previous year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to determine that figure from year to year. Since most people in most jobs receive salary increases each year approximately equal to the CPI, this seems like a fair mechanism for the Executive Office to keep up with inflation. For the same principle applies to this office, namely, that the staff expects a salary increase each year, assuming no financial exigency. And the editorial assistants, managing editors and other persons who work for ASA journal editors on various campuses throughout the country also expect increases. So the CPI has become a vital mechanism to help keep the Association's books in balance.

At the same time, a majority of ASA members are just now moving into the prime years of their working lives, in or out of academe. Thus, over the past three years especially, there has been a slow but steady growth in the number of members in the top dues categories. The combination of CPI based increases and higher dues categories has helped provide the funds needed to handle annual cost increases for staff and publications. At the same time, the number of members retiring is also growing slowly, from 300 to 600 in the past five years. We know that number will increase and reach 1,000 and more in the decade of the 1990s. Essentially, that means members will be moving from the top dues categories to much lower categories. There will be a referendum in the May elections to ask retired members to pay a minimum of \$15.00; they are currently not required to pay dues, if they have reached the age of 70 and have been members for at least 10 years.

The present dues structure fits ASA well; we need to raise between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in new revenue every year, and this structure can, for a while at least, account for a quarter to a third of that amount. The rest has to come from library subscriptions, employment bulletin listings, advertising, Annual Meetings, and continuing modest growth in sales of ASA products.

Council feels that this is an opportune time to carry on a dialogue with the members about the ASA budget. Our situation should be stable for the next year or two, thus allowing for discussion of all facets of the budget, without facing the need for quick action to meet a financial crisis. It is our intention, therefore, to run a series of features in *Footnotes* each month on every major part of the budget. The objective is to help members understand the sources of revenue and expenditures, and needs for new revenue on a year to year basis. It is hoped that these monthly features will produce enough feedback from the members to help Council in its deliberations about future growth, new initiatives and budgetary limitations. The first feature will appear in April and will focus on the Annual Meeting.—WVD/A □

SWS Names Baca Zinn 1989 Miller Lecturer

Maxine Baca Zinn has been named by Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) as the Cheryl Miller Lecture for 1989. Maxine is Distinguished Visiting Professor in Women's Studies at the University of Delaware and has taught for many years at the University of Michigan-Flint. She has published widely on family, race and gender. Baca Zinn recently received the Academic Women's Caucus Award from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. She is the co-author of *Diversity in American Families*, (Harper and Row, 1987) and is now working on a volume of readings about women of color.



Maxine Baca Zinn

The Lectureship, created by SWS in memory of Cheryl Miller, is an annual award honoring a scholar whose work concerns women and social change. As the Cheryl Miller Lecturer, Maxine will give an initial lecture at Loyola University in the Spring and then two more lectures at colleges and universities to be selected. Previous Lecturers included Barbara Katz Rothman, Barbara Reskin, Barrie Thorne, and Janet Chafetz. Campuses and groups wishing to be considered as one of the two sites which Professor Baca Zinn will visit after the Loyola lecture should contact: Kathleen McCourt, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626. □

ASA Council Adopts a Revised Code of Ethics

by Barbara Walters (Altizer), Charlottesville, VA

On January 28, the ASA Council accepted a newly revised edition of the ASA Code of Ethics. This major revision represents the culminant efforts of the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) under the leadership of the immediate past Chair of COPE, Benigno E. Aguirre, Texas A&M University. He conscientiously marshalled under a common standard the participation of all COPE members, present and past members of the Committee on Sociological Practice, the Committee on Publications, and a subcommittee of Council. Council lauded Aguirre's extraordinary efforts. Despite technical problems in the mailing of the revised Code to the membership (see *Footnotes*, February 1989, page 2), members of COPE received abundant feedback on the revisions from which suggestions were reviewed and incorporated through conference calls through midnight on January 27 preceding presentation of the final form to Council. The Committee in their efforts to secure the benefits of the opinions of those who wrote are especially grateful to Steve Buff of the Executive Office who has coordinated COPE efforts from beginning to end. To all who participated in these activities we express our thanks.

The revisions of the Code as adopted do not represent a wholesale revamping of the former Code. The Committee found much of enduring value in the work of predecessors and these elements of the Code were left intact. The revision was guided by a perceived need on the part of many members of the association to update the Code and to incorporate concerns of sociologists working in government, corporate, non-profit and

other practice settings.

Many of the changes are linguistic but nonetheless represent efforts to frame guidelines on principles rather than specific activities in specific contexts. For example, the section on sociological research on international contexts was eliminated while the principles governing such research and concerns regarding human subjects were incorporated in other sections of the Code.

A section on fair employment practices, which reflects the consensus in the profession regarding equal opportunities for qualified protected minorities and women was added. The revised Code now specifies that persons who initiate complaints will be protected from retaliation. We have strengthened the sections pertaining to sociological practice and on disclosure and the rights of research populations. The section on publication and review processes has been rewritten to emphasize the interdependent professional responsibilities of authors, editors, and reviewers.

COPE and the Executive Office have developed procedural guidelines for COPE members to minimize conflicts of interest and to ensure the confidentiality of the complaint process. The section on policies and procedures has been modified to streamline the processing of cases and to emphasize mediation in the resolution of disputes between parties.

The ASA Committee on Professional Ethics regards this revised Code as a living document, subject to future revision as the need arises. As representatives of a voluntary association, we emphasize the role of education over that of litigation. Copies of the Code are available through the ASA office, and we urge its incorporation in the general educational process. □

Candidates for ASA President, Vice-President

Editor's note: The ASA Council has changed the policy regarding publication of information on election candidates. Only the biographical sketches for the President, Vice-President, and Secretary candidates will appear in *Footnotes* prior to the election. However, the sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot in May. Council believes this practice will provide important biographical materials right at hand as you complete your ballot. And we will save space in *Footnotes* that can be used for feature stories and other items of interest to the members.

President-Elect

AMITAI ETZIONI



Present Position: University Professor, George Washington University (1980-Present); Visiting Professor, Harvard Business School (1987-1989). **Former Positions:** Assistant Professor to Professor, Columbia University (1958-1980); Chairman, Department of Sociology, Columbia University (1969-1971); Director, Center for Policy Research (1968-present). **Degrees:** PhD 1958, University of California, Berkeley. **Professional Accomplishments:** *The Moral Dimension: Toward a New Economics* (1988); *Capital Corruption: The New Attack on American Democracy* (1984); *The Active Society: A Theory of Societal and Political Processes* (1968); established and directed the Center for Policy Research (1968); *A Comparative Analysis of Complex Organizations* (1961). **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1960-1961); Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contribution to the Nation's Bicentennial Commemoration (1976); Guggenheim Fellowship (1968-1969); Faculty Fellowship, Social Science Research Council (1967-1968); William Mosher Award for the most distinguished academic article of the *Public Administration Review* (1967); Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, Governors State University (1987); Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters, Rider College (1980). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Senior Advisor to the White House (1979-1980); Guest Scholar, Brookings Institute (1978-1979); Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1978-1979); Member, Editorial Board, *Science* (1970-1972); Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Public Policy* (1984-). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments held in ASA:** Member, Council (1983-1985); Fellow, ASA (1964); Member, Committee on International Order (1963-1969); Chair, Committee on International Order (1968-1969); Member, Committee on Nominations & Elections (1966-1967); Member, Committee on Professional Ethics (1967-1968); Member, Committee on the Regulation of Research (1983-1986); Member, Committee on Sociology and Society (1984).

STANLEY LIEBERSON



Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Harvard University (1988-present); Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley (1983-present, on leave). **Former Positions:** Professor of Sociology, University of Arizona (1974-1983); Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago (1971-1974); Assistant Professor to Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin (1961-1967). **Degrees:** PhD 1960, MA 1958, University of Chicago. **Professional Accomplishments:** *From Many Strands: Ethnic and Racial Groups in Contemporary America* (co-author, 1988); *Making It Count: The Improvement of Social Research and Theory* (1985); *Language Diversity and Language Contact* (1981); "A Piece of the Pie: Blacks and White Immigrants Since 1880 (1980); "A Social Theory of Race and Ethnic Relations," *American Sociological Review* (1961). **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1983); ASA Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award (1982); Yale University Hollingshead Lecture (1983); Guggenheim Fellowship (1972-1973); University of Chicago Colver-Rosenberger Educational Prize for Outstanding Dissertation in Sociology (1958-1960). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, Pacific Sociological Association (1987-1988); Member, Irene B. Taeuber Award Committee, Population Association (1984-1987); Member, Committee on the Status of Black Americans, Commission on Behavioral Sciences and Education, National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (1985); President, Sociological Research Association (1980-1981); Sociology Advisory Committee, National Science Foundation (1978-1981); Board of Directors, Population Association of America (1969-1972); Member,

Advisory Council of *Sociological Abstracts* (1972-1973); Committee of Examiners, GRE Advanced Sociology Test (1969-1973); Advisory Committee Observer, Adviser Committee and Council of the Survey of Language Use and Language Teaching in Eastern Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, (1968); Committee on Publications, Pacific Sociological Society (1968-1971); Committee on Sociolinguistics, Social Science Research Council (1964-1970). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council, Section on Methodology (1987-); Ad Hoc Committee on Redistricting the American Sociological Association (1987); Ad Hoc Committee to Review American Sociological Association Governance Structure with Special Focus on EOB (1987); Member, Council (1984-1987); Council Liaison with Committee on World Sociology and Committee on Awards Policy (Co-Chair 1987); Member, Dubois Johnson Frazier Award Selection Committee (1978-1980); Member, Publications Committee (1970-73, Chair 1971-72); Member, 1971 Annual Meeting Program Committee; Member of Government Statistics Committee (1968-1973).

Vice-President-Elect

CHARLES M. BONJEAN



Present Position: Hogg Professor of Sociology, University of Texas-Austin (1974-present); Vice President, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health (1979-present). **Former Positions:** Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas-Austin (1972-74). **Degrees:** PhD 1963, MA 1959, University of North Carolina; BA 1957, Drake University. **Professional Accomplishments:** Intensive work with professional associations—ASA, Southwestern Sociological Association, Southwestern Social Science Association, and Foundation Association; Contributions to social science publishing as journal editor (*SSQ*), consulting editor to publishing companies (Dorsey, 1979-88 and currently Wadsworth), and editorial board member of several journals including *American Journal of Sociology* (1974-1976), *Social Science Journal* (1984-1987), and *Ethnic Affairs* (1987-present); Co-Editor with others, *The Mexican American Experience* (1985); Co-author of series of articles in major journals on gender and organizational experiences. **Honors and Awards:** Drake University Distinguished Alumni Award (1979); *Who's Who in America* (1974-present); University of Texas Students' Association Teaching Excellence Award (1965); Phi Beta Kappa. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editor, *Social Science Quarterly* (1966-present); Consulting Editor, Wadsworth Publishing Company (1988-); Consulting Editor, Dorsey Press (1979-1988); Chair, Board of Directors, Conference of Southwest Foundations (1987-present); President, Conference of Southwest Foundations (1986-1987); Chair, Graduate Record Examinations Committee for the Advanced Test in Sociology, Education Testing Services (1980-1988); President, Southwestern Sociological Association (1972-1973). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Committee on Public Information (1969-1971); Committee on Regional Affairs (1970-1971); Section on Community and Urban Sociology, Program Chairman (1972, 1975) Chair (1976-1978); Organizer, Supplementary Sessions (1978 Annual Meetings); DuBois-Johnson Frazier Award Selection Committee (1978-1979); Committee on Publications, (1978-1981). Chair (1979-1981); Committee on Sociology and Public Policy (1978-1979); Problems of the Discipline Committee (1985-1986); Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee (1982-1984, Chair 1983-1984); Section on Organizations and Occupations, Chair-Elect and Program Chair (1982-1983), Chair (1983-1984); Association Council, Elected member-at-large (1985-1988); Co-organizer, Sex and Gender Sessions (1986 Annual Meeting); Minority Fellowship Committee (1986-1988); Minority Fellowship Program Task Force (1986-present); Task Force on Establishing a Journal of Sociological Practice (1986-1987); Committee on Association Reorganization (1987); Council Subcommittee on Women and Minorities, Chair (1987-); Council Subcommittee on Program Reorganization (1987-); Council Subcommittee on Sociological Practice, Chair (1987); Council Subcommittee on Relations with Sections (1988-).

BARBARA F. RESKIN



Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois (1985-present). **Former Positions:** Professor Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Michigan (1983-1985); Assistant, Associate Professor of Sociology, Indiana University (1973-1983); Acting Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California-Davis (1972-1973). **Degrees:** PhD 1973, MA 1970, BA 1968, University of Washington. **Professional Accomplishments:** *Women's Work, Men's Work: Sex Segregation on the Job* (co-author) (1986); "Status Hierarchies and Sex Segregation" (co-author) in Christine Bose and Glenna Spitze (eds.), *Ingredients for Women's Employment Policy* (1987); "Bringing the Men Back In: Sex Differentiation and the Devaluation of Women's Work," *Gender & Society* 2 (March 1988) :58-81; "Supervisors as Gatekeepers: Male Supervisors' Response to Women in Blue-Collar Plant Jobs" (co-author), *Social Problems* 35 (December 1988); *Queuing Up: Gendered Work and Occupational Change* (co-author), forthcoming. **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford (1987-1988); Sociologists for Women in Society Cheryl Allyn Miller Lecturer (1987). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences, Study Director, Committee on Women's Employment (1981-1982); Committee on the Education and Employment of Women in Science and Engineering (1978-1982); Committee on Continuity in Academic Research Performance (1979-1980); Sociologists for Women in Society, Co-Chair, Expert Witness Subcommittee (1981-82); Advisory Editor, *Gender & Society* (1986-); Editorial Board, *Sociological Quarterly* (1985-1987); Associate Editor, *Research in Stratification and Social Mobility* (1988-). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Committee on the Regulation of Research (1978-1980); Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review* (1979-1981); Council, Section on Sex and Gender (1982-1985); Committee on Freedom in Research and Teaching (1983-1985); Publications Committee (1985-1988).

Tenderloin, from page 1

creates a subculture of the elderly that is further serviced and supported by the North of Market Senior Services program.

In recent years the mosaic of the Tenderloin has become even more complex with the influx of Southeast Asian families. They are drawn to the Tenderloin because the rents are cheap; they know others who have settled there; and because there are others who are there, there are familiar goods, services, and language. Once they have settled in the Tenderloin, they tend to stay because the neighborhood has become home.

Some of these new immigrants are on assistance. But others operate small businesses: restaurants, groceries, laundries, video stores. Many work in low paying jobs throughout the city and some commute as far away as Silicon Valley (about 100 miles roundtrip) to work on the assembly lines of the electronics industry.

The children of these immigrants do a lot of commuting themselves. There is no school in the neighborhood so children are bused all over the city, some as far as Treasure Island, a government installation in the middle of the bay. Often children of the same family are bused to different parts of the city, so it is difficult for the parents to maintain any involvement in their children's education, even if they had the language skills to do so.

Opportunities for acquiring a new language are available through the San Francisco City College Community Center Program. Eighty sections of English as a Second Language are offered in the immediate neighborhood and almost as many in a second center not far away. Some new immigrants take advantage of these opportunities; others do not.

The Tenderloin is a neighborhood alive with various agencies and organizations. The *Tenderloin Times* is published monthly in English, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian. In addition to those organizations focused on the problems of the homeless, the elderly, and the refugees, there are agencies and organizations addressing the problems of the poor, youths, runaways, women, families, the ill, and the disabled. These formal organizations bring real political power to the otherwise disenfranchised groups who call the Tenderloin home. Indeed, working throughout these various agencies and organizations, activists were able to have the Tenderloin designated a special residential use area. This designation prevents the further conversion of existing low rent buildings. Some of the imposing new structures around the Hilton were grandfathered in, but now it is very difficult to demolish or convert existing structures.

Like David and Goliath, the residents of the Tenderloin have managed to hold off the economic interests of the corporate giants that would transform their neighborhood into luxury hotels and up scale restaurants. As a result, the Tenderloin is a unique example of diversified land use! □

Online Searches as a Data Source

by Michael A. Faia, College of William & Mary

Among the hundreds of databases available through Lockheed Dialog, there are twenty-three that provide numeric data (Dialog Information Services, 1988:62-67). In the following list, I have provided annotations for those numerical databases that seem to have special value for social scientists:

- (1) American Library Directory (R. R. Bowker)
- (2) American Men & Women of Science (R. R. Bowker)
- (3) Cendata (U.S. Bureau of the Census): Contains statistical data, press releases, and product information. Demographic data include excerpts from the CPS, the 1980 census, and information on more than 200 countries. Data generally consist of tables.
- (4) Chem-Intell (Chemical Intelligence Services, London): Contains data on the organization and operations of the chemical industry.
- (5) D&B-Donnelley Demographic (Donnelley Marketing Services): Contains demographic and market data.
- (6) D&B-Dun's Financial Records (Dun's Marketing Services): Contains up to three years' financial data for over 700,000 companies. Individual companies may be compared against industry norms.
- (7) D&B-International Dun's Market Identifiers (Dun's Marketing Services): Contains data on organization and operations for over 500,000 non-U.S. companies.
- (8) Disclosure (Disclosure Information Group): Contains data based on 10-K, 10-Q, and 20-F reports.
- (9) Disclosure/Spectrum Ownership (Disclosure Information Group): Contains data on stock ownership for approximately 5,000 companies. Based on SEC files.
- (10) Econbase: Timeseries & Forecasts (WEFA Group): Contains econometric time series on business and demographics.
- (11) ICC British Company Financial Datasheets (ICC Information Group Ltd., London): Contains financial data for about 82,000 British firms.
- (12) Investext (Technical Data International)
- (13) Media General Plus (Media General Financial Services, Inc.)
- (14) Moody's Corporate News-International (Moody's Investor Services, Inc.)
- (15) Moody's Corporate News-U.S. (Moody's Investor Services, Inc.)
- (16) Moody's Corporate Profiles (Moody's Investor Services, Inc.): Contains organizational and financial data for about 1,300 U.S. firms highly active on the stock market.
- (17) PTS Annual Reports Abstracts (Predicasts): Contains abstracts from annual reports for over 3,000 U.S. and international firms.
- (18) PTS F&S Indexes (Predicasts): A large database containing company profiles and financial data, and information on mergers, acquisitions, new products, technology, and sociopolitical factors. Also contains bibliographical data.
- (19) PTS Forecasts (Predicasts).
- (20) PTS PROMPT (Predicasts): Contains data on organizational and financial characteristics of companies, including information on international trade and technology.
- (21) PTS PROMPT Daily (Predicasts).
- (22) PTS U.S. Time Series (Predicasts): Historical and projected time series for the United States, including data on pop-

ulation, GNP, prices, wages, employment, production, consumption, energy, vehicles, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, foreign trade, etc.

(23) Standard and Poor's News (Standard & Poor's Corporation): Provides news, company profiles, and financial information for more than 10,000 U.S. companies.

Data Reduction: Obtaining Simple Counts

Appendix 1 provides an illustration involving data from ICC British Company Financial Datasheets.¹ When we examine the complete ICC record for Horsham Brewery (Part I), which happens also to be a distributor of computer technology, we realize that we are in the presence of a taxonomy that contains (or implies) concepts such as spatial location, administrative structure, type of industry, sales, exports, pre-tax profits, employee remuneration, fixed assets, net assets, and so forth; it also contains an assortment of ratio variables. Incidentally, it is incumbent on social scientists to try to influence this sort of taxonomy in the same way that we influence the taxonomies of, say, the General Social Survey of the National Opinion Research Center, or the Data Archive for Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP).

Variation in rate of profit per employee, perhaps brought about by variation in "organic composition of capital," is the major focus of this illustration. Wallace (1986:8) suggests that post-industrial societies experience "... periodic 'crises' which impede the profit-making process, and which subsequently bring forth innovative methods for restoring profitability." He suggests further that, at present, economic crises tend to occur in the traditional industrial sector while more profitable "innovative methods" are found in industries such as electronic data processing. One presumes that, holding constant for the size of firms, innovative methods and products would be associated with a relatively high profit rate; holding constant for type of firm, profit rates would be highest for relatively small firms (Mintz and Cohen, 1971: 69-87). The SPSS-X analysis presented in remaining parts of Appendix 1 provides support for these hypotheses.²

The twenty-seven record sets listed by Dialog in Part II of Appendix 1 (partly deleted) were created through use of the SELECT command. Set S1, for instance, contains records for 1,797 British firms that have descriptors indicating that they deal primarily with computers or with personal computers. The use of a question mark at the end of key words indicates that any suffix may be substituted for the question mark—computers, computerized, etc. The set S4 begins the process of grouping firms by number of employees (size), and by profit per employee. The frequency counts for sets S10 through S27 can be treated as cell frequencies for a 2 by 3 table involving type, size, and profitability of firms. Set S10, for instance, contains 234 computer firms that are small (99 or fewer employees) and have a low profit rate (2,499 pounds or less per employee). In Part III of Appendix 1, I suggest a reasonably efficient way of listing data for analysis by SPSS-X. Notice that the three variables—type, size, and profitability—were all coded on the basis of their Dialog set numbers, a practice that minimizes errors. The information contained in Dialog output can readily be transformed into a raw data file through manipulation by an effective editor such

as EMACS. This process is facilitated considerably when the original interaction with Dialog is saved to a PC disk by PClink, Kermit, or a similar program. Part IV of Appendix 1 contains SPSS-X tabular output, with appropriate statistical tests.

Data Reduction: The Report Command

Several databases, including Donnelley Demographics, have a REPORT capability that permits datasets to be constructed according to user specifications and to be saved in a rectangular format. The dataset found in Appendix 2 was created by the following series of commands:³

```
SELECT LV=CITY AND ST=VA
SELECT S1 AND AG=30000:999999
SORT S2/ALL/ALD
REPORT S3/CY,AH,AL,LA,HA
```

The first command creates a set containing all cities located in Virginia. The second command selects cities in the first set that have at least 30,000 inhabitants. The third command lists these cities by descending order of median family income. The final command causes the cities to be printed out (or saved to disk) by name, number of households, family income, socioeconomic status, and year of schooling.

Notice that, with minimal editorial manipulation, the data could be transformed into a fixed-format file for analysis by SPSS-X, SAS, etc. Dialog Information Services (1987) has brought it to the attention of market researchers that these made-to-order demographic datasets can be matched with market data such as warranty registrations or

sales; the same principle applies to sociological research using combined datasets. In fact, I should mention in closing that Dialog Information Services (1988:80-89) has implemented a "Dialindex" procedure that makes it possible to search several databases simultaneously on a given topic. The keyword taxonomy available for multiple database searches is not highly sophisticated, but this sort of procedure may well be the wave of the future.⁴

Notes

¹The cost of this dataset, covering 2,756 British firms, was \$51.31, and available software packages with search protocols could have reduced the cost further. The low cost is one of the major reasons why I believe that databases such as ICC will be drawn upon more heavily in future research. (Information deleted from the appendices is available from the author.)

²A separate loglinear analysis confirms that type of industry, net of size of firm, has a significant impact on the likelihood that a given firm produces a high profit. For instance, when we compare medium-sized automotive firms against medium-sized computer firms, the odds for high profitability increase from around 54/565 for automotive firms to around 55/153 for computer firms. The logarithm of the odds ratio increases from -2.35 to -1.02. A loglinear model giving the odds ratios as a function of type of industry and size of firm produces expected cell frequencies that do not differ significantly from observations.

See Data, page 9

Appendix 1

Part I: Full Record, ICC British Company Financial Datasheets

1998307 ** Full Datasheet Available **

King & Barnes Ltd.

Registered Company Number: 00039422

Trading Office:

The Horsham Brewery,
18 The Bishopric,
Horsham,
W. Sussex RH12 1QP

Date of Accounts	30Sep85	30Sep84	30Sep83	30Sep82
Number of Weeks	52	52	52	52
Total Sales	NA	NA	NA	3,292
U.K. Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports	NA	NA	NA	0
Pre-tax Profits	448	428	314	385
Interest Payable	78	34	19	14
Non-Trading Income	1	1	1	0
Operating Profit	525	461	332	399
Depreciation	212	147	123	108
Trading Profit	737	608	455	507
Taxation	NA	0	NA	NA
Auditors Fees	8	10	10	7
Directors Remun	120	124	110	103
Employees Remun	667	608	532	439
Employees (actual)	77	73	72	68

Part II: Cell Frequencies for 2 by 3 by 3 Contingency Table

Set	Items	Description
S1	1797	COMPUTER?/DE OR PERSONA1(W)COMPUTER?/DE
S2	5230	AUTOMOBILE?/DE OR MOTOR(W)VEHICLE?/DE
S4	29005	EM-00.99
S5	11477	EM-100.999
S6	2030	EM-1000.999999
S7	18144	PE-00.2499
S8	6471	PE-2500.4999
S9	7374	PE-5000.999999
S10	234	S1 AND S4 AND S7
S11	104	S1 AND S4 AND S8
S12	196	S1 AND S4 AND S9

NSF Sociology Program: New Initiatives, Cautious Optimism

by Carla B. Hovary

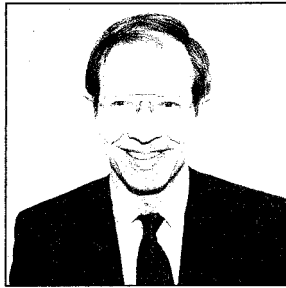
A recent interview with NSF's Sociology Program's Director, Phyllis Moen, and Associate Director, Robert Althaus, reveals a program energized with three new initiatives, pushing for funding, gratified with the number and quality of proposals, and eager to work with sociologists to bring our work to bear on important scientific questions.

The first new initiative addresses the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. "We want the research to go beyond the normal boundaries of geography to see the world as an environmental system," says Moen. "How can social and economic factors, and demographics, be encompassed in studies of environmental change?" This program is funded across several programs to encourage multidisciplinary work. (See the program description in the Funding Section on page 11 of this issue.)

A second initiative looks at the scientific careers of women and minorities. Moen notes that the U.S. faces a shortage of scientists and engineers, and one way to address the need is to encourage women and minorities to pursue careers in science. "But we need studies that address all stages of the pipeline—what discourages women and minorities in the entire education process," she says. For example, 47% of the math majors are women, but then only a small percentage go on for graduate work. Further, there is a gap between the (measures of) productivity for men and women scientists. She encourages sociologists to exploit the data that already exist, such as the High School and Beyond or surveys of recent doctorates. "We need proposals that are more analytically and theoretically driven, and not just descriptive data about how many women and minorities drop out," she emphasized. "We also need to know about women and minorities who make it, and why." The Sociology Program plans to hold a conference that brings together social scientists interested in this topic to learn how to exploit the existing data bases.

Sociological knowledge has been useful to NSF as a funder of scientific work in all disciplines. Moen was tapped to assemble data on career patterns of women scientists and has made presentations to NSF Director Erich Bloch, to the National Science Board, and to other groups within the Foundation. Her compelling presentation has been well received, and there will be some action across the Foundation to identify ways to support women's careers in science. As many of you may have experienced, when physical scientists are first exposed to social science work they are often taken aback at its value and impact. Moen and Althaus are open to other ways in which they, or other sociologists, can serve the Foundation's internal needs.

The funding of dissertations is a third area of change. As of June 1, the Sociology Program will have a special review panel to evaluate the quality of dissertation proposals. The deadline for proposals will be October 15, with notification by February 1. The maximum award will be \$5000. Althaus notes that the Sociology Program wants to set aside a pool of money for dissertations, in part "to address the pipeline issue" for scientists. "We [as a discipline] reap considerable bang for the buck when we support dissertation research. A relatively small award can produce a nice piece of research." Contact the Sociology Program for the appropriate forms used to apply for the dissertation awards.



Robert Althaus



Phyllis Moen

The Funding Outlook

The NSF Sociology Program budget for FY1989 is set at \$3.3 million, of which \$1.3 million is already committed, mostly to ongoing data collection projects such as the General Social Survey and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. The remaining 2 million dollars are available to assign to projects. Although the Sociology Program was assigned the largest percentage recommended increase in the Division (of Social and Economic Science) for FY1990, the budget has been in steady state funding for the recent past. Moen and Althaus are cheered by the increase in quantity and quality of proposals coming to the Sociology Program. Fall 1988 showed almost double the number of high quality proposals compared to fall 1987. They attribute the recommended increase in funding to the Sociology Program as a response to the increased flow of good proposals. Nonetheless, all proposals of fundable quality are not getting funded. "The current crunch is hard," says Althaus, "but we ask the sociology community to hang in there and not go away. The shared pain of some good proposals going unfunded is the necessary pressure on the infrastructure of the Foundation that results in more funding." When asked about their views of the Bush administration's support of science, both answered in bureaucratic unison: "We are cautiously optimistic."

Moen highlighted the desirability of applying for money from several sources. "Proposal submission isn't like writing articles for journals where multiple submissions are taboo. We encourage people to apply to NSF and other places. Sometimes we can leverage money from another place; a small grant from NSF can help you get money elsewhere."

Advice and Encouragement

The Sociology Program is looking for tightly constructed proposals that make the theoretical underpinnings, the research design, and the plans for collecting and analyzing data "a seamless whole," says Moen. The mechanics as well as the content are important. "You'd be surprised at how many proposals we receive with missing references, misspelled words, and excessive jargon." They suggest having a colleague read the proposal and edit it before submitting it to NSF.

They also emphasized the value of persistence. "When you see the names of people receiving NSF awards printed in *Footnotes*, you have no idea of how many times that person submitted proposals and was turned down before getting funded," says Moen. Althaus pointed to the useful feedback that people receive on their proposals from the review panel and the importance of using that feedback to make changes. Keep trying!

Also important is the "broader significance of the proposed work," says Moen.

"We are asked, 'why should the farmer in Iowa fund this [with tax dollars]?' Although NSF's purpose is to fund basic research, the Sociology Program is always interested in the relevance of the work to larger social issues. (See letter by Roberta Miller in this issue). Congress, who passes on the NSF budget, must be reassured of the relevance of this research. "It's incumbent upon sociologists to show why the basic research done with NSF funds, research that is theoretically driven, has a purpose," says Moen. Althaus notes that one of the buzzwords in Washington and in NSF is "competitiveness." What social science can contribute to this is not fully developed and they encourage sociologists who do labor market, manpower, and other research to address the competitiveness angle.

New Leadership in the Sociology Program

Moen and Althaus are on visiting scientist (temporary) positions and will return to their home institutions (Cornell and Indiana, respectively) on a staggered basis. The ad in the February *Footnotes* outlines the openings, and they encourage people to apply. When asked about the qualities of an effective program officer, Althaus highlighted: (1) a broad interest in and familiarity with the discipline as a whole; (2) a publication record, showing your experience as a hands-on scholar; (3) good judgment about research and the ability to make the hard choices on funding; and (4) the commitment and skill to "make a case for sociology" within the Foundation. Also helpful (but not essential) is an interest in the sociology of science. There are ample opportunities to study science from within NSF and to have access to a volume of interesting materials, meetings, and colleagues. "To some people within NSF, social science is an oxymoron; you have to be willing to operate as a minority discipline."

Althaus particularly noted the value of his experience as an associate editor of the *American Sociological Review*, which gave him the broad view of the field, and his stint as a soccer referee which taught him to make judgment calls without looking back. Last but not least, they noted the value of experience in dealing with bureaucracies!

The job also involves a lot of networking. "We use the phone a lot," says Moen. "When we have to make a presentation on some issue, perhaps responding to requests from National Science Board members, and do so by 3:00 tomorrow, we pick up the phone and call experts and seek their advice." Althaus commented on the creativity that has developed through "phonework", as he and Moen help prospective PIs refine ideas for proposals, look into funding for research abroad, or suggest alternative sources for funding.

Program Officers must be champions for social science. "The continual frustration and yet the challenge of our job is to

encourage our compatriots here [at NSF] to conceptualize what social science can contribute to our knowledge of problems like national competitiveness or global change," says Althaus.

The Sociological Community

After hearing the term "sociological community" throughout the interview, I asked them about how they embodied that idea. Who speaks for the community and indeed is there one? "This is a job that makes you curious about the nature of the leadership of the sociological community," says Althaus. Is there any consensus about the funding priorities? They pointed out that the physical scientists always speak about the "astronomy" or "physics community" and it seems to mean something.

One of the most satisfying aspects of their job is the opportunity to represent sociology to NSF and NSF to sociology. They noted the significance of the National Academy of Sciences report on sociology as the most important recent act of leadership, despite some controversy in its development. "If sociology could have more consensus, it would help us in our work." Where do they turn for leadership from the elusive "sociology community." Moen mentioned their reliance on the review panel, the ASA, and the oversight panel [evaluating the Sociology Program]. And Moen noted the role of the Sociology Program staff as advocates for sociology, who monitor what is coming over the transom.

The Sociology Program staff is eager to help colleagues with their ideas at the beginning stage. "People should see us as ready and willing to be helpful," says Moen. "Part of the job that we like is helping the community get its ideas translated into proposals." She notes that before coming to NSF she never would have thought of picking up the phone and asking for advice, but now she encourages colleagues to do that."

Without a doubt the physical building of NSF exudes a feeling of bureaucracy. "We teach about bureaucracy, but here we are living in it," says Althaus. He relates a story of a conversation that concluded with a colleague commenting that he didn't sound like a bureaucrat. Althaus says he thinks of himself as a "visiting scientist" not a bureaucrat. The system of rotation has meant that we can represent our community, and not fall victim to "goal displacement." At the same time, working here has given them both a chance to meet career government professionals, and they commented extensively on their esteem for these colleagues.

The two person Sociology Program team is plucky, competent, and eager to promote sociological work. For more information, contact: Phyllis Moen or Robert Althaus, Sociology Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7802; BITNET: PMOEN@NSF.GOV or RALTHAUS@NSF.GOV. □

Section Needs Teaching Ideas

The Section on Sociology of Education is working on a revision of a set of curriculum materials for teaching sociology of education courses. If you have been teaching in this area, please share your syllabus, class assignments, software and film reviews, and other instructional materials. Send items to: Jeanne Ballantine, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435 □

Open Forum

A Call to Read the Original Sorokin and Sumner

It is good to know that "Sorokin Lives" and that his centennial is being celebrated this year. Barry V. Johnston's article in *Footnotes* (January 1989) will stimulate sociologists, I hope, to read Sorokin's own creative works and not just what others have said about him. I trust also that the 150th anniversary of W.G. Sumner next year will also be enthusiastically honored.

The ways in which such creative social scientists as Sorokin and Sumner tend to be canonized and their work relationalized and otherwise inaccurately used after their deaths is a disturbing phenomenon. But it is still difficult to gainsay such a statement as that by Sorokin in his *Fads and Foibles in Modern Sociology and Related Sciences*: "Amnesia and false pretensions at originality, poor logic and vagueness of ideas, together with a desire to cover these defects by 'impressive verbal raiment,' are responsible for numerous 'speech disorders' among many modern sociologists and psychosocial scholars." He spells out in detail implications of this that are as applicable today as they were more than three decades ago.

I am happy to remember and benefit from the great contributions of Sorokin and Sumner. We need to try to understand them as they were and in their social contexts. Too often their successors find it expedient to portray them otherwise. For example, how many sociologists who look upon Sumner as an apologist for plutocracy and social Darwinism are acquainted with this inciteful prediction he made in 1898?

"The great foe of democracy now and in the near future is plutocracy. Every year that passes brings out this antagonism more distinctly. It is to be the social war of the twentieth century. In that war militarism, expansion and imperialism will all favor plutocracy. In the first place, war and expansion will favor jobbery, both in the dependencies and at home. In the second place, they will take away the attention of the people from what the plutocrats are doing. In the third place, they will cause large expenditures of the people's money, the return for which will not go into the treasury, but into the hands of a few schemers. In the fourth place, they will call for a large public debt and taxes, and these things especially tend to make men unequal, because any social burdens bear more heavily on the weak than on the strong, and so make the weak weaker and the strong stronger."

Alfred McClung Lee, Professor Emeritus, Brooklyn College (CLINY), and Visiting Scholar, Drew University

On the Confusion of Social Justice and Social Reality

I should like to respond to the Editor's call for comments upon James Coleman's acceptance speech for the Section on Education's award, reprinted in the January *Footnotes*, and hope these ideas may qualify as "thoughtful reflections."

Professor Coleman is to be complimented for bringing the matter to the attention of the general Association membership, and for his succinct statement of a problem which has (I hope) bemused many of us for some time. He

sums it up in a single sentence: "What is threatening to the discipline about such research that provokes these reactions?" The kind of research referred to, of course, is that upon topics tabooed by popular norms in the discipline. He suggests as examples his own work investigating the effects of bussing on white flight, the possibility of genetically-based differences between the races or sexes, or the merits of educational systems in political regimes offensive to American sociologists.

His question is an excellent one. Why, indeed, should people who style themselves "social scientists" object on principle to empirical research findings on questions about which they feel strongly? He asks for answers. I presume that the request is rhetorical, for the answer appears obvious: the objectors have made value commitments to specific postures on the basis of moral, political, ideological, or other grounds, and not on the basis of facts. And, collectively, we sociologists have permitted such commitments to be accepted as sociologically grounded, at minimum, if not as "scientific."

It is tempting to say that this distortion began in the 1960s, but that is not historically correct; it can be found in our history in the meliorative thrust before the First World War. The 1960s probably didn't help matters any, however, when too many of us accepted uncritically the slogan that "if you aren't part of the solution, you're part of the problem."

Certainly none of us should wish to deny anyone the right to hold political, moral, or other convictions about how things should be, or what is right and what is wrong. But we have fallen into the habit of confusing assertions about what should be (social justice) with assertions about what is (social reality). More important, we have fallen into the trap of blaming the messenger for the bad news when someone discovers a reality (or facts) that we find morally repugnant. It is particularly tragic when we accuse that researcher of supporting or encouraging matters of which we do not approve when she or he has merely reported them. That such judgments are unscientific, to say the least, appears self-evident. Come wanted a priesthood of sociologists, but most of us would eschew that role if the matter were put to us in that light, although we often appear to grasp it when cloaked in moral self-righteousness.

I think the current problem started with the "value-free" debate, and I wish many of us would read Weber's ideas on the matter more carefully. Few of us today, I suspect, would argue that we can be completely value-free in our work, or that any science is. Nevertheless, a useful degree of objectivity is possible as is demonstrated by the existence of scientific (and sociological) prediction. If there were genetically-based differences between the races or the sexes, for example, should we not, in the pursuit of social justice, wish to know that so we could deal with it rather than pretend it wasn't true and accept hypotheses that couldn't work because they were based on falsehood? To the degree that we wish to be social scientists, should we not wish to know correctly all we can about the world, insofar as it is knowable, even if imperfectly? And would not that enable us better to adjust our lives and social structures in the manners we may desire?

Reece McGee, Purdue University

The Possibility of a Rational Discourse in Sociology?

How refreshing to read in *Footnotes* Jim Coleman's acceptance speech on receiving the Sociology of Education Award. My professional experiences have closely paralleled his. Indeed, I have probably violated more ideological taboos in our profession than he has. To be sure, the geographical marginality and political dormancy of Seattle has spared me some of the flak Coleman received in Chicago, but my eccentricity to, and alienation from, the discipline is probably greater than his. Like Jim Coleman, I was the recipient of an ASA specialty award (the 1979 Spivak Award for Race Relations). In a subtle display of "repressive tolerance" (*Sensu* Marcuse), the text of the award stressed my earlier contributions (which by 1979 had become the orthodoxy), obliquely condemning my more recent wanderings from the straight and narrow path. Now, I am amused to see my early (1971) criticism of race-based affirmative action, forced busing, quotas, etc. . . . and my advocacy of class-based measures eloquently espoused by another prominent Chicago sociologist, William Wilson, and slowly becoming the new orthodoxy. After all, Wilson was recently elected to the ASA presidency for saying what twenty years ago earned me the epithet of "racist." With Coleman's award, too, the ASA was symbolically making amends for not recognizing that he had been correct ten or fifteen years too early.

The above remarks sound terribly self-serving and self-indulgent, and, of course, they are, but, then, so is nearly all human behavior. The point is that sociology is so immersed in ideological quagmires as to make the positivist pretense of so many of its practitioners a monumentally naive self-delusion. The intrusion of ideology on subject matter is not a sociological monopoly, but the problem is more acute in our field than in most, and perhaps more perversely so in that whirlpool of ideological passion and conceptual morass known as "race relations." I have long come to the conclusion that the convoluted socio-pathology of U.S. racism (both white and black) makes rational discourse in the field practically impossible. The very content of what one writes, for instance, is differently interpreted depending on the author's skin pigmentation.

Pierre L. van den Berghe, University of Washington

Overcoming Gender Bias

The recent letter by Richard A. Zeller (*Footnotes*, December 1988) concerning what he calls "gender bias paranoia" illustrates the naivete that persists concerning gender roles. Zeller concludes that "... the assignment is not biased against females, since the females did better than their male counterparts on it." We tend to agree with the anonymous reviewer that the assignment had a male bias due to the traditional gender role socialization concerning sports. We would submit that Zeller's data offer at least one other equally plausible interpretation: females were able to overcome the inherent sex bias in the assignment and still outscore males. As one of our colleagues frequently says, "To succeed in American society, a woman has to be twice as competent as a man." While not endorsing this statement,

we would suggest that in Zeller's assignment females had to overcome gender bias and apparently were able to do so.

Graves E. Enck and James D. Preston, Memphis State University

Investigating Equality of Opportunity in Ulster

The following is an account of my experience as a consultant to the Fair Employment Agency for Northern Ireland (FEA) who had the misfortune to produce results unpalatable to the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS). While the events recounted below owe their extreme nature and intensity to the politicized content which encompasses any research into equality of opportunity in the troubled province, the general issues raised, concerning the constraints that academics carrying out government-sponsored research the social policy implications find themselves subjected to, have ample parallels elsewhere and may be of interest to the readers of *Footnotes*. The FEA investigation, into the NICS itself, found regular, cumulative disparities in religious composition and promotion in favor of Protestants, particularly in higher ranks. Since the NICS has been under the direct control of the British government since the imposition of direct rule in 1972, these results were very embarrassing. Overruling the objections of its consultants and the External Assessor appointed from outside the province, the FEA reversed the majority of its findings and incorporated the unsubstantiated alternative work by the Civil Service into its report of the investigation.

The events surrounding the FEA investigation have not been without personal costs. Reading the FEA's recasting of its report effectively killed the possibility of further consultancy work. Much time and creative energy that could have been expended elsewhere has been devoted to attempting to counteract the very debatable "official" version of events. The Civil Service is a major source of research resources in Northern Ireland and the controversy around the investigation has placed a strain on my relationships with some parts of NICS and with colleagues. Under the Thatcher government, one's academic productivity is measured more by the ability to attract funding than by any other criterion. A particularly maddening part of the whole situation is the view that one's own conduct rather than the very questionable behavior of the FEA and NICS is seen as the source of the "trouble." Finally, it is an unfortunate fact of academic life in Northern Ireland that maintaining a neutral stance is next to impossible. Since my account of the Civil Service investigation is inevitably critical of the role of the British government, it has been picked up in Nationalist propaganda.

After a peak around the time of the report's publication, matters came to a head a second time some years later. Disturbed by the way in which the inaccurate published report was being used for propaganda purposes, I wrote a full account of the investigation. This was submitted to the *Journal of Social Policy* (Miller, unpublished) and was accepted for

Continued on next page

Open Forum, from page 6

publication after the standard peer review. I sent an advance copy of the article to the appropriate unit of the Civil Service, reasoning (naively) that their imaginings of its contents were probably worse than the reality. This was a mistake. A telephone call from the editor of *JSP* informed me that he had just received a letter from the Chairman of the FEA, threatening legal action if the article was published.

The Chairman has three objections to the article:

(1) That it was libelous. This I could answer; my account of the investigation was totally accurate and I had taken care that everything said could be backed up by written documentation.

(2) That I had misrepresented the position taken by the investigation's External Assessor. I then sent a copy of the article to the Assessor, and he accepted my account of events as a valid view and urged for publication.

(3) That I had "violated confidentiality" by revealing information from an investigation. In this the FEA Chairman was misreading the Fair Employment legislation which contains a provision that an individual's religion could not be revealed (for reasons of personal safety that are obvious in Northern Ireland). The Chairman apparently chose to take a rather broad interpretation of this provision to mean that any information associated could not be revealed. He also failed to mention to the *JSP* editor that FEA consultants had secured an agreement that we would have the right to publish.

The publishers (not the editorial board) of *JSP*, who had the final say, decreed that the article could not go forward under the threat of legal action. An elaborate game of "academic chicken" ensued in which the *JSP* editor asserted that the article would appear but offered to withhold publication until the FEA had had time to compose a reply which would appear alongside. The FEA Chairman, whose goal one can assume was to block the article rather than legitimate it, was not fooled by the bluff, continued to threaten a lawsuit, and the article has not yet appeared.

This cautionary tale has relevance beyond the borders of Northern Ireland. Academic consultants should note that when the results of their work are perceived as threatening by individuals or parties that are directly involved, the results take on a "political" meaning and that dry debates on statistical issues may in fact mask "hidden agendas" of policy advocacy. There is always the danger that the twentieth century "expert" will meet with the same fate as the Greek bearer of bad tidings several millennia ago. A hypothetically unbiased evaluation of equality of opportunity taking place in a highly conflictive and politicized content can fall prey to external influences even when it is carried out to a very high standard and protected by apparently strong safeguards.

This account also shows how easily an independent body, charged with what is essentially a moral responsibility, can squander that independence and lose sight of the need to maintain its impartiality at all costs. The policies of accommodation alleged since the founding of the FEA were confirmed during and following the conduct of their Civil Service investigation. The FEA has become an integral part of attempts to defuse exterior criticism of equality of opportunity policies in Northern Ireland, particularly

that emanating from the United States. My activities, by casting doubt on the credibility of these efforts, were a threat. I doubt that an article similar to that submitted to *JSP* using the same level of information but praising the FEA would have had any difficulties.

Finally, though it should not really make any difference, I am an American citizen and cannot in any way be described as an Irish nationalist.

References

Miller, R.L. (unpublished). "Evaluation Research in a Politicized Context: An Investigation of the North Ireland Civil Service by the Fair Employment Agency." Belfast: Department of Social Studies, Queen's University.

Robert L. Miller, *The Queen's University of Belfast*

Asking the Right Questions

I worry a bit that Pierre van den Berghe is "still at a loss to explain" some of the more "archaic" aspects of American life. And I wonder if this inability is due to his own brand of dogmatism. Some of the "American" sociology he deplores—most of which are, in fact, rooted in the European thought he so much admires—might offer some quite plausible explanations for the kinds of beliefs he finds so difficult to understand.

True, the United States does appear backward in many ways. Despite the enormous wealth of this nation, the results of the American educational system are disappointing compared to most other industrial societies. And, unlike most other industrial nations, and some industrializing ones, the United States still has no national health system, leaving millions without needed health care. Further, while millions of mothers of young children are in the labor force, provisions for child care are inadequate and poorly coordinated. These lags are worrisome, even untenable, to us as members of society, as are those van den Berghe lists.

As sociologists, however, using our sociological imaginations, shouldn't we be asking appropriate sociological questions rather than despairing of our ability to understand? These questions might include: What is it about our society that precludes the development of good schools and adequate health and childcare services? What kinds of values prevail that work against the rational thinking that van den Berghe—and the rest of us, perhaps—feels should conquer superstitions and outdated beliefs? What do people, *themselves*, perceive as reality and how are those perceptions formed and reinforced? And so on.

Few sociologists would deny that biology affects human behavior in many ways or that human beings have evolved biologically over the millennia. But political/cultural explanations are far more powerful tools than are biological ones for answering the questions above and for addressing differences in thinking and beliefs of peoples of different societies. Or does van den Berghe think Belgians and Britishers have evolved biologically differently from Americans?

Monica B. Morris

Complexity of an American's Experience in South Africa

As an American sociologist who spent one and one-half decades in South Africa, I feel compelled to comment on certain issues discussed in David Friedrichs' "Humanistic Sociology in South Africa" which appeared in the December 1988 issue of *Footnotes*. In 1974, at the invitation of Professor Henry Lever, I assumed a lectureship in the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. The vacancy occurred after Dr. F. Van Zyl Slabbert, the previous incumbent, took his elected seat in the South African Parliament.

While teaching in Johannesburg, I became very involved in examining the varieties of sociology taught at the ten universities in the country. The University of South Africa (UNISA), where Dr. Friedrichs spent three weeks is atypical of a South African university. On a number of occasions, at the invitation of various faculty members of UNISA, I visited that facility. At all times, my reception was cordial. However, UNISA is essentially a correspondence university—the majority of its 100,000 students never visiting the main "campus"—a monolithic structure overlooking the main highway between Johannesburg and Pretoria. The didactics occur through pamphlets mailed to all students weekly. These constitute the core of each course's syllabus. Postal assignments are graded and returned. UNISA's multi-racial label is merely a euphemism for the various "population groups" enrolled in this largest "distance-learning" university in the world. (Multi-racial 'proximal-learning' universities do not exist in South Africa!)

Additionally, even the academic elite of UNISA, especially its two token black faculty members, are subject to restrictive laws in South Africa, particularly to the terms of the Emergency Powers Act. Academic freedom in South Africa is not what most Americans would expect.

Understanding this milieu is important when commenting on Friedrichs' observation that there existed considerable evidence for the development of a humanistic sociology—including the Marxist element during his AD HOC discussions. These seminars, because of the design of UNISA, reached few students. South African legal precedent demonstrates that discussions of this nature can be regarded as tantamount to treason. Dr. Friedrichs' audience was restricted, since inclusion in the syllabus and subsequent distribution, via pamphlets, requires prior endorsement from the university senate. No university student in South Africa has free access to the writings of Marx, or any other author or subject deemed controversial by the government mandated Publications Control Board.

Finally, the history of South African sociology has been neglected in Friedrichs' report—for herein lies the key to understanding its variant within the context of South Africa. Briefly, the first professor of sociology in South Africa was Dr. Hendrik Vervoerd—who, in 1937, became the professor of Applied Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch. It was Dr. Vervoerd who would become the Prime Minister, designing and executing "apartheid" (even the term itself). His concept of Bantustans, or independent tribal homelands, is still being implemented. The expansion of sociology in the early days was encouraged via government funding in an attempt to solve the "poor white problem." For the full account of these mat-

ters, the reader is referred to the writings of Professors Henry Lever and Edward Higgins.

During Friedrichs' three week sojourn to South Africa, sponsored by UNISA, it would appear, from his report, that he saw what the university wanted him to see in spite of his insistence for no interference. Consequently, the conclusions about what he saw would appear to be ones satisfactory to his sponsors. In fact, given the above circumstances, Friedrichs' conclusions are valid. However, as an American sociologist who went on to complete medical training in South Africa after teaching there for three years, and remained a total of fourteen years, I would hesitate to draw any conclusions.

I would suggest that before Friedrichs reaches too many conclusions regarding humanistic sociology in South Africa, that he at least visit or perhaps spend equal time at all other departments of sociology there. The fact that all activities in the four English medium universities in the country are closely monitored by the Security Branch of the South African Police might be thought provoking. To my knowledge, no faculty member of UNISA (or Afrikaanse speaking universities) has ever been charged or banned by the government for "subversive" activity. This is certainly not the situation for sociologists in English speaking universities. Before he comments too broadly on humanistic sociology, I encourage Friedrichs to explore it in these more typical milieus.

While my goal, albeit in retrospect, was none other than to promote my own understanding of South African sociology, I do share Dr. Friedrichs' ultimate conclusion. Indiscriminate boycotts and sanctions against South Africa are frivolous, futile and seem to miss the point. Since Scranton and Philadelphia are so proximate, I look forward to sharing more of my experiences with Dr. Friedrichs.

Michael J. Pravetz, *Medical College of Pennsylvania (Department of Psychiatry)*

Response to Pravetz

Dr. Pravetz makes some very useful points, but I should point out that I say nothing in my essay which contradicts his basic assertions: i.e., I don't claim that UNISA is representative of South African institutions of higher learning; I certainly don't deny that South African academics labor under various types of constraints (which I became well aware of during my short stay in the country); and I don't take issue with the argument that sociology (and other disciplines) have often served as instruments for the promotion of state policy. It would have been exceedingly presumptuous of me to form any "conclusions" about humanist (or other) sociology in South Africa on the basis of my brief, limited visit—what I *did* say—and I stand by this point—is that there are South African academics (even in a predominantly Afrikaans-language institution such as UNISA) who are exploring and promoting humanist alternatives to traditional sociological perspectives, and who are committed to truly progressive change in South African society. And it seems to me that such initiatives should be encouraged.

Dr. Pravetz's characterization of the rather unique University of South Africa is essentially accurate. Although I saw large numbers of students (mainly black) on campus, I didn't have direct contact with them. But what I saw and was exposed to wasn't wholly controlled by the University. As I said in my essay, I will reserve an account of my other experiences and observations for another time and place.

David O. Friedrichs, *University of Scranton* □

AIDS, Gay Men, and Their (Invisible) Sociology

by Stephen O. Murray, *El Instituto Obregon*

As of July 1988, 70 percent of the cases identified with AIDS in the United States are gay men—with 10 percent of these also being IV drug users. If the mean incubation for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus is eight years, as the best data indicated, more than half of the cases infected before the first cluster of cases was recognized in 1981 have yet to sicken.

More American gay men have already died of AIDS than the total number of American combat casualties in Vietnam. The waste of lives of young men from my generation in a futile, undeclared war in Southeast Asia crystallized opposition to U.S. government policy. As the recent furor over one hawkish senator's draft avoidance shows, the polarization of this society about the Vietnam debacle continues.

In the seven years of AIDS and President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. government has again been indifferent to the deaths of my generation. In my community at least twenty men have died of AIDS for every one who died in combat in Vietnam. We have had to face the inexorable deterioration and grisly deaths of our agemates, not ten thousand miles away, but all around us. In the process, those of us who are sociologists as well as gay men may have lost some of the icy analytical distance expected in the ASA. Perhaps this is why, when there were finally AIDS sessions in the 1988 ASA annual meeting, there were no papers by an openly gay male sociologist (nor any by those from the also heavily-impacted black and Hispanic communities). Somehow it is more objective—not to mention easy—to survey captive college students than to examine the experiences of those who have AIDS or the processes of government conceptualizing, funding, and treatment of AIDS and of people with AIDS.

It is not pleasant to see people being written off as unsalvageable or not worth salvaging, as gay men have experienced in health education. It has been hard for us to accept that the American government judges it better to let young gay men die than to "sanction" mention of condoms or homosexuality in public schools and public health outreach materials. Without ever having done a survey on the subject, I thought that "junkies" were more despised than "fags" in this society. I have been surprised to discover how deep the fear and loathing of gay men really is in this sex-obsessed, sex-hating society. Perhaps a sociologist with the appropriate analytical detachment can analyze and even explain the historical and seemingly-ongoing covert acceptance of heroin-dealing by CIA-backed groups and the greater willingness to show needles. These days, the public transportation system where I live contains posters with illustrations of syringes being cleaned in bleach. This is in a city where two percent of the AIDS cases are IV-drug users. There has never been a picture of a condom—even in a package—displayed on the municipal transportation system of San Francisco, a city with as unpunished a reputation as is possible in the United States, and a city with a large and politically-active gay population.

To most sociologists the human costs of this are appalling, but there's nothing new for sociological theory. Stress as an explanation of differential morbidity and as something buffered by social support are already clichés in medical sociology.

The dynamics of moral entrepreneurship were outlined in the early 1960s; the social psychology of status insecurity and intolerance in the 1950s. Post-Kuhnian sociology of science has already demonstrated the effects of micro- and macro-politics on scientific research. The dispute over who discovered HIV was explained in advance by Merton's 1957 ASA presidential address. And so on . . .

The anger we feel at the bigotry of government science, the homophobic provision of health care, and the total irrationality of health-financing in this country are incompatible with a sociology which analyzes social construction, but never challenges those who are socially constructing a phenomenon. It seems likely to most sociologists that FDA tests are set up for drugs with new patents and the potential to provide profits, so that drugs already in the public domain do not receive clinical trials. But the logic of capitalism is not news. It seems likely that the unfettered proliferation of malpractice suits in this lawyer-ridden country inhibits doctors from trying potential palliatives, but even if this were demonstrated as a motive with sociology's special objectivity, questionnaire responses, what would this add to exchange theory? There were social scientists in the American concentration camps for Japanese-American during World War II, so descriptions of quarantines which may come are old hat. There are already studies of communities struck by natural and social disasters—and because of the stigma against studying gay men in the 1970s, there are not even good baseline data—even on sexual practices—to quantify social changes. So the devastation of homophobia and AIDS in the 1980s is unfortunate, but not interesting to most sociologists. More of them find the abstractions of Parsons or Cooley new and fascinating, if one can judge by the published literature in sociology.

There has been nothing on the meaning or consequences of AIDS on the life chances, or social networks, the lives, or the death of those afflicted with AIDS. Some interesting work on the effects on caregivers, the self-fulfilling epidemiological definition of AIDS, etc. has been done by sociologists. The small proportion of this work which has been published has not been published in sociology journals. The work done by gay male sociologists submitted to sociology journals has been rejected as too angry or as theoretically un-novel, too critical or lacking in hard data. To date, in the journals of this purportedly liberal profession during the AIDS epidemic, I have seen only two articles related to AIDS, neither of them with any data at all, let alone data about gay men who remain the most impacted category. One speculates about the effects of AIDS expenditures, including loss of productive years of labor, and proposes a think tank of qualified scientists. The other purports to critically review the sociological literature without even mentioning the work by sociologists on AIDS which has been published, and blames those infected with HIV for insufficiently valuing health and those dying for not coping well with the "subjective stress" of having AIDS!

To be objective, I am too weary of watching gay men be frozen out of the public discourse about AIDS, too tired of watching health-care and research entrepreneurs who are more opportunistic than they are competent sweep into an area now receiving funding *because*, in the early 1980s, the gay movement substituted pressing for increased expenditures for medical research for its political agenda. Clearly, the clamor we made in earlier

years of the epidemic was useful in an era of declining support for research funding, but no longer. There is even some funding available for behavioral research, including the behavior of most interest to sociologists: completing surveys in classrooms. Gay men have been written off—already "explained" by univariate epidemiology, unworthy of education, and uninteresting to sociology. At the recent ASA meeting I learned that gay-identified respondents are even excluded from surveys of college students. Like former President Reagan, when ASA has finally gotten around to mentioning AIDS, gay men remain ignored. Similarly, now that there is public funding available for the more humane, less costly alternatives to prolonged hospitalization which gay organizations pioneered (with strong support from lesbians), the money goes to entrepreneurial health care vendors already integrated into the public health trough. Now our usefulness is reduced to supplying raw data—mostly cultures and specimens for lab-testing.

I agree that I am too angry and revolted to analyze these phenomena as

instances of sociological laws—the power of the least interest, the Mathew effect, et al—which could predict such takeovers. I am too beaten down—by the illnesses of friends, the neglect of governments, and the rejection of critical work by my profession—to offer a positive program for AIDS research which will advance sociological theory. Nonetheless, in leaving the invisible sociology of AIDS, I will suggest that the medical sociology of the sick role and the triumphant high-tech healer is obsolete. At least within medical sociology, AIDS could provide an occasion to consider the general shift from successful treatment of acute, infectious diseases to the not very successful treatment of non-infectious, chronic illness. I can escape the grim specifics of AIDS long enough to find this interesting, but I keep coming back to the spectres of the many men of my generation who have died in vain in the government-fostered cataclysms of the Vietnam war and AIDS.

Contact Murray at *El Instituto Obregon*, 1369 De Haro, San Francisco, CA 94107-3239. Editor's note: One of the themes for the 1989 Annual Meeting is AIDS. □

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The following people have made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation, COSA, Minority Fellowship Program, Teaching Endowment Fund and other ASA activities. The Association expresses its gratitude for their support.

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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

International Sociological Association's 12th World Congress, History of Empirical Research Session, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid. Papers for this session will deal with aspects of the history of social investigation in sociology and related fields since 1800. Proposals should be sent to: Martin Bulmer, A 224, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, UK or Jennifer Platt, School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex, Arts D, Falmer, Brighton BN2 9QN, Sussex, UK, no later than June 15, 1989.

Society for the Social Studies of Science 14th Annual Meeting, November 15-18, 1989, Irvine, CA. The Program Committee welcomes proposals for papers from scholars interested in the full range of social studies of science and technology. Please send three copies of your paper or proposal (up to 900 words) to: Adele Clarke, Chair, 45 Program Committee, 136 Whitney Street,

San Francisco, CA 94131; (415) 821-4162. Deadline for receipt of all paper, session, and roundtable proposals is April 1, 1989.

Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction and ASA Section on Emotions, January 25-28, 1990, Dolphin Beach Resort, St. Petersburg, FL. "Sociology of Subjectivity: Emotion, Cognition, and Interaction." Please send ideas about session topics, formats, or possible presentations by May 1, 1989 to: Carolyn Ellis, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620 or Mike Flaherty, Department of Sociology, Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Sociological Practice Association Annual Meeting, June 21-25, 1989, Ann Arbor, MI. "Community in Transition." Features paper sessions, roundtables, workshops, and discussions. Special theme on community theory and the case study of Detroit. Additional sessions in cooperation with the Society for Applied Sociology. Contact: Robert Anderson, Community Development

Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Social Theory, Politics and the Arts 15th Annual Conference, October 6-8, 1989, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Co-sponsored by York University and the University of Ottawa. Paper topics may include: production of culture, public policy and the arts, cultural economics, art worlds, cultural consumption, philanthropy, government and the arts, culture and critical theory, arts administration, and education and the arts. Submission deadline: May 1, 1989. Send five copies of paper abstract or panel proposals to: Joseph G. Green, Director, Program in Arts and Media Administration, Faculty Administrative Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, North York (Toronto), Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3; (416) 736-5082.

PUBLICATIONS

Communication Research is soliciting papers for a special issue to be published in December 1990, dedicated to "Micro-Macro Issues in Communication." Manuscripts (five copies) should be submitted by September 1, 1989. Submissions should follow APA style. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 pages of text, excluding tables, figures, and references. Submit manuscripts to: Vincent Price, Department of Communication, 2020 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 764-0420.

Foundations, an International Journal for the Philosophical Foundations of Social Knowledge and Social Practice. Editor Joseph B. Gittler invites manuscripts for the semiannual journal's first issue to appear in February 1990. For further information and "Guidelines to Authors" please contact: Joseph B. Gittler, Editor, *Foundations*, Robinson Hall, Room 3603, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 273-3284.

Journal of Aging and Health, published by Sage Publications, is soliciting manuscripts. First issue is February 1989. Submissions to: Kyriakos S. Markides, Editor, *Journal of Aging and Health*, Department of Preventive Medicine & Community Health, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX 77550.

The Journal of Hazardous Materials is publishing a special issue on "The Social Aspects of Preparing For and Responding to Hazardous Material Disasters." Appropriate would be reports from social or behavioral science studies on disasters or major emergencies involving chemical, nuclear, genetic engineering, or any other technologically produced hazardous substance. All manuscripts (up to 30-35 double spaced pages) should be sent to the special issue editor: E.L. Quarantelli, Disaster Research Center, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. All manuscripts should arrive by September 30, 1990, with issue scheduled for publication in 1991.

The Journal of Political and Military Sociology invites scholarly papers dealing with political and military issues both at the national and international levels. The editor of the *JPMSS* will consider empirical, theoretical, and policy oriented papers. Please submit four copies (along with \$10 processing fee) to guest editor: Edward Kick, Department of Sociology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Qualitative Sociology announces a special double issue on the use of computers in qualitative research under the guest editorship of Renata Tesch. *Qualitative Sociology* is particularly interested in publishing reports of particular research projects that have relied on computer-assisted analysis of qualitative materials. Please send proposals for articles to: Renata Tesch, Qualitative Research Management, 73425 Hill-top Road, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240. Final manuscripts will be due

September 1, 1989, and should not exceed 25 double spaced pages.

Rationality & Society is a new international journal which focuses on the growing contributions of rational-action based theory to sociological analyses. Authors are encouraged to submit original papers dealing in social theory and social research based on the rational-action paradigm, as well as work challenging this approach. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches, both theoretical and empirical work are welcome. The first issue will appear in July 1989. Send four copies of the manuscript (ASA style) with a short abstract to: James S. Coleman, Editor, *Rationality & Society*, The University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (312) 702-8696.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, Volume 9, seeks contributions on any area related to medical sociology. Longer papers (30-60 pages) are particularly welcome. Use ASA style. Deadline: September 1, 1989. Send to: Dorothy C. Wertz, School of Public Health, Boston University, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, MA 02118.

Sociological Perspectives has changed editorial offices from Arizona State University to Reed College. Manuscripts submitted for publication, comments, and other correspondence intended for the editor may be mailed to: John C. Pock, Editor, *Sociological Perspectives*, Department of Sociology, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202-8199, or sent electronically to: perspect@reed.bitnet.

Studies in Communications invites submissions for Volume V on "War and Peace." Manuscripts should focus on the role or influence of the mass media and popular culture in creating war texts and peace discourse. Average length, 10,000-15,000 words. Papers should be sent to: Thelma McCormack, Department of Sociology, York University, 4700 Keele Street, North York, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3. Inquiries may be sent to the same address or (416) 486-74330. Deadline: December 1989.

Teaching Sociology seeks papers for a special issue on "Teaching Medical Sociology." Barbara Altman will serve as co-editor. Send five copies of the manuscript and a \$15 processing fee made out to the American Sociological Association to: Barbara Altman, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 or Theodore Wagenaar, *Teaching Sociology*, Department of Sociology, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056. Deadline for receipt of manuscripts is May 15, 1989. Shorter notes on teaching and book film reviews are also welcome.

Meetings

March 30-April 1. Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD. Contact: PAA, 1429 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3402; (703) 684-1221.

April 18-22. Seventh International Conference on Humor, Brigham Young University—Hawaii, Laie, HI. Contact: Margaret P. Baker or Jesse S. Crisler, CLA Division, BYU—Hawaii, Laie, HI 96762.

April 20-23. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Group for Research into the Institutionalization and Professionalization of Literary Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Leslie Denny, Department of Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 220 Nole Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 625-0727.

April 27-29. University of Minnesota, Center for Austrian Studies 11th Annual Symposium, University of Minnesota. Theme: "Austria in the Age of the French Revo-

lution." Contact: Claire Walter-Marchetti, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 338 Nole Center, 215 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0139; (612) 625-6616.

April 28-30. Thirteenth Annual Meetings of the Political Economy of the World-System Section of the ASA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Theme: "Semi-peripheral States in the World-Economy." Contact: William G. Martin, PEWS XIII Coordinator, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-8052.

June 21-23. Research For Healthy Cities International Conference, The Hague/The Netherlands. Contact: Leiden Congress Bureau, PO Box 16065, 2301 GB Leiden, The Netherlands; (071) 275299.

August 5-8. Rural Sociological Society, Hilton and Crown Plaza Hotels, Seattle, WA. Theme: "Rural People in a Global Economy." Contact: Wava G. Haney, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Richland, Richland Center, WI 53581.

August 6-8. Society for the Study of Social Problems 39th Annual Meeting, Claremont Resort Hotel, Berkeley, CA. Theme: "Social Problems as Social Movements: Defining and Mobilizing Reform." Contact: Elinore Lurie, Executive Office, SSSP, N-631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612; (415) 476-8030.

August 7-9. Association for the Sociology of Religion, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Religion, Social Problems, and Religion as a Social Problem." Contact: Roger Finke, ASR Program Chair, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626.

August 17-21. Fourth International Conference on Thinking, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Theme: "Thinking, Education, and Social Development." Contact: Maria de Lourdes Santiago, Office of the Dean for Academic Affairs, Rio Piedras Campus, UPR, PO Box 23344, University Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931-3344; (809) 764-0000, ext. 3617 or 2304.

Funding

The Carolina Consortium on Human Development postdoctoral fellowships provide advanced interdisciplinary training that focuses on the longitudinal study of persons and families in changing contexts. Members of the Consortium faculty have primary appointments in 10 different departments or schools of three universities. Successful candidates must have received a Ph.D. MD or EdD degree and demonstrate a commitment to interdisciplinary longitudinal study. Applications should include a letter stating the candidate's proposed research, curriculum vitae, examples of research and/or publications, and three letters of recommendation. All materials should be received by April 15, 1989. Submit applications to: The Carolina Consortium on Human Development, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina, CB#8180, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-8180; (919) 966-1987.

Center for the Study of Philanthropy Research Awards Program grants up to \$1,500 to scholars engaged in research on such issues as individual, corporate, and foundation giving; voluntarism; and social reform by nongovernmental organizations outside the U.S. Dissertation-level graduate students and postdoctoral scholars from any discipline are eligible to apply. The size of individual awards will depend on the scope of the project and the candidate's travel and research needs. Proposals must be

Continued on next page

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Jon Van Til, Editor-in-Chief NONPROFIT AND VOLUNTARY SECTOR QUARTERLY

Formerly the *Journal of
Voluntary Action Research*

THE NONPROFIT FIELD

Nonprofit organizations have emerged as a distinct and powerful sector of influence in American society: they own 10 percent of the nation's property, employ more civilians than the federal and state governments combined, and have a larger budget than all but seven nations in the world. And increasingly, it is clear that all nonprofit organizations—ranging in size from small local associations to the Ford Foundation and serving such diverse causes as social service, education, religion, and the arts—share common needs and concerns not addressed by traditional theories of organization and management.

THE QUARTERLY

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (formerly the *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*) is the only scholarly journal dedicated to exploring the unique dynamics, needs, and concerns of today's nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The *Quarterly* is peer-reviewed and draws together work being done in many disciplines—sociology, psychology, public administration, and management, among others—to present subscribers with a single, authoritative source for the latest information in this important field.

Jon Van Til, editor-in-chief, is associate professor in the departments of urban studies and public policy, Camden College, Rutgers University. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* is sponsored by the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars, an interdisciplinary organization interested in research, scholarship, and programs related to nonprofit organizations.

FORTHCOMING TOPICS

In future issues, the *Quarterly* will address a range of topics, such as: national trends in volunteering • voluntarism in complex organizations • the culture of philanthropy • the influence of demographic trends and public policy on citizen participation • the interrelationship among nonprofit, for-profit, and government organizations • and many more.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly costs \$45.00 for individuals and \$72.00 for institutions, agencies, and libraries. To order, phone (415) 433-1767 or write to the address below.

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Call for Papers, *continued*

postmarked no later than March 31, 1989. Contact: Center for the Study of Philanthropy, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, Room 1512, New York, NY 10036-8099.

Columbia University Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program announces openings for postdoctoral fellows beginning September 1, 1989. The program provides psychiatrists, social scientists, and epidemiologists with research skills in psychiatric epidemiology. Training involves course work in substantive issues, research methodology, and ongoing participation in an affiliated research unit. Annual stipends from \$17,000 to \$31,500 depending on experience. Contact: Training Coordinator, Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program, 100 Haven Avenue, Tower 3-20E, New York, NY 10032.

Columbia University's Biostatistics Training Fellowships are available in the Mental Health Statistics Training Program. Successful applicants will have demonstrated interest in mental health research and quantitative methods. Postdoctoral positions in this structured program are for two years with stipends ranging from \$16,000 to \$30,000 per year. Fellows may start in the summer or fall, 1989. Write to: P. E. Shrout, Division of Biostatistics, Columbia University School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032-3799. Application deadline is April 15, 1989.

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, an independent research fund affiliated with the National Institute for Dispute Resolution, has announced a request for proposals for studies in dispute resolution. The Fund will make awards totaling approximately \$750,000-\$800,000 each year. The next deadlines for submission of concept papers are March 15, 1989 and September 15, 1989. For a copy of the program announcement and the request for proposal or for more information write to: The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901 L Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-4637.

Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. Recent interest in processes of global environmental change has led biological and geoscientists to undertake major new research efforts in the United States and elsewhere. These inquiries into natural processes of change must be complemented by social science investigations to understand how human activity affects and is affected by global environmental change. To encourage research in this broad area, the Division of Social and Economic Science at the National Science Foundation welcomes proposals for research on the human dimensions of global environmental change. These dimensions include but are not limited to such broad topics as the social, economic, demographic, governmental, and institutional components of global change. Studies of human influences on the environment and institutional responses to global changes are appropriate for this initiative, but proposals must emphasize fundamental research into processes of change over time or space. Proposals responding to this special initiative should be submitted to the most relevant program in the Division in accordance with the guidelines in *Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering* (NSF 83-57, rev. 11/87; "Cover Sheet for Proposals," rev. 10/88). A multidisciplinary advisory panel will be convened to participate in the review of proposals submitted for this initiative. Proposals for this initiative should be received at NSF no later than March 15, 1989. Funding decisions will be announced in time for research pro-

jects to begin by August 15, 1989. For more information, Contact: Phyllis Moen, (202) 357-7802.

The Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Department of Mental Hygiene invites applications for Masters and Doctoral degrees. Postdoctoral certificates are offered. Financial support, including tuition, fees, and stipend, is available for well qualified applicants. Areas of research and teaching: Nature and measurement of psychopathology in populations; Epidemiology of mental health and mental disorders; Epidemiology of alcohol and drug abuse; Hereditary aspects of major mental disorders; Organization, economics, financing, and evaluation of mental health services; Lifespan developmental orientation to mental health and disorder; Identification of environmental and other risk factors for mental disorders. For more information contact: Sheppard G. Kellam, Chairman, Department of Mental Hygiene, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205.

University of Michigan, Doctoral Program in Social Work and Social Science announces the availability of four one-year postdoctoral fellowships in social research training on applied issues of aging. The 12-month stipend ranges from \$15,996 to \$30,000, depending on years of postdoctoral experience. Direct inquiries to: Sheila Feld, Head, Doctoral Program in Social Work and Social Science, The University of Michigan, 1065 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Application deadline is April 1, 1989, for appointments beginning August 1 or September 1, 1989.

Princeton University. In the academic year 1990-91, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will be "Imperialism, Colonialism and the Colonial Aftermath." Applications are invited for fellowships or proposals for papers on any aspect of the theme of imperialism, colonialism and the colonial aftermath. Inquiries and requests for fellowship application forms should be addressed to: Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton, University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1990-91 is December 1, 1989.

Competitions

The Association for Humanist Sociology has established an annual award for the book that best exemplifies and promotes humanist sociology. The award will be presented at the AHS Annual Meeting. The book should reflect the humanist tradition in sociology and the tradition of commitment to emerging theory and praxis in studying the problems of the human condition and attempts to solve such problems. Nomination deadline: August 15, 1989. For additional information, contact the committee chair: Bill D. Horton, Behavioral Sciences Division, Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH 03461.

The Medical Sociology Section of the ASA announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in Medical Sociology as summarized in article form. To be eligible to compete, submitters must be members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the PhD degree in the two years preceding August 31, 1989. Three copies of a paper based on the dissertation should be submitted before June 1, 1989 to: Michael L. Radelet, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Section on Sex and Gender of the ASA announces its third 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 toward 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 deadline for submission of papers is May 1, 1989. For more information contact: Rachel Kahn-Hut, Dissertation Paper Award Committee, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132.

People

Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware, participated in a session on popular culture while in Austin, TX recently as a member of the ASA's Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program.

Therese L. Baker, DePaul University, has joined the central administration at Stanford University as Assistant to the Vice President.

Russell R. Dynes is working as a Fulbright consultant at the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center in Bangkok, Thailand.

Rosa Merello is now a Senior Clinical Researcher at Children's Hospital in Washington, DC.

Poopak Ta'ati has joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Moorhead State University as an Assistant Professor of Sociology.

Russell Thornton has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.

Robert P. Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, is devoting his

1988-89 sabbatical to the Wyoming Valley (PA) Oral History Project.

Andrea S. Walsh is currently a Fellow at the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College.

Mass Media

Frank D. Bean, University of Texas and the Urban Institute, was interviewed on *Cable News Network*, on November 6 concerning the effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Vaneeta D'Andrea, Guilford College, was featured in a recent *Greensboro News & Record* article about her political sociology class studying the influence of the media on politics.

Sondra Farganis, New School for Social Research, had her article on "Lip Service: The Evolution of Pouting, Pursing, and Painting Lips Red," published in the November 1988 issue of *Health*.

Al Gedicks authored an editorial against the construction of a controversial mine on Wisconsin's Flambeau River which appeared in the January 13-19 issue of *Isthmus*, a Madison, WI, weekly.

Todd Gitlin and **Neil J. Smelser**, University of California-Berkeley; **Richard Flacks**, University of California-Santa Barbara; and **Jack Whalen**, University of Oregon, were all cited in a recent article in the Education section of the *New York Times*, about the legacy of the 1960s.

Barry Glassner, University of Connecticut, appeared on National Public Radio's *All Things Considered*, on January 1 and was interviewed in *The Chicago Tribune Sunday Magazine*, on his work on the fitness movements and problems of public health.

Steven J. Gold, Whittier College, was featured in the January 1 *Los Angeles Times* about his congressional report "The Employment Potential of Refugee Entrepreneurship: Soviet Jews and Vietnamese in California."

Cecil Greek, Central State University, was interviewed by TV 9 in Oklahoma City, OK on January 21, concerning the film, "Talk Radio."

Dean R. Hoge, Catholic University, was cited in a recent *New York Times* article about a report by Roman Catholic Bishops on the dwindling numbers of priests.

John Kovach, Neumann College, was cited in an article in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 11, which featured the fifth anniversary of the Philadelphia Marxist School which he co-founded.

Bernhardt Lieberman, University of Pittsburgh, was featured in a December 29 *Pittsburgh Press* article about his book, *Hitler's Secret Diaries*.

Elmer Martin, Morgan State University, was featured in a recent *New York Times* article about his wax museum dedicated to black historical figures.

Mildred Daley Pagelow, California State University, Fullerton, was interviewed on a fund-raising program, "No Home for the Holidays," on KTTV, Channel 11 in Los Angeles on December 23.

Nestor Rodriguez, University of Houston, was cited in the *New York Times* on January 29 in an article on recent Hispanic immigrants, their changing demographic structure, and the policy implications of these changes. Rodriguez is a former MFP Fellow.

H. Laurence Ross was cited in a November 9 article in *South Africa's Fair Lady*, and the December 29 *New York Times* in articles on drunk driving in society.

Continued on next page

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Mass Media, continued

Howard G. Schneiderman, Lafayette College, was cited by the *Atlanta Constitution* in a December 9 article about President Bush's cabinet choices and was interviewed by *Newsday* and *The New Republic* for articles about Bush. He was also interviewed by the Austrian news-magazine, *Der Standard*, about his research on the relationship of social class origins to presidential performance.

Greg Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was cited in the January 13 and January 23 editions of *The Milwaukee Journal* about his study of the distribution of mortgages between blacks and whites and the nation's housing crisis.

Hannah Wartenberg, University of Miami, appeared in an *ABC Evening News* "Eye Witness Extra" segment, entitled "Focus on Family" on November 22 and 25.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, had her program "Forgotten Pioneers in a Southern Community: Afro-American Physicians in Lexington from 1890 to 1950," aired on *Kentucky Educational Television* February 16.

Awards

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, is the 1988 recipient of the Ernest W. Burgess Award in recognition of her continuous and meritorious contributions to theory and research in the family field of sociology.

Alan Booth, University of Nebraska, is the new president-elect of the Midwest Sociological Society.

Harvey M. Choldin, University of Chicago, has been named Population Reference Bureau's Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 1989-90 academic year.

Edward L. Fink, University of Maryland, has been named one of the campus' Distinguished Scholar-Teachers for the 1988-89 academic year.

Teresa D. Marciano, Fairleigh Dickinson University, has been awarded a Fellowship in The New Jersey Program on the Academic Profession.

Keith Moore, Oklahoma State University, has been selected to receive a fellowship from the 1989 National Leadership Development Program of the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy at Resources for the Future, Washington, DC.

Charles Ragin, Northwestern University, recently won the Stein Rokkan

Prize of the International Social Science Council (UNESCO, Paris) for his book on comparative methodology.

Joy B. Reeves, Stephen F. Austin State University, has received a Fulbright Award to study in Yugoslavia.

Ruth Hill Useem, Michigan State University, was honored by Global Nomads International at their first annual conference. This new organization established the Ruth Hill Useem Award for her pioneering research, inspirational educational mentorship and exemplary commitment to the understanding of Third Culture Kids. The award is to be presented to a working scholar, programmatic administrator or cross-cultural practitioner at their organization's annual conference.

Andrea S. Walsh, Clark University, was named one of nine outstanding academic advisors in the 1988 National Recognition Program for Academic Advisors.

New Books

Nancy Adler, McGill University and **Dafna N. Izraeli**, Bar Ilan University, *Women in Management Worldwide* (M.E. Sharpe, 1988).

Arlene Baxter, *Techniques for Dealing with Family Violence* (Charles C. Thomas, 1987).

Phil Brown, Brown University, ed. *Perspectives in Medical Sociology* (Wadsworth, 1989).

Diana K. Harris, University of Tennessee, *Dictionary of Gerontology* (Greenwood Press, 1988).

Guenther Lueschen and **William Cockerham**, University of Illinois, and **Gerhard Kunz**, University of Cologne, *Health and Illness in America and Germany* (Munich, Oldenbourg Publishers, 1989).

Clinton R. Sanders, University of Connecticut, *Customizing the Body: The Art and Culture of Tattooing* (Temple University Press, 1989).

Edward J. Walsh, Pennsylvania State University, *Democracy in the Shadows: Citizen Mobilization in the Wake of the Accident at Three Mile Island* (Greenwood Press, 1988).

New Publications

The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry announces the availability of its *Guidelines for the Clinical Evaluation of Child and Adolescent Sexual Abuse*. Copies are available for \$5.00

each from: Sharon D. Butler, Committee Coordinator, AACAP, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016.

GSSNews, the annual newsletter of the General Social Survey is available without charge. Contact: Tom W. Smith, GSS, NORC, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Journal of Aging and Health is a new journal in the area of gerontological health. The first issue of the quarterly journal is scheduled for February 1989. The one-year special introductory rate is \$28.80; a three-year charter subscription is \$76.80. Order by March 31 to receive the special rates. Contact: Sage Publications, Inc. P.O. Box 5084, Newbury Park, CA 91359; (805) 499-0721.

Journal of Applied Social Sciences announces a special issue on "Aging and Family Caregivers," published in fall 1988. Guest editors for the special issue were David E. Biegel and Arthur Blum, Case Western Reserve University. Copies are available for \$9 each from: *Journal of Applied Social Sciences*, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 2035 Abington Road, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 368-2136. Subscriptions are available for \$18 (all checks should be payable to CWRU).

Journal of Gay and Lesbian Psychotherapy is a new journal providing a practical multidisciplinary professional forum for the exposition and discussion of issues relating to the use of psychotherapy for gay, lesbian and bisexual clients. The first issue appeared in spring 1988. Subscriptions are available for \$24 to individuals, \$30 to institutions, and \$36 to libraries (postage additional). For more information, contact: Haworth Press, Inc., 12 West 32nd Street, New York, NY 10001.

Title IX: A Practical Guide to Achieving Sex Equity in Education is available for \$3 per copy from: National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20036.

Contact

Rosa Merello, Children's Hospital (Washington, DC), is compiling research on child abuse. She asks that sociologists working in this area get in touch with her about their work. Contact: Rosa Merello, Senior Clinical Researcher, Children's Hospital, Suite 2200, Division of Child Protection, National Medical Center, 11 Michigan Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20010.

A Call for Information on America's Housing Crisis. As a result of discussions at one of the sessions at the New

Orleans meeting, Billy Horton and Chet Ballard are collecting information on the housing crisis facing our nation. The goal is to do two things: (1) put together a booklet/monograph on the housing crisis for public distribution, possibly under the auspices of AHS; (2) organize a session on housing issues at the Annual Meeting in Washington next fall. We are interested in the following types of information: local, state, regional, and national data; newspaper and other periodical articles; stories and other anecdotal information; programs that have been undertaken; citizens' groups working on housing issues, etc. If you have any of the above information to contribute, sources to suggest, or session participation ideas, please send them to: Billy Horton, Division of Social Sciences, Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH 03461; (603) 899-5111, ext. 444 or Chet Ballard, Department of Sociology, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, GA 31698; (912) 333-5484.

Summer Programs

The Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, will hold its 42nd annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques at ISR during the summer of 1989. Two four-week sessions, beginning June 26 and ending August 18, will be offered. The program emphasis is on the sample survey as a basic measuring instrument for the social sciences. For a detailed brochure contact: Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, The Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; (313) 764-6593.

Other Organizations

Washington State Sociological Association held its 11th annual meeting in Seattle on October 6. William D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer, called for a serious look at graduate education in the discipline. The meetings continued with a day of paper sessions, open forums and the installation of newly elected officers.

Obituaries

Jess M. Carrillo (1944-1988)

I report with immense sadness that Jess M. Carrillo died in San Francisco last March following a long and brutal illness. Jess, an Army veteran, had majored in sociology and in Spanish at the University of California-Riverside. Upon completion of his undergraduate work, he matriculated in the Graduate School of Education at University of California-Los Angeles, where he earned an MA. At this juncture he realized that his work would better be done in sociology, and he thereupon transferred to University of California-Los Angeles's Department of Sociology. He received his PhD in sociology in 1978.

To describe his academic course is scarcely to capture fully the nature of the man and his considerable influence upon other Mexican Americans. The political man had already emerged at Riverside in the late sixties. He was a leading force in and the founder of the McCha chapter there. Given confrontational times, Carrillo never stayed in the shadows, even though it meant taking stands in mean situations with

both University authorities and with their civil counterparts.

Upon settling in Los Angeles, Jess of course continued to take part in activities that might lead to the pursuit of social, economic, and political justice for the Mexican American people. But he will be remembered by his sociological colleagues for yet another feat to the benefit of the Chicano. Jess was instrumental in persuading a number of men and women with Mexican roots to undertake graduate studies at UCLA in sociology—at first a novel idea to most of them. UCLA's Department of Sociology then found itself a haven for over a dozen Chicanos and Chicanas, the preponderance of whom eventually earned the PhD.

It was not only in recruitment in the early 1970s that Jess Carrillo affected his comrades. He was ostensibly the leader of this faction, even the elected leader. Since it was clear that the Chicanos doing graduate work in sociology would not be well understood individually or collectively by faculty and by other students, they formed an association to further their aims, to promote solidarity, and to provide mutual aid. The Chicano Caucus functioned for some years (until there were virtually no more Chicanos on the premises) to enable its members to attain success with assured social support.

Carrillo was one of the first ASA Minority Fellows, a status he held for three years. He was likewise active in the ASA as a leading force in La Junta de Sociologos Chicanos. Whether in Los Angeles or elsewhere, Jess was a man who commanded respect and love. He was ever brave and ever Biblical in his conviction that justice for the oppressed could be achieved—although probably not in his lifetime. His great humor, his exceeding energy, and his compassion were qualities that engaged others, mobilized them, and instigated them to achieve some goals not thought possible.

Jess had a great interest in other cultures. And this led him to form ties within other ethnic groups, particularly among Jews. He passed a summer at the Brandeis-Bardin Institute as the only Gentile, and subsequently became an intimate friend of Dr. Shlomo Bardin—who inevitably had advice to offer him about the Mexican American situation. Jess became a close reader of the works of Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis, of the nonscientific writings of Dr. Albert Einstein and of others with whom he shared like values but who had for 30-odd years remained unknown to him. Withal Cervantes had the strongest influence on him.

Upon receiving the doctorate, Jess took a position at the Far West Laboratory in San Francisco. More importantly, he continued teaching (as he had done in Los Angeles at California State-Los Angeles), at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco State University, and at the San Francisco Community College. And he took individual students of Spanish as well, the more special tongue to him.

Over six to eight years, Jess was at work on a collection of essays and articles by a dozen Chicano and Chicana scholars dealing with the current status and future prospects of their people. It is next for his comrades to complete his labors in tribute to Jess and with the hope that the publication will in some way help attain a portion of that social justice which he sought and which surely derives from the heart of the Bible.

Gene N. Levine, University of California-Los Angeles

Anne E. Davis (1932-1988)

Anne E. Davis suffered a heart attack while conducting a final examination

Continued on next page

Event History Analysis

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Paul D. Allison, Prof. of Sociology at the U. of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Event History Analysis* (1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," SM1982.

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Obituaries, continued

for one of her classes Tuesday, December 13, 1988, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. She died shortly afterward in McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital, Oxford.

Davis had recently been elected president-elect of the Association for Humanist Sociology and was developing plans for its 15th annual convention to be held in Cincinnati in October, 1990. Her many friends in that organization value all she did to help create it ever since its first convention in 1976 in Oxford. When the group forming the AHS accepted an invitation from Charles P.C. Flynn to hold its first gathering at Miami University, he obtained her aid in making that effort a success.

Davis began her sociological studies at Ohio State University where she received her BA in 1954. She then had a series of experiences that finally led her to become a professional sociologist with a wealth of practical background. In 1954-1957, she represented the Washington National Insurance Company in a five-state area in teacher group insurance sales of hospitalization and income protection coverage to school systems. In 1958-1960, she did social work for the Jefferson County Juvenile Court and Child Guidance Clinic in Louisville, Kentucky, and at the same time completed the requirements for an MSSW in 1960 at the University of Louisville. This led her to become in 1960-1962 a community organization worker for the Kentucky Central State Mental Hospital in Louisville. In 1961, the Kentucky Department of Mental Health published her monograph, *Outside the Walls of the Hospital*.

In 1962-1964, Davis did research under the National Institute of Mental Health grant to the Ohio State Psychiatric Institute. While she was a consultant to the Family and Children's Agency in Los Angeles in 1964-1966, she started her work toward the PhD in sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles. She joined the Miami faculty in 1968 and completed her work for the PhD at Ohio State in 1971. As a result of her studies of the prevention of hospitalization in schizophrenia, she co-authored with Simon Dinitz and Benjamin Pasamanick *The New Custodial Community* (Ohio State University Press, 1974).

Davis wrote a number of scholarly articles on the impact of the physical environment on social conditions, and she was collecting information for a book on toxic waste's deprivations. Her professional activities included serving as an adjunct professor in the Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio. She also performed many functions for the North Central Sociological Association as well as for the Association for Humanist Sociology.

She is survived by two sons, William T. Davis of Washington, DC, and Steve Davis of Lebanon, Ohio. Contributions in memory of Davis may be sent to the AHS Memorial Fund, c/o Professor Charles McKelvey, Treasurer, Association for Humanist Sociology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina 29634-1513.

Elizabeth Briant Lee, *Drew University*

Ozzie C. Simmons (1919-1988)

Ozzie C. Simmons' death from a blessedly brief bout with cancer deprived us of a truly cosmopolitan, intellectually provocative, and dynamic human being. Ozzie's writings, the academic institution-building in which he participated, and his programmatic efforts to improve the human condition in developing nations are lasting memorials to his productive career of over four decades.

There is no way to fully overcome the deep sadness we feel of being deprived of interpersonal contacts with

Ozzie in the future. Neither the number of persons about nor the size of the room made a difference, if Ozzie was present he literally dominated whatever verbal exchanges were taking place. True, he always had an advantage over others present, for it was hard for anyone to compete with his booming voice. But that was not really it. Rather, it was his zest to engage in the exchange of ideas, his drive to learn new things, and the warmth he felt for people that was communicated to whom ever he had contact with, that explain his undeniable presence wherever he set foot.

Ozzie Simmons was a man who knew a great deal and did many things, but he always wanted to learn more and never was fully satisfied with what he accomplished. After receiving a BA from Northwestern and a World War II stint in the U.S. Air Force, he undertook graduate work in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard (from which he received a PhD in 1952). He learned from everyone there, regardless of their

disciplinary identifications, conceptual outlooks, and methodological bent; testimony to this is that throughout his lifetime he passed as an anthropologist as well as a sociologist.

His first position was in Peru, where he became the Smithsonian Institute's country director in 1949. He left in 1952 with a dissertation in hand, fluency in Spanish, an unmatched ability to relate to academicians, administrators, and politicians in developing countries, and a love for Latin America that persisted throughout his career. While in Peru he also served as visiting professor at Lima's San Marcos University. Next, Simmons spent a year as a consulting anthropologist at the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Chile.

In 1953, Ozzie joined Ben Paul's new Behavioral Science Program at Harvard's School of Public Health. Simmons was the second faculty member in the Program, and remained there for eight years. His major activity was to direct what, for those times, was a large-scale, well-funded applied re-

search study. Out of this multi-disciplinary project on the post-hospital experiences of mental patients came two books co-authored by Simmons, and a spate of papers. One of the volumes, *The Mental Patient Comes Home* by Freeman and Simmons, received a prize from the American Psychiatric Association; it was modest in monetary terms but nevertheless a major accomplishment as an early acknowledgment that social scientists could and should be encouraged to do research on mental illness and its aftermath. During this period Ozzie also published a number of articles from his Latin American materials as well as conceptual and substantive pieces on social structure and health care.

From Harvard, Ozzie went to the University of Colorado as Professor of Sociology and Director of its Institute of Behavioral Science. By the time he left in 1968, the Institute had emerged as one of the major multi-disciplinary research centers in the U.S. Ozzie left academia to join the International Div-

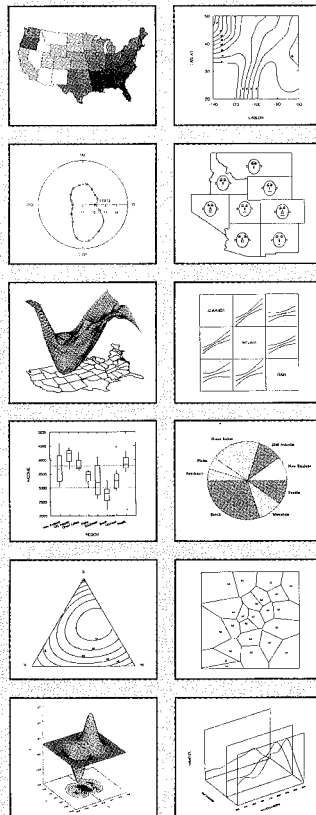
ision of The Ford Foundation and was associated with its population program until 1981. He lived and worked in Chile, Thailand, the Philippines, and then spent several years in the Foundation's New York Headquarters. Simmons was a key player in developing and implementing Ford's population program in developing countries, and became internationally known as a scholar and analyst of the relations between population and development policies.

In 1981, Ozzie returned to academic life as Distinguished Professor in the Sociology Department at Fordham University. He served as the Department's Chair for several years. Simmons formally retired from Fordham last year but, until his death, he continued on its faculty as a distinguished lecturer and member of the University's Hispanic Research Center. During all of his career, including the times he was in non-academic posts, Ozzie continued to write and hold "second jobs." Among

Continued on next page

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 ■ Nonlinear estimation (nonlinear regression, maximum likelihood estimation, and more).

Graphics Overlay plots ■ Drivers for most graphics devices
 ■ Two dimensional: Error Bars ■ Scatterplots ■ Line and Vector Graphs ■ Vector, Dot, Bubble and Quantile Plots ■ Bar Graphs (single, multiple, stacked, range) ■ Box plots (single and grouped) ■ Stem-and-leaf diagrams
 ■ Linear, quadratic, step, spline, polynomial LOWESS; exponential smoothing
 ■ Confidence intervals and ellipsoids (any alpha value)
 ■ Smooth mathematical functions
 ■ Rectangular or polar coordinates
 ■ Log and power scales
 ■ ANOVA interaction plots
 ■ Histograms (regular, cumulative, fuzzy)
 ■ Stripe and jitter plots
 ■ Gaussian histogram smoothing
 ■ Scatterplot matrices
 ■ Voronoi Tessellations
 ■ Minimum spanning tree
 ■ Maps with geographic projections (U.S. state boundary file included)
 ■ Chernoff faces
 ■ Star plots
 ■ Founier plots
 ■ Pie charts
 ■ Contour plots on regularly and irregularly spaced points
 ■ Control charts and limits
 ■ Three dimensional: Data plots
 ■ Smooth surface plots
 ■ Vector plots
 ■ Linear, quadratic, spline, least squares surface smoothing
 ■ Three-dimensional type fonts.

Data Management Import/export Lotus, dBase, and dIF files
 ■ Full screen data editor
 ■ Full screen text editor
 ■ Unlimited cases
 ■ Missing data, arrays, character variables
 ■ Process hierarchical, rectangular or triangular files, irregular length records
 ■ Character, numeric, and nested sorts
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Obituaries, continued

other appointments, he served on and chaired NIMH study sections, was a visiting scholar and lecturer at Brandeis, Hopkins and other universities here and abroad, and consulted for any number of governmental and social research groups. He was particularly proud of his book, *Perspectives on Development and Population Change in the Third World*, which was published a few months ago.

The loss of so productive, forceful, considerate, and gregarious a person as Ozzie Simmons impacts on colleagues and friends everywhere. But our sympathies go out particularly to his wife Charlotte and their daughters Gregor, Paula, and Loren. That his life was so full and his accomplishments so many should be a comfort to all of us.

Howard E. Freeman, University of California-Los Angeles; and John J. Macisco, Fordham University

Official Reports and Proceedings

Committee Reports

Committee on ASA/AAAS Relations

Sociology needs to take its place among the sciences at every opportunity. Our connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science is one chance to do this. ASA members share intellectual interests with other AAAS members in several areas: medical sciences, arms control and national security; statistics; scientific freedom and responsibility; international programs; information, computing, and communication; societal impacts of science and technology; and others. The ASA/AAAS Liaison Committee during 1988 gradually expanded its efforts to get sociologists active in AAAS activities in these areas.

The Committee was particularly successful this year in placing sessions on the AAAS program. A session on "Megacities," organized by Jack Kasarda (UNC), was covered in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which even reproduced his world map of the phenomenon. A session on the research university, organized by Charles Bidwell (Chicago), drew good attendance (including a number of major figures in science policy) and stimulated lively discussion.

This year's AAAS program included more social science than ever before, due to the addition of "technical sessions" (on more focused topics) to the program structure. To get symposia or technical sessions to the program, it is important to have sponsorship from AAAS sections or offices. The ASA/AAAS Liaison Committee is exploring a number of avenues to session sponsorship beyond the section for social, economic, and political sciences. We urge ASA members who want help in placing a session on the program to contact us.

We have been in touch with the AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science, which stimulates study and action on the participation of women and minorities in science. Shirley Malcom, head of the office, sees many opportunities for sociologists to contribute to an understanding of the factors that inhibit that participation, as well as to evaluating current intervention programs. Willie Pearson (OTA) is maintaining contact with that office for the committee; those interested in research along these lines should contact him.

Charles Bidwell represents ASA on the AAAS section that deals with science education, but the section pays scant attention to the problems of education in the social sciences. Social sciences are likely to be trampled in the current rush to expand and improve the natural science curriculum. ASA members with concerns or experience in this area may wish to contact Charles to support his work on this section.

Science magazine has a policy of publishing a lead article from the social sciences in every issue, and is therefore always looking for reports on social science work of significant interest beyond its home discipline. Candidate articles can be passed on by the ASA Committee through Section K (Social, Economic, and Political Sciences).

The Committee Chair for 1989 is Jack Kasarda (UNC). The Committee is looking for sociologists willing to maintain contact with AAAS in the areas listed in the first paragraph of this report. Contact Jack to volunteer.

Susan E. Cozzens, Chair

Committee on Certification in Demography

The Committee met in August 1988 during the ASA meetings in Atlanta. The Committee has not been over-

whelmed with certification applications. The Committee agreed to proceed for another year, and then appraise the status of the demand among ASA members for certification in demography.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Chair

Committee on Certification in Medical Sociology

The Committee on Certification in Medical Sociology met once during 1988, at the Annual Meeting. Several written and telephone communications also took place during the year regarding applicants for certification.

Four persons have been certified by the Committee since the August 1987 meeting. They are: Sylvia Kenig—December 1987, Brenda Forster—March 1988, Martha Beattie—March 1988 (provisional), Mary C. Corley—August 1988. One file was considered but is pending awaiting writing samples.

At the ASA meeting, the Committee discussed the low interest in certification among members, as well as the low visibility given this program by ASA since it was implemented. Questions were raised about the need for certification. Although it may add legitimacy in medical settings, no applicants have indicated that certification is necessary for the job, and where certification fits into licensure and other credentialing processes is unclear.

The major concern of the Committee is the need for the mandated evaluation of the certification process. We recommend that evaluators outside the ASA Committee be appointed to consider:

- who has been certified, what kinds of work settings, etc.
- what has been the committee process (interview committees)
- what is the ASA position
- what is the justification for the renewal process (without continuing education, annual meeting attendance, or other requirements recertification is meaningless)

These and other issues should be part of a complete evaluation to determine what we have learned from the certification experience so far and what the future of certification should be.

Judith K. Barr, Chair

Committee on Certification in Social Policy and Evaluation Research

During calendar year 1988, no applications for certification were submitted to the Committee and thus no actions were taken.

James D. Wright, Chair

Committee on Certification in Social Psychology

During 1988, the Committee acted on two applications for full certification. Both were granted only provisional certification, pending fulfillment of the requirement of two years of supervised work.

Four incomplete applications are pending eventually review.

Professor Ronald Kessler of the University of Michigan has been designated by the Section on Social Psychology as its appointee to the Committee. Professor Kessler's application for certification is pending.

All but one (Marijean Suezle) of the Committee agreed to the request of Council to extend their term of service.

Two certifications expired at the end of 1988, and are pending renewal. Seven certifications are scheduled to expire at the end of 1989.

Gordon J. DiRenzo, Chair

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Committee

The DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee met on August 25, 1988, during the ASA Annual Meeting. Committee members in attendance were: Lawrence Bobo, James

Geschwender, Cheryl Glikes, Carole Marks, Judith Rollins, and Ronald Taylor. The agenda included: review of minutes from the previous meeting, review of guidelines for the award, recommendations for soliciting nominees for the 1990 award, and the Awards Ceremony for the 1988 recipient, Doris Y. Wilkinson.

For the benefit of its new members the Committee devoted some time to reviewing established criteria for evaluating individuals and institutions for the award. Aside from several minor editorial changes, no significant revisions in or additions to the criteria established for the award are recommended. Since visibility for the award, as evidenced by the small number of nominations, is still a problem, the Committee discussed ways of increasing the pool of nominees, including outreach to the Association of Black Sociologists and the Racial and Ethnic Minorities Section of ASA, and publication of the call for nominations in *The American Sociologist*. The Committee is also hopeful that the 1988 Awards Ceremony, featuring all 1988 award recipients, will inspire more nominations.

In terms of plans for the new year, all members of the Committee are aware that the recipient of the 1990 award must be selected one year in advance, in compliance with recent ASA policy. The call for nominations has already appeared in the December issue of *Footnotes*, and will appear in subsequent issues. The deadline for nominations is March 31, 1989. As in prior years, all nominations and supporting materials will be circulated among members of the committee, who in turn will evaluate and rank the candidates according to established criteria. The Committee's final selection of the 1990 recipient of the award will be made at the 1989 Annual Meeting of ASA in San Francisco.

Ronald L. Taylor, Chair

Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT)

COFRAT met all day on Thursday, August 25, during the American Sociological Association Annual Meetings in Atlanta. All members of the Committee but one attended.

The Committee welcomed its new members, Carol A. Brown, Richard J. Gelles, Paul T. Murray, and Joan Huber.

We began the meeting with a discussion of the Committee's procedures. Stephen Buff, the ASA Liaison to COFRAT, provided a historical overview of the Committee's past, including relevant documents. He circulated an outline of COFRAT procedures as presented to the Committee by Bettina Huber, then ASA Liaison to COFRAT, at the August 1986 Meeting. The Committee reaffirmed its commitment to these procedures.

During its meeting, COFRAT discussed at length five cases resulting from complaints of ASA members. COFRAT had discussed three of the complaints at its 1987 meeting. Subcommittees worked to gather additional information during the period between the 1987 and 1988 meetings. In one of the cases, the Provost of the University involved chose to respond to the sub-committee's request for information by writing to the President of the Co-Chair's institution to complain about COFRAT's request. COFRAT regarded the Provost's actions as an attempt to intimidate COFRAT, and the Co-Chair in particular, into dropping the investigation. COFRAT passed a resolution asking ASA Council to authorize the ASA President to write the Provost of the University involved expressing disapproval of the Provost's inappropriate response to COFRAT's legitimate request for information.

Two of the complaints were first taken up at the 1988 meeting. One had

already been resolved to the complainant's satisfaction with the help of the Co-Chair of COFRAT. A subcommittee was appointed to gather additional information in the second case if the complainant chooses to go ahead with the complaint.

Finally, COFRAT requested that ASA Council appoint Richard J. Gelles as the incoming Co-Chair of COFRAT.

Catherine W. Berheide and John D. McCarthy, Co-Chairs

Committee for the Outstanding Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

The Committee awarded the third career award for the practice of sociology to Paul C. Glick at the 1988 meeting in Atlanta. His award was noted by the press in a story of his lifetime accomplishments.

Announcements for new nominations were included in the January, February, March, and April issues of *Footnotes*. New letters of nomination were received for five nominees. That brings the total number of nominees to 40 since the Committee began work in 1985. The quality of nomination materials has been excellent.

The Committee met at the ASA meetings in August to select the award winner for 1989. An announcement of the award winner will be made in a future issue of *Footnotes*.

Two new members, Katrina Johnson and Carol Estes, joined the Committee for 1988 to 1990. Katrina Johnson was chosen by ASA Council to be Chair of the Committee for 1989, replacing Larry Suter.

Larry E. Suter, Chair

Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE)

The year 1988 was a successful year for our Committee.

COPE received 31 requests for information and for copies of the ASA Code of Ethics. It assisted members in eight detailed inquiries which subsequently did not eventuate in formal complaints. One formal complaint was successfully resolved through mediation. Two formal complaints are now in process. COPE also attempted to mediate two formal complaints which are also still in process.

COPE completed the revision of the Code of Ethics of the ASA. The draft of the revised code was strongly endorsed by the ASA Council in Atlanta.

COPE published an article in *Footnotes* in which the ASA Code of Ethics was compared to other professional codes. As part of an effort to sensitize the membership to ethical issues, COPE plans to continue to publish articles in *Footnotes* on ethically-troublesome professional practices and arrangements.

Benigno E. Aguirre, Chair

Committee on Sections

The Committee convened at 4:30 p.m., Friday, August 26, 1988. Present: Walda Katz Fishman (Chair), Jeanne Ballantine (incoming Chair of Section Board), Catherine White Berheide (outgoing Chair of Section Board), Joseph Elder, Joanne Miller (Council Liaison), Joseph Scott, and Caroline Bugno of the ASA Office (5 voting members).


Report of Section Board. Catherine White Berheide summarized a broad range of issues discussed by members of Section Board:

(1) The increase in section dues occupied much of the Section Board meeting. Section representatives were greatly concerned about the procedure followed and the outcome and wanted Council to reconsider their decision to raise section dues.

(2) Request that ASA bring more brochures to Welcome Party and give sections more space for their material.

(3) Reduce the length of time a section must be in existence before it can

Continued on next page



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Reports, continued

offer awards (from 5 to 2 years).

(4) Make section membership lists, especially for section Nomination Committees, available sooner.

(5) The possibility of sections raising funds by selling advertising in section newsletters.

(6) The need for more frequent and detailed reports to section officers of their special dues accounts from the ASA Office.

(7) Request for approval of changes in section days (see below).

The following discussion and actions were taken by the Committee:

Section Dues Increase. Berheide asked the Committee for action on the resolution already passed by the Section Board, and to be presented at the ASA business meeting, as well: "The Section Board requests that the ASA Council set aside the section dues increase until proper consultation, including complete documentation, occurs with the general membership, section councils, and Section Board, and until special consideration is given to those less able to pay, and to the intellectual structure of the discipline."

Joanne Miller (CL) said that there has been a gradual redefinition of the role of sections in the ASA and that Council is now generally positive toward sections. She suggested that this resolution might unnecessarily antagonize Council.

In the following discussion, several points were made:

- Council is within its constitutional rights to increase dues;
-there is widespread sentiment that Council should have done more consulting before increasing dues;
-the dues increase might reduce ASA membership, in general, and section membership, in particular;
-sections are vital to the ASA and should be considered not as "just another expense," but as central to why many are ASA members at all;
-the dues increase might send a negative message to those engaged in section activities;
-Council might want to "scale" dues to reduce pressure on low-income members;

-Council might want to consider raising ASA general membership dues and offering members "free membership" in one or more sections.

A vote was taken on whether or not to transmit the Section Board resolution to the Council with Committee endorsement. Transmission with endorsement was approved by a vote of 4 to 1.

Years in Existence and Section Awards. The Committee approved unanimously a resolution from Section Board that sections be in existence two (rather than five) years before they can give awards. This change was to be made in the Section Manual.

Dates and Availability of Membership Lists. Section Board requested that membership lists be made available sooner, especially to section officers and nomination committees. Caroline Bugno said she would try to do so.

Section Fundraising/Advertising. Section Board requested an update of Council's actions regarding requests by Sections to sell advertising in their newsletters. Miller stated that there were many complex issues that had been raised in Council deliberations (space issues, intellectual content of ads, indirect costs for management, etc.). It was agreed that she would summarize these issues for further discussion at Section Board.

Accounting for Section Special Accounts. Section Board requested better statements of section receipts and expenditures (in their special accounts) from the ASA Office. Bugno cited the 1986 Manual on Sections, page 5: "The Executive Office shall provide each Section

Chair and Treasurer with a statement of receipts, expenditures, and balance in each section's special dues account at 6-month intervals, in January and July."

The Committee agreed that the Executive Office should do everything possible to carry out this task.

Section Day Changes. The Committee approved unanimously the request that the Sections on "Political Sociology" and "Organizations and Occupations" (O & O) switch their section days at the Annual Meeting. The Committee also approved unanimously the request that the Sections on "Sex and Gender" and "Emotions" not be on the same day, and the request that the Section-information on "Microcomputing" and the Sections on "Methodology" and "Science, Knowledge, and Technology" not be on the same day.

Low-Income Section Dues. Committee members were polled by phone and unanimously support a measure to allow section memberships for low-income members to be set at the student rate.

Walida Katz Fishman, Chair

Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities

The Committee met August 26, 1988, during the ASA Annual Meetings in Atlanta. Members in attendance were Sharon Barnartt; Mary Jo Deegan; R. Greg Emerton; Carla Howerly (ASA Liaison); Nancy Kutner; Thomas Smith. Corinne Kirchner (former member) was invited to attend to discuss the 1987 survey conducted by the Committee.

A questionnaire was sent to all ASA members who renewed or initiated membership in fall 1987, with this explanation from President Gans: "The ASA is undertaking to identify, as comprehensively as possible, accommodations in facilities and services that we should consider in choosing our meeting sites. The aim is to make it possible for all ASA members not only to attend, but to get the most out of Annual Meetings. This applies to people who are able-bodied, as well as those who have temporary problems, and those with long-term disabilities."

The Committee commends Corinne Kirchner for volunteering to continue to work on this project and for arranging for support from the American Foundation for the Blind to carry out data analyses. Corinne reported that 1339 responses were received, of which 1200 were usable for analysis. Answers reflected not only respondents' current needs but also their anticipated future needs and needs of colleagues or relatives who might attend annual ASA meetings. The Committee will complete the survey report at a midyear meeting.

Another item discussed was Committee membership and participation. The Committee wishes to include in its membership, and in the membership of all ASA committees, people who have personal experience with disability, and we recognize that the latter can conceivably interfere with meeting attendance. Therefore, the Committee approved Sharon Barnartt's motion that the ASA observe the following policy: A person with physical limitations who cannot attend a committee meeting who is committed to participation in the work of the committee may still serve on that committee.

Also discussed were special services requested for the 1988 Atlanta Meeting and recommendations for insuring that members' special needs are effectively met. More requests for special services were received by the ASA office than was true last year, which may reflect the revised format used for registration items. In addition, the on-site information desk in Atlanta was located next to the ASA registration area, making it more convenient than it has been at

previous meetings. The Committee appreciates these changes and the courtesy of ASA Staff who worked at the information desk; the Committee especially appreciated Jen Suter's hard work responding to special requests. Despite appropriate efforts by ASA, the convention hotel did not follow through with requested services for one individual, but a poll by the Chair of members who requested services indicated that most were quite satisfied.

The Committee is investigating options for preparing audio cassettes of the ASA program (schedule of sessions) and is preparing a glossary of resources/services/needs relevant to persons with disabilities.

A "Resource Guide" or information booklet for the 1988 convention city (Atlanta) was furnished by Jen Suter to members who requested Special Services. After reviewing this booklet, the Committee felt that much of the information would be useful to all convention attendees and agreed that it is often hard to distinguish between "special" services and widely needed/desired services (e.g. no-smoking areas). ASA will need to decide if publication of a local resource guide is economically feasible for all Annual Meetings.

Several additional ways to make the Annual Meeting more responsive to members' special needs were recommended: ASA contact with a liaison in the convention city who can identify local resources that can provide information and/or services to meet special needs of convention attendees; development of a hotel check-list to insure more complete accountability by convention hotels; guidelines for ASA Staff and hotel staff for effectively communicating with and assisting persons with disabilities; and development of a handout that can be made available to paper presenters, containing recommendations for making their oral presentations more accessible to all in attendance.

Finally, the Committee is anxious to encourage broader representation of academic interests in disability sessions, so that (for example) policy issues with economic and political dimensions will be addressed along with interests associated with the medical sociology tradition.

Nancy G. Kutner, Chair

Committee on Sociological Practice

The Committee on Sociological Practice has worked on the following areas related to ASA's ongoing commitment and development of sociological practice: the ASA Code of Ethics, Sociological Practice Review, certification, the position of Professional Development in the ASA executive office, representation of sociological practitioners in elections, and ongoing committee structure and functioning.

ASA Code of Ethics. Kathryn Grzelkowski was invited by the Chair of the Code of Ethics Committee to review the working draft of the new code, paying special attention to the recommendations made to the Committee by the Sociological Practice Committee in spring 1985. Her report to both committees at the ASA Annual Meetings in Atlanta was that the new draft code reflected almost all of the recommendations put forth by the Sociological Practice Committee. The few additional concerns of the Sociological Practice Committee had been addressed and modified during Ethics Committee considerations - Grzelkowski reported these to the Committee on Sociological Practice. Committee members will review the proposed new code in full when it is published this year.

Sociological Practice Review. The Committee continues to have serious concerns regarding the development and publishing of the new ASA sociological practice publication. The primary issues for the Committee have been that the

format, audience and content continue to be developed according to the report submitted by the Task Force on Establishing a Practice Journal and endorsed by ASA Council in 1987. The Committee submitted the following statement to Council at the August Annual Meeting: "The Committee on Sociological Practice strongly affirms the recommendations in the report submitted by the Task Force on Establishing a Practice Journal (January 8, 1987), for a sociological practice publication. We applaud the action of Council in your support of the publication, and ask that the report be the basis for reviewing and responding to proposals as the development of the publication comes to fruition."

Specific areas of the Task Force Report which the Committee has identified as important guidelines at this time are: (1) the publication will serve sociological practitioners and their constituencies; (2) the publication will provide a forum for academic sociologists for learning more about what sociological practitioners do; (3) the format will be adapted for these audiences and purposes, and therefore will not be in the form of a traditional academic journal.

The Chair of the Publications Committee (Caroline Persell) has maintained information and consultation links with K. Grzelkowski and with the members of the Coalition for Utilizing Sociology throughout this year as the Publications Committee has furthered the development of the publication and moved toward selecting an editor.

Certification. The ASA program for certifying sociological practitioners will be reviewed during 1989. The Committee on Sociological Practice has appointed a sub-committee to work with certification committees on this review.

Professional Development. The Committee continues its review and advisory functions regarding the Professional Development position and Steve Buff's work. The primary concern of this Committee is that Steve continues to have a clear 50% of his work time for advancing the goals of sociological practice program development. The Committee sent the following state-

ment to Council in August, 1988: "We accept with gratitude the report of Steve Buff on the progress of the Professional Development Program, and the advancements and successful activities of his work. We reiterate our continued willingness to assist in any future activities, and encourage movement in expanding current initiatives and in planning action in areas which have been identified for professional development but which have not yet been developed."

Committee Structure and Functioning. The Committee, as a result of review and evaluation of its work over the past five years, sent the following request to council: "Many of the issues about sociological practice which require consideration and action take a lengthy period of time to resolve. In order to provide greater continuity in activities and consistency in direction, the Committee is requesting that the term of the Chair be extended to two years."

Representation of Sociological Practitioners in ASA Decision-making Structure. Practitioner members of ASA have come to the Committee with questions regarding the lack of non-academic sociologists on nomination slates for officers and other elected and committee positions in ASA. In August 1987, the Committee sent a recommendation to Council that sociological practitioners be given greater representation in elections. Council (1987) moved to appoint a sub-committee to review the distribution and representativeness of various groups within ASA in the nominations and election process. The Committee sent the following statement to Council requesting an update on Council's progress in this matter: "This is a friendly request for information regarding the progress of the sub-committee proposed by Council last year (1987) to look into distribution of various group representation in our nominations and election process. Could you please send us the list of the members of this sub-committee?"

Goals of the Committee on Sociological Practice. Besides continuing activity in the areas discussed above, the

Continued on next page

Software Connectivity advertisement featuring a circular diagram of database systems (DBMS/COPY, SAS, Oracle, etc.) and a text description of the software's capabilities. The diagram shows various database systems arranged in concentric circles, with 'Software Connectivity' at the top. Text below describes the software's ease of use and features like variable name differences and power users' access to the PLUS version.

Reports, continued

Committee identified four additional areas for involvement over the coming year (and beyond):

(1) Develop a three-year plan for greater responsiveness and integration of sociologists working in business.

(2) Continue work on curriculum development for applied programs at the Bachelor's level.

(3) Review and provide input into the proposal for changing ASA Annual Meeting format.

(4) Develop a proposal for a scholar/practitioner exchange program.

Kathryn P. Grzelkowski, Chair

Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology (CSHS)

Below you will find the 1988 Annual Report of the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology. The Committee commends the ASA Council and Executive Office for publishing the affirmative action/nondiscrimination clause in the Employment Bulletin and for including "Sexual orientation" in the statement. The Committee also wishes to call to Council's attention the fact that it will support (most certainly in conjunction with other groups) an effort to bring forward a domestic partners' insurance resolution at the 1989 meetings (see final item below).

The Committee concluded several pieces of old business this year. Thanks to the persistence of Committee member Stephen O. Murray, we finished a project begun by the former SSSP Task Force on Homosexuality to create a list of possible referees for journals to use when submissions on lesbians and gay men are received by their offices. Editors of most major sociology journals will receive these listings this winter.

The Committee affirmed its earlier decision to systematically review textbooks published in the U.S. used for introductory, family, deviance, and social problems courses. (Barry Adam, a former member of CSHS, has completed this task for those books solicited through an article in *Footnotes* sometime in the spring.)

CSHS is working with the ASA Executive Office to improve the academic lives of lesbians and gay men. To this end, one, if not more, of the following ideas will be put into practice in the next 2 years: (1) inclusion of a discussion of homophobia in ASA Workshops for Chairs of Departments; (2) workshop at the meetings on professional

development for lesbian and gay sociologists; (3) article in *Footnotes* for ASA membership on the trials and troubles of being lesbian or gay in academic life.

In cooperation with Sociologists' AIDS Network, the CSHS has urged a number of ASA section organizers or chairs to include a session on AIDS within their scheduled program in 1989 and to pay special attention to lesbians and gay men when discussing AIDS. In response to this request, several sections have offered a session at the 1989 meetings focused on AIDS. CSHS will make a similar request to William Wilson, the 1990 Program Chair, alerting him and the 1990 Program Committee to our concern that AIDS continue to be addressed in subsequent programs and that Washington, DC, is another "perfect" location for such an effort.

The Chair of the Sociologists' Lesbian and Gay Caucus, Gil Zicklin, proposed to CSHS that the Committee urge ASA to go on record to support of domestic partners insurance policies. This might include health insurance offered to those employed by ASA as well as to ASA members. Gil and others are researching the issues for a resolution to be presented at the 1989 Business Meeting.

Beth Schneider, Chair

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Two new offerings include long-term care and professional liability insurance. Long-term care aids people faced with serious illness and nursing home or home care expenses. Self-employed professionals and faculty not covered by their place of employment might consider personal liability insurance. Other recent additions to the insurance offerings include Major Medical and Medicare supplements. The Major Medical Program assists self-employed or un-/ underemployed sociologists who do not have access to employer insurance plans. The Medicare Supplement plan may prove attractive to members over 65. ASA Term Life Insurance, In-Hospital Insurance, Disability Income Insurance, and Catastrophic Major Medical Insurance continue to be offered. The discounted rates are one benefit of ASA membership. For more information about any of these plans, contact: Albert H. Wohler's and Company, ASA Group Insurance Plans, 1500 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, IL 60068; (800) 323-2106.

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Footnotes

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