

Footnotes



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Career Expert to Conduct Annual Meeting Job Clinic

An intensive two-day job clinic on August 15 and 16 is once again a feature of this year's Annual Meeting program. Richard Irish, author of the best-selling books, *Go Hire Yourself an Employer* and *If Things Don't Improve Soon, I May Ask You to Fire Me*, will again conduct the job clinic. Unlike most professional career counselors, Irish does not focus exclusively on middle-management business types, but has considerable experience in dealing with academics and their particular problems. This is his fourth year with the ASA. Over the past twelve years he has conducted job clinics for the American Anthropological Association, the American Political Science Association and the Modern Language Association as well as MIT, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, and the Career Opportunities in Business Program at the University of Virginia. The clinic has been extremely well-received as evidenced by participants' responses to post-clinic evaluation surveys.

Irish is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. When the Peace Corps was created in the early 1960s, he and his wife Sally became volunteers and taught in Mindanao and the Philippines. Returning to the U.S. in 1964, Irish was appointed head of TalentSearch, a special division devoted to recruiting key domestic and overseas staff for the Peace Corps. Subsequently he became a co-founder and vice president of TransCentury Corporation, a Washington, DC, management



Richard Irish

and consulting firm. In this capacity he conducts international executive searches for non-profit organizations and public interest groups, and specializes in exit management for private industry.

In preparation for the clinic, participants will receive Irish's book and a short assignment. About five to ten hours should be set aside for completing this exercise, which will enable participants to identify two or three desirable careers in addition to teaching and research. The clinic sessions in Chicago will deal with a number of issues including how to (1) identify marketable skills relevant to one's job goals; (2) prepare various types of first-rate, door-opening resumes; (3) upgrade participants' job-finding skills; and (4) negoti-

ate a good salary without an impressive job history. During the annual meeting (August 17-21), participants will meet individually with Dick Irish for an hour of personal consultation. In addition, they can attend a number of Professional Workshops dealing with aspects of the applied sector. Once they return home they can send him final drafts of their resumes for written comments.

Participation in the clinic requires hard work and serious self-evaluation. It will prove particularly beneficial to academically employed sociologists and advanced graduate students who would like to expand their career options beyond teaching and research, but are uncertain about how to proceed. The closer potential participants are to launching a serious job search, the more beneficial the clinic will be.

Sessions will run from 9:00-12:00, 2:00-5:00 and 7:00-9:00 on Saturday, August 15, and 9:00-12:00 and 2:00-5:00 on Sunday, August 16. The clinic fee, which covers only direct costs to the ASA, is \$170 for members, and \$245 for non-members. Anyone interested in the ASA job clinic can reserve a space at the time they pre-register for the Annual Meeting in Chicago. Further they can take advantage of the special hotel rates and air fares that are being offered. Enrollment is limited to 25 people and clinic places will be allotted to paid-up applicants in the order received. To sign up, return the registration form en-

closed in the *Preliminary Program* packet prior to July 15. Applicants will be notified during the third week in July whether they can participate.—SAB □

Teaching Sociology Lottery for Students

An anonymous donor has made a generous gift of 25 subscriptions to *Teaching Sociology*. He has indicated that the recipients should be current graduate students who are teaching or plan to teach in the near future and who do not yet subscribe to the journal. The donor wants to support new teachers and acquaint them with the literature on teaching sociology.

The ASA Executive Office is conducting a lottery to draw the lucky winners of the subscriptions. Send your name, mailing address, and graduate student affiliation to: *Teaching Sociology* Lottery, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

All entries must be postmarked by May 15, 1987. Winners will be notified soon thereafter and will receive the 1987 issues of the journal. □

Update on Shaw

Nancy Shaw has been awarded tenure at the University of California-Santa Cruz as a result of the decision by a three-person committee appointed as part of her legal settlement. The decision of this panel was binding to all parties. For the background story, see March *Footnotes*, page 1. □

Seven Problems of the Discipline Grants Awarded

Seven small grants from the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline were awarded by the ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline. Selected from among 26 submissions for the November 15, 1986, competition, the seven winning proposals involve seventeen scholars as co-authors, with many others engaged as conference participants. Funds awarded total \$12,000, representing annual interest on capital invested in the Fund.

For the first time in several years, the Problems of the Discipline Subcommittee will hold a spring 1987 competition, made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation. See an accompanying article elsewhere in this issue for details.

The 1987 grant awardees are:

Richard Rubinson (Florida State University) and Bruce Fuller (The World Bank), "Ideology, Economic Change and School Expansion: Specifying Conditions for Ideological and Economic Processes," \$2,000.

Mary C. Brinton (The University of Chicago) and Toshio Yamagishi (University of Washington), "Rational Choice Analysis of Micro-Macro Systems of Action," \$1,250.

Toby Parcel (Ohio State University), James Baron (Stanford University), William Bielby (University of California-Santa Barbara), Paula S. England (University of Texas-Dallas), Jerry A. Jacobs (University of Pennsylvania), Barbara F. Reskin (University of Illinois), and Patricia A. Roos (SUNY-Stony Brook), "Research Conference on Occupational Sex Segregation and Comparable Worth," \$2,275.

Walter W. Powell (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences) and Paul J. DiMaggio (Yale University), "Conference on Institutional

Change," \$1,500.

Paula M. Rayman (Wellesley College), "Neither Bread Nor Roses: Women, Unemployment and Health," \$2,000.

Carol M. Mueller (Harvard University) and Aldon D. Morris (University of Michigan), "A Workshop on Frontiers in Social Movement Theory," \$1,675.

Wanda J. Griffith (University of Colorado-Denver), "Allocators' Preferences for Distribution Rules: Contributive Versus Retributive Justice," \$1,300. □

Editor Sought for New Journal

As reported in the March issue of *Footnotes*, ASA Council recently established an Association-sponsored journal dealing with sociological practice. Nominations are currently being sought for the first editor, to be appointed in August, 1987. The first issue of *Sociological Practice Review* is expected to appear early in 1989. Council's decision to establish a new journal grew out of a report prepared by the Task Force for a Sociological Practice Journal. Established in mid-1986, the Task Force's primary task was to delineate a format for a

practice journal. The mission of the new journal will be to provide a forum for discussing the problems and challenges associated with practicing sociology in administrative, policy-making, and therapeutic settings. The quarterly will feature articles that rely on sociological methods and insights to deal with practical and policy problems, as well as pieces focusing on the theoretical and methodological dimensions of practice. In addition, the new journal will provide a vehicle for communicating with non-sociologists. See Editor, page 5

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Observing Meeting the Challenges?

The common threads running through this month's observations are money, research opportunities, and talent. Bear with me while I weave my way back through a series of meetings which I attended in January and February and which give rise to these observations.

On January 28, 1987, Dr. Erich Bloch, Director of the National Science Foundation, held a briefing on the proposed NSF Budget for FY 1988. The theme for 1988 is "Basic Research: The Key to Economic Competitiveness." Several things stand out in my mind as I review that day, the presentation, the questions, and the literature that accompanied the briefing. The first thing that struck me is how the atmosphere has changed from my first year in D.C. (1982). Then we were fighting for our lives. Now Bloch announced with considerable pleasure that the Administration has proposed a budget of \$1.9 billion for NSF, an increase of 16% over FY 1987. And Bloch estimated that by 1992, it is expected that the NSF budget will have doubled to \$3.2 billion. Sociology and the social sciences do not fare badly in this proposal, with an overall increase for the social sciences in the range of 13% and sociology due an increase from \$3,840,000 to \$4,115,000 (9%).

The reason for the strong administrative support to NSF, well above inflation, is that basic research is seen as vital to the restoration of national competitiveness. Of course, it was clear from both the written reports and the presentation and discussion, that Bloch sees the physical and biological sciences and engineering graduates as the basis for the new knowledge that will lead to the technological gains that will restore the U.S.A. to economic greatness. Whether Congress with support NSF at the same level as proposed by Administration is another consideration.

NSF wants to put a considerable amount of money into 16 new Science and Technology Centers, where industry and the university can come together to "support scientifically exciting and economically promising basic research." Centers are seen as providing added flexibility to research activity across disciplinary lines, and often across campuses within and across disciplines. One social science center for geographers is in the proposal stage. So far as I could discern, there is no opposition to the creation of social science centers, if social scientists can come up with plans for basic research that will show some promise of helping to restore America's competitive edge.

An area of more immediate concern to ASA might be the new monies proposed to help promote opportunities for minority scientists and engineers in areas where they are severely under-represented, and who have not previously received federal research support. The ASA Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program has already made preliminary inquiries about the possibilities of this program as a way to add a new dimension to our own Program, and will continue to pursue this.

I came away from the NSF briefing with the feeling that it is no longer the case that there is an active animus toward the social sciences, especially sociology; now we are at least marginally included in the goals of basic science as currently defined. How social scientists feel about these goals is another question. Meanwhile, there is probably



enough money available now to support most of the good proposals being presented to NSF. I also came away with the feeling that were we to double the number of good proposals we might get a better hearing.

On January 29 and 30 the National Academy of Sciences hosted a Symposium on Human Factors in Automated and Robotic Space Systems. This Symposium proved to be a blending of research and theory from the physical and social sciences with engineering. I can only try in this space to touch on a few of the many ideas presented and debated during the two days. What struck me most of all was that so many of the physical scientists and engineers were quick to acknowledge that the crucial problems in placing and maintaining space stations were not exclusively technological or engineering, but at least as centrally sociological and psychological. Discussion ranged from topics like how to design a new kind of culture for life in a space station, problems of social isolation, how to measure and maintain levels of productivity, how should or can human beings and machines cooperate in this new setting? Also discussed were the need for research on telerobotics, artificial intelligence and social organization, and organizational factors involving need for clarity of role expectations, communications, decision-making and authority. On matters of interpersonal relations, discussions focused on self and other perceptions, especially in an environment in which machines have ever increasing cognitive capacity.

Professor E.J. Bluth, a sociologist at California State-Northridge and NASA, and a specialist in problems of space settlement, offered a number of interesting observations and hypotheses during floor discussion. Her analysis of data from the Soviets on their experiences with long term stay in space makes it clear that our ideas about social organization for space living need rethinking. But upon what basis do we proceed, given that we must work within a system where validation is so vital to safety, but knowledge is very limited, creating situations of extreme uncertainty.

Oscar Grusky of UCLA chaired a session on Human Factors in Productivity and Performance, and observed in his introduction that he saw two important new directions for sociology: (1) human factors in engineering and technology in general; and (2) human factors in space station technology. The latter, said Grusky, is rapidly growing into a new cottage industry for sociologists.

In her paper Karen Cook (University of Washington) reviewed areas of sociological research that would be relevant to space station living. She saw the space station lab as a natural setting for

studies of stress, noting that most current work has not focused on system properties of stress. Space stations provide new opportunities for sociologists as we move away from the era of individual-oriented astronauts to group-oriented team players. She also pointed to the importance of seeing the space station in its larger social context, noting that the Challenger disaster was as much a failure of group decision-making as a design-engineering failure.

Andrew Michener (University of Wisconsin) began his presentation with a model based on social changes that might be expected between now and the year 2000, and how changes in national and world affairs might affect life in a space station. By the year 2000 we might expect greater complexity of structure, greater sub-group differentiation (from more to less homogeneity), greater decentralization of decision-making (no one leader in charge of everything), and more latent sub-groups, based on task specialization and gender. All of these could be expected to yield greater potential for conflict. He reviewed the literature of social research on conflict that might be brought to bear on at least some of the situations that might be expected.

In his wide-ranging summary discussion, Grusky pointed out several ways that social science could become centrally involved in space station research. I am hopeful that he will be able to provide a feature article for *Footnotes* in the coming months to add depth and richness to this very cursory summary of what seems to me a most promising area for the expansion of sociology in the years ahead.

On February 15, I participated in a workshop set up to review a Report on "Basic Concepts in the Social and Behavioral Sciences," developed by a special panel under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). A discussion on the specific details of the Report and its implications will have to await a future story. The sociologists and anthropologists invited to the workshop made clear in no uncertain terms their displeasure with the parts of the report that dealt with our disciplines. Basic concepts like social organization, roles and structured inequality had been ignored, while "groups" was used as a given with the focus on individuals as problematic. It was encouraging to see that those in charge were listening closely and agreed to make the changes necessary to insure that the final report would include a fair share of concepts considered essential to sociology and anthropology.

This report is part of a larger project on "Education for a Changing Future," what young people should know by the time they graduate from high school. Whether by coincidence or not, a similar project is underway in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement in the United States Department of Education. And, as mentioned in prior issues of *Footnotes*, the National Council for Social Studies is also engaged in a review of secondary school curricula with a similar focus on meeting the needs for a changing society in a rapidly changing world.

I see these efforts at reform of high school social science curricula as our opportunity to develop a high school sociology program that is as rigorous,

demanding and intellectually stimulating as that presented by the best programs in English, History and any of the physical sciences. Only in this way can we hope to begin to recruit to sociology our share of the best and brightest students. The opportunities for research, whether on stress and conflict in space station living, or on stress and conflict caused by continued structured inequality in and between societies, the impact of multinationals, and a host of other projects, are all improving for sociology. Opportunities for research, in and out of government, in academe and in business, are growing for sociology. We need to seize the moment.—

WVD'A □

Soviet Sociologist Calls for Attention to Her Science

A February article in the *New York Times* summarized the comments of Tatyana I. Zaslavskaya, a sociologist from Novosibirsk in the USSR. She challenged Gorbachev to make sociological information an integral part of "glasnost," or the new era of openness. Her comments appeared in the Communist Party newspaper on February 6, 1987.

Zaslavskaya argued that the policy changes under consideration by Mr. Gorbachev required sociological information that was now lacking in the Soviet Union. She criticized authorities for suppressing social statistics, including those on crime and drug abuse, blaming them for a "social apathy" in the country and pointed to the high standing of sociology in the United States. "Let's say it right out," she continued. "Social studies in this country have hardly been in the vanguard of society; they have rather been bringing up the rear." Sociologists "have confined themselves largely to repeating, explaining and approving decisions previously adopted by the party."

As examples of the disregard of sociology and social consequences of policy, she pointed to restrictions on private garden plots imposed in the early 1960s under Khrushchev, and the policy of converting collective farms, which are run on a cooperative basis, into full-fledged state farms operated by the Government.

Interestingly, Raisa Gorbachev has a PhD in sociology. Zaslavskaya, a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1981, must also have Gorbachev's ear. In a speech in January, he called on social scientists to show the way in his program of renewal. □

Corrections

■ The North American editor of *Social Studies of Science* is Stephen Turner, not Steven Turner as was listed in the "Call for Papers" section of the February *Footnotes*.

■ Richard A. Berk, University of California-San Diego, is the ASA Representative to the Social Science Research Council, not Robert E. Burke.

■ In the February "Call for Papers" section, the listing for *Culture Indicators* should have listed the following electronic mail address for Robert Philip Weber: BITNET: Weber3@Harvard, ARPA: Weber3%Harvard.bitnet@wiscvm.wisc.edu.

We apologize for these errors. □

The Sixth Circle or "Dis Must be the Place"

by Albert Hunter, Northwestern University

To the five concentric zones of Ernest Burgess's Chicago must be added a new sixth circle, a mixed usage commercial and residential zone surrounding the central business district of the Loop. It occupies that area Burgess referred to as the "zone in transition"; and though this remains an apt description, the content of that transition is decidedly different from that depicted by Burgess. Like Dante's entry into the Sixth Circle of Hell, the City of Dis, the new entrants into this zone are transforming a seemingly "disorganized" environment into a new wave of urban redevelopment. This "meso" level of urban social change is a convergence of macro and micro processes of demographic, economic, and political factors, in short, all that goes into the ecology of the city.

This sixth circle, like Burgess's previous five zones, is in the reality of Chicago a semi-circle with Lake Michigan lying to the East. The Loop has expanded beyond its original natural boundary of the "el" (that gave it its name) to the Chicago River on the North and West Sides. However, the South Side lacks such clear natural boundaries and is more generally referred to as the South Loop stretching to 22nd Street or Cermak Road. We will take each of these compass directions in turn.

The Near North Side, directly north of the Loop and the Chicago River, was the community area originally studied by Zorbaugh in his 1929 classic, *The Gold Coast and the Slum*. Many of the district neighborhoods from the era remain, but their content has changed. The Gold Coast still stretches along Lake Michigan's Oak Street Beach, but high rise condominiums have replaced many of the brownstone mansions. The looming presence of the John Hancock Center with retailing on its lower floors, offices on its middle floors, and residential condos on its top floors demonstrates the "mega-structure" of recent urban development in the area. However, the conversion was halted and the remaining brownstones saved when the Gold Coast neighborhood was declared a national historic preservation district. Still to be found here are the sacred and secular elites of Chicago including the mansion housing Cardinal Bernardin's diocesan seat, and the Playboy Mansion of Hugh Hefner.

Immediately west of the Gold Coast lies Carl Sandburg Village, a massive four square block 1960's development of high and low rise apartments now converted to condominiums. It stands on the dust of "Towertown", the 1920's bohemian area of rooming houses and lofts inhabited by Chicago's artists and writers that was declared "dilapidated" in the 1950's and "urban renewed" out of existence. Only its name gives a passing genuflection to the artists and the Sister Carries from the farms of the Midwest who sought employment, freedom, and anonymity in Chicago. Today a similar age group occupies this area, but it is upscale young professionals streaming in from the suburbs of the Midwest. Moving only four blocks west one encounters the "slum", still exemplifying the ironic juxtaposition of physical proximity and social distance that Zorbaugh found. However, the Italian slum of "Little Sicily" has become the massive Cabrini-Green Public Housing Project. Started in the 1940's with low rises and added to in the 1960's with high rises until today it is one of

the largest Projects in the City housing nearly 10,000 mostly black residents. Named after the Italian-American Saint Francis Cabrini, it again, as with Sandburg Village, demonstrates that we symbolically preserve and name our places for what was there before it was removed or torn down.

Another development of the Near North Side is the expansion of Michigan Avenue as the "Magnificent Mile" of elite shopping in Chicago. The building of Marshall Field's Water Tower Place, a vertical shopping mall which one visiting colleague referred to as "a temple of commercial capitalism" has prompted the more recent building of such stores as Neiman Marcus. Always the street of elite shopping, it has now come to rival State Street as the dominant downtown retail street in Chicago. Increasingly the Loop versus Michigan Avenue represents a "niche" differentiation into corporate, financial, and governmental functions for the former with retailing, media, and advertising functions along the latter.

One development occurring in the Near North, as in all three sectors of the sixth circle, is the conversion of abandoned warehouses and small industrial buildings into lofts, condos, and art galleries. This was the second zone of "light industry" in Burgess's day, functions which have moved to the "sunbelts of the suburbs" leaving behind a district that for a time was called in Chicago's Second City mentality, SuHu, (South of Huron) but is now known more generally as North River.

The factories and warehouses of the Near West Side are only now being filled with loft residents and artists, but here they share their streets with the trucks and carts of the Randolph Street produce market and the Fulton Street fish market. The West Side train stations are falling, and residential high rises (such as the four Presidential Towers) compete with corporate headquarters for the cleared land. The Skid Row of West Madison Street is gone, its removal hastened by the strategic locating of the Federal Social Security Administration building with Claus Oldenburg's "Bat Column" rising in front of it. Greek

Tanning is gone but for the few restaurants hanging onto their strategic location. The West Side development is pushing now in the direction of the University of Illinois at Chicago, a magnet which when first sited was separated from the Loop by a circle of industry and warehousing.

The circle of redevelopment remains unbroken as one ventures south of the Loop. Again, through conscious and strategic siting the South Loop Redevelopment Project has been spearheaded by the building of Dearborn Park. This is a combined high and low rise development near the old Dearborn Station. Chicago's train stations, as in many cities, are seen as nostalgic mega-structures of an earlier industrial era now ripe for "boutiquing." Most recently added to the South Loop is River City, a mega-structure of condos, stores, and boat slips designed by the architect who two decades earlier built the towers of Marina City on the Near North Side. Slated for redevelopment are the large expanses of abandoned rail yards that are now being considered as a possible site for a new domed stadium for Chicago's professional sports teams. And, as in the other two sectors, a strip of light industrial buildings located nearer the Loop has been converted into lofts, condos, and shops, and is again named for its prior inhabitants, Printer's Row.

The new sixth circle of Chicago is above all a reassertion of an urban residential life-style by middle and upper class populations who are having an increasing impact on the social and political life of the City. The demographic, economic, and governmental factors that have attracted them to this collar around the commercial core is producing a critical density of new community based interests. For example, in the recent elections in Chicago, which have traditionally hung on returns coming in from the black wards on Chicago's South and West Sides, and from the ethnic wards of the Northwest and Southwest Sides, the "polls" now take into their calculations one of the newer voting blocks, the middle class wards of the "Lakefront Liberals." □

Ofshe Wins Case Against Synanon

by Lionel Maldonado

Richard Ofshe, professor of sociology at the University of California-Berkeley, has been awarded slightly more than \$500,000 in legal fees by a Marin County (California) Superior Court judge in connection with the legal fight he has waged against unsuccessful lawsuits by Synanon Foundation. Based on a preliminary review, the amount is believed to be one of the most substantial awards of costs of litigation ever granted to an academic in a case involving pursuit of research and academic freedom.

Judge David Menary, Jr. ruled that the lawsuits were filed in bad faith and to prevent Professor Ofshe from conducting research on Synanon, the controversial Marin County drug rehabilitation organization founded by Charles Dederich in 1958. This ruling allowed the award to cover legal expenses.

The award will repay the University of California and its liability insurance carrier. The university defended Professor Ofshe because the lawsuits were filed on the basis of his academic research.

In its early years, Synanon was widely reported by the press to be extremely successful at drug rehabilitation. By the late 1970s, however, the foundation was attracting attention for, among other reasons, a series of violent confrontations between local residents and Synanon members.

It was in the early 1970s that Professor Ofshe began his research on the group. It was based on his academic work on influence, decision-making, and social control in small groups. The research led to a number of scholarly publications. His work also contributed to a multi-part investigative series in the Point Reyes Light, a California weekly newspaper published by David and Catherine Mitchell. Ofshe, the Mitchells, and the Point Reyes Light were awarded the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1979 for exposing violence, threats, and intimidation used by Synanon group leaders against former members, outsiders, and those who tried to expose the organization.

Ofshe and the Mitchells published *The Light on Synanon* in 1980, a book on their experiences with the organization. They sought to explain why the State of California had difficulties dealing with Synanon; this partially was due to the organization's claim to be a religion. This assertion, according to the authors, served to insulate Synanon from external state controls more typically extended to secular organizations. The book eventually became the basis of a CBS television movie.

Since 1979, Synanon has filed three lawsuits against Ofshe, charging libel and slander in connection with comments about the group he made on television, in published articles, and in a book. The first case was dismissed in 1983. Portions of the two subsequent suits later were dismissed, prompting Synanon ministers and founding member Dederich to drop the remaining charges in September of 1986.

Ofshe has filed a lawsuit charging Synanon with malicious prosecution. He is continuing to press for a ruling that the lawsuits were a form of harassment, as attacks on academic freedom. □

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Clark, Reichgott Bring Sociology to State Houses

by Carla B. Howery

Among my political apparel is a t-shirt that reads: "A woman's place is in the house... and in the Senate." It's not quite as painful to wear as the faded and outdated shirt with the ERA slogan. Although women have not made substantial gains in Congress, there has been a substantial increase in women representatives at the state level. Sociologists Marge Clark and Ember Reichgott serve in the Maine State House and the Minnesota State Senate respectively.

Margaret Pruitt Clark is not a native of Maine, and in fact has lived and gone to school in Illinois, Alaska, and West Africa before a teaching position at Bowdoin College in New Brunswick, ME brought her and her family to the state she now serves. As she traces her biography that led to this political position, she notes several places where the turbulent times of the 1960s that shaped so many politicians found her sitting along the sidelines. She describes herself as not particularly politically involved as a college student. "I couldn't vote in the 1964 election although I remember some discussions about my preference for Johnson over Goldwater. When others organized a march in sympathy with the Montgomery to Selma civil rights march, I went, mainly because I was taking a sociology course in collective behavior rather than out of great political awareness. In her book, *Personal Politics*, Sara Evans notes that many women came to feminism through the civil rights movement. I was not one of them."

In a similar way, Clark notes that she lived in Chicago during the 1960s and "watched the city burn from our rooftop after Martin Luther King, Jr. died. We watched the Democratic Convention. My collective behavior professor from college came to town to study the excitement. I watched!" As the war in Vietnam progressed, her concern was purely personal, as her husband, a medical doctor, was a prime candidate for service. While other women came to feminism through the peace movement, Clark was not one of them.

So was it sociology that compelled her to run for office? She acknowledges the skills sociology has provided, but ultimately credits the women's movement, not academia, with giving her the impetus to run. "In fact, my academic training (Phd, University of Texas-Austin) stressed doing and teaching value free sociology. Politics is not value free. One runs because one has a political agenda that needs attention. The politicians I have met each have enough ego to believe that s/he can best put forward that agenda." Her political training ground has been the National Organization for Women, in which she has

been active, including serving as Maine's state coordinator. She acknowledges the financial and tactical help from such groups as NOW and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Clark's academic credentials and training did play a part in her campaign. She credits her academic training with helping her think on her feet faster and to present a better argument than her opponents. "I know that academia encouraged me to think logically and present my issues. Years in the classroom added to that skill. Certainly preparations for intro, social problems and family courses also gave me some 'facts' to add to my arguments." On the other hand, her academic credentials were an impediment. Most of the residents of her District are farmers or working class people who are suspect of anyone who is not a lifelong district resident or who seems like an upstart. Clark notes that the nurses aid who ran against her was perceived as a "worker" whereas Clark, who has always been in the paid labor force, was considered weak on that point. There is no question how hard she worked to get elected and to advance her agenda as a new legislator. She serves on the Human Resources Committee where her training in medical sociology, however clandestine, will be put to good use.

Ember Reichgott began her career in the Minnesota Senate at the age of 28, the youngest woman ever elected. She has since been reelected and is considered one of the most effective legislators in the state. Faculty working with internships should take note: Reichgott credits a one month internship in the Washington office of then Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minnesota) as the impetus for her political career. She was an undergraduate student at St. Olaf College in Northfield, MN, finishing her political science-sociology major before going to law school.

That one-month internship left a lasting impact on her career. The people she met in Mondale's office helped her find a job as a secretary on the campaign staff of then Governor Wendall Anderson. "My enthusiasm about politics really resulted from the new sense of 'community' I found. The people I worked with were dedicated to causes and issues that were also of concern to me." For ten years she worked on the campaigns of various Democratic candidates in Minnesota, eventually being elected Chair of her own DFL (Democratic-Farmer-Labor) Congressional District, the platform she needed to run for the state Senate.

ways her training in sociology provides particular insights that help her shape her legislative work. She emphasizes that "consensus is the key to legislation. The mark of a good legislator is one who can identify and understand the underlying values of different groups and legislators who represent them. Ultimately the legislator must decide what is fair and who wins and loses when only limited funds exist."

"Sociological training gives insight into the ramifications of our decisions. How will special benefits to one group have an impact on another? How do we deal with the changing groups around us? Sociologists know the dynamics of change. They recognize how difficult it is to effect change and how powerful is the status quo. They can better judge when change is appropriate and when society's values are ripe for change."



Minnesota State Senator Ember Reichgott

As evidence of this important insight, Reichgott cites changes in domestic abuse laws, shifting the definition of spouse and child abuse from one of private family troubles to one of criminal action requiring punishment and rehabilitation.

Reichgott must have had a good course in social change. She emphasizes the importance of understanding the process of change, the pace of change in a technologically advancing world, and the need to anticipate some of the consequences of change. Legislators are constantly faced with pressure to create rules and programs that favor certain groups or seem to solve a problem for one segment of a constituency. In her career, she has had to vote on legislation about AIDS, surrogate parenthood, and living wills. "Is it appropriate for the legislature to take the lead on these highly volatile issues, or should the legislature only react as society struggles with these values?" She believes that her training in sociology has helped her judge how much change is appropriate and how to build support for future change.

In giving advice to sociologists who might want to seek political office, Reichgott emphasizes the give and take of the political process. "Sociologists must adjust to reality," she says, acknowledging the favor-trading that is part of the political process. If sociologists/legislators move too quickly or without adequate support, the best laid plans will fall short. She still believes statespersonship is possible and that a carefully framed argument with keen insight can succeed even in a highly politicized environment. And when legislation on social issues has been carefully orchestrated, the results have an incredible impact on social change. Recent examples in Minnesota include: paternity leave bills that have changed the structure and focus of the family; pay equity bills that alter occupational segregation; and a bill to make grandparents liable for infants born to their minor children, which has positively changed intra-family communication about sexuality.

With the election passed, Reichgott has her legislative agenda before her, shaped by committee assignments in Education, Judiciary, Taxes and Tax Laws, and Economic Development and Housing. She is the Chair of the Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women. The agendas both women have set for themselves seem almost "a calling." As Clark puts it, "In the end, my decision to run for public office seemed like an inevitable decision... I find it much more rewarding to apply what I know to working for social change than in teaching students about it."

A man's place is also in the State House: Sociologists David Carlin and Paul Esposito serve in the Rhode Island Senate and Connecticut State House respectively. Let's promote the trend into higher public office. President Reagan has a BA in Sociology—surely we can aspire to the White House. □

June Competition for POD Grants

The ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline has scheduled a June 30 competition and invites applications from interested parties. The decision on an additional competition for the year followed news that the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline would be augmented by a three year grant from the National Science Foundation. Details of this grant and arrangements for its administration are reported in an accompanying article in this issue. The grants will now be awarded under the joint title, ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards.

Guidelines for grant applications are as follows:

Scope: Requests for funds must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. The Committee will rate more highly those applications which are on the "cutting edge" of the discipline, represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology as opposed to the profession. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research.

Funding: While the upper limit of each award normally will be \$2,500, the Committee will entertain proposals of exceptional quality for somewhat higher amounts. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An accounting statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, or for honoraria.

Submission Deadlines: Two deadlines have been established for 1987: June 30, with decisions announced by October, and November 15, with decisions announced by March, 1988. Submissions which are too late for one deadline will be carried over to the next review period only with written notification by the applicant.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a bibliography, and vita. Both title and author(s) should appear at the top of the first page of the text. A budget statement should appear on a separate page immediately following the text of the proposal. Send nine (9) individually bound copies of the entire packet to: Small Grants Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

New
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Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology

In 1986, the Medical Sociology Section of the ASA received a three-year grant of \$149,000 from The Medical Trust, one of the seven Pew Charitable Trusts, for a Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology.

The award was the culmination of various Section efforts over several years. One of these was a project to examine contributions of social science to clinical medicine and health policy.

With funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a series of papers was commissioned and published under the title *Applications of Social Science to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy* (Aiken and Mechanic, 1986). The volume was widely distributed by the Medical Sociology Section to individuals in medical schools and social science departments.

During the planning and production of the volume, the Section Career and Employment Committee began to identify training sites for interns. Judith K. Barr (Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield) prepared an application which secured funding for the internship program from The Medical Trust.

The internship program has two broad educational objectives: (1) exposure of advanced-level sociology graduate students to work in clinical and research settings; and (2) provision of on-site sociological perspectives and methodologies for health care professionals interested in the potential contributions of the social sciences to the health field.

The first objective aims to increase the cadre of experienced medical sociologists who can contribute to the solution of applied problems in the health field. The second objective is a long-term goal of improvement of health outcomes through increased interdisciplinary exchange between clinicians and medical sociologists.

The Internships are designed to challenge students intellectually as well as to stimulate the development of special competencies needed to work effectively outside academia, i.e., nontechnical communication skills, interdisciplinary knowledge, flexibility in working with other professionals, and good judgment in addressing issues defined by others within imposed deadlines (Dynes and Deutscher, 1983; Rossi and White, 1983).

The program sponsors two interns per year for 12 months and three interns for shorter periods. Advanced-level graduate students with career interests in applied medical sociology are eligible to apply. A variety of internship sites are available, including Federal agencies, national clinical research centers, and professional (medical, dental) schools. Stipends are \$13,000 for a 12-month internship or pro-rated amounts for shorter periods.

Students selected for the first program year (1986-87) include: Heidi A. Greger (Purdue) who will intern at the American Medical Association in Chicago; Alfred Reid (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) who will be in the Department of Family Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine; Robert R. Weaver (University of Connecticut) who will intern at the New York Academy of Medicine in New York City; Linda R. Weber (North Texas State) who will be in the Department of Family Medicine and Comprehensive Care, Louisiana State University Medical Center in Shreveport; and Michael T. Witkovsky (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) who will be at The Carle Cancer Center in Urbana.

The application deadline for the coming academic year is June 15, 1987. Applications and additional information can be obtained from the Program Director, Sue Keir Hoppe, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284-7792; (512) 567-5470.

The program is in the process of development and a diversity of potential internship sites is essential to meet the interests of applicants. Medical sociologists in applied clinical and/or research settings interested in hosting an intern should contact the Program Director. Since grant funds are limited, sites which can contribute to stipend support are needed.

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ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards

The National Science Foundation has announced its intention to award the ASA a grant of \$45,000 to be used over a three year period to enhance the Problems of the Discipline (POD) Small Grants Program. The Program will henceforth be known as the ASA/NSF Small Grants Program, combining the money annually available from the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (usually between \$12,000 and \$15,000) with \$15,000 a year from the NSF Grant. The award from the NSF in effect doubles the amount available each year, and allows for two competitions, one in the fall and one in the spring. In its application for the grant, the Association noted that the experience with the POD competitions during the past ten years had demonstrated the need for such a program. In that same period, the number of proposals had increased six-fold while the number of awards had barely doubled. Limited financial resources had forced the Association to cancel the spring competition the past three years.

NSF support will ensure that important scholarly work generally needing \$1,000 to \$2,500 to complete will be further encouraged within the field. In evaluating ASA's proposal, NSF reviewers noted that the POD Program had been very cost effective. They see this

Honors Program Accepting Applications for A.M.

Designed to provide recognition for outstanding students majoring in sociology, the ASA Honors Program is now accepting applications for this year's ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. The Program involves participating with the group in National Meetings. Honors students act as participants-observers at meetings; attend a number of paper and roundtable discussion sessions and, in many instances, take an active part in the special sessions both paper and roundtable discussion, which the Honors Program conducts for students.

In past years, the composition of the group has been about evenly divided between graduate students and seniors. In addition to those participating for the first time, a significant number of former participants elect to return and join the group again.

Those participating for the first time are required to register for a course at the University of Central Florida which provides support for the program and acts as the host institution. Honors students earn three (3) semester hours of credit by participating in the ASA Honors Program and writing a paper covering their experiences at a national meeting. Honors students do not have to be physically present on the UCF campus and tuition costs are very low.

The Honors Program Student Association (HPSA) was formed in 1981 and its membership consists of past and present Honors Program students. The HPSA is an organization with elected officers and committees which constitutes a network of students in the United States and Canada. The HPSA assists in planning and conducting each year's program at National Meetings, as for example, organizing the Honors Program's paper and roundtable discussion session and working out arrangements for Honors students to share rooms in the Convention hotel with a resultant considerable savings to those concerned. The HPSA publishes its own newsletter, *The Network*, which is sent four times yearly to all HPSA members.

Students interested in participating in this year's ASA Honors Program are invited to write to the Director, Professor Burton Wright, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816. He will provide more detailed information about the program; respond to any questions and provide application forms. □

Editor, from page 1

non-sociologists.

One of the keys to initial success of a journal dealing with practice is an innovative and creative editor. The person first assuming the position should be eager to experiment with both article format and means of attracting manuscripts, as well as devote considerable energy to locating promising contributors. A wide network of contacts in both academic and practice circles would greatly facilitate the latter, since it is essential to receive contributions from sociologists working in practice settings, as well as from academics concerned with applied issues. Success in this endeavor requires sensitivity to the constraints under which sociologists engaged in practice work, as well as a concern with developing incentives for generating contributions from practitioners. In addition, the editor should be able to deal with both highly quantitative and qualitative manuscripts. Since both approaches are integral to the field (i.e., evaluation research vs. clinical sociology), it is important that the editor of the *Sociological Practice Review* be perceived as open to all methodological orientations.

In light of the above considerations, the Task Force recommended that candidates for the editorship have the following qualifications: ability to serve at least a three year term and probably a five year term; extensive background and experience in sociological practice; a wide-ranging set of contacts; a strong commitment to the field; a willingness to invest both time and energy in the new journal; and access to the requisite space and release time. Members are invited to submit nominations for the editorship of ASA's new practice journal. Nominations should be submitted no later than April 30, 1987 and should be sent to Arlene Kaplan Daniels, chair of the Publications Committee. Her address is: Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1810 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201. □

Available June 1987

Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals

The *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals* will be available by June 1987. All ASA journals, plus *Sociological Methodology*, will be included in the *Index*, covering 1971-1985. In addition, both the *American Journal of Sociology* and *Social Forces* have been incorporated into the *Index*.

A number of delays in the preparation of final copy has delayed publication past the expected date of December 1987. All orders already received by the ASA will be shipped immediately after publication. New order for the approximately 800-page *Index* should be sent to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410. Each copy is \$35 to ASA members, \$45 to non-member individuals, and \$60 to institutions/libraries. Prepayment is required for shipment.

COPAFS: Meeting the Challenges of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

The members of our associations depend upon the output of the federal statistical system in their research, teaching, and applied professional practice. The members of our associations and kindred associations also make important contributions to federal statistics, as analysts whose interpretive work is responsible for much of the meaning the data acquire, as inventors of many of the measures incorporated in the official statistical output, and as expert advisers and critics on whose commentary the quality and technical improvement of the statistics in part depend.

The Professional Associations and Federal Statistics

Report of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics, 1978

More than a decade has passed since sociologists Albert Bideman and Robert Parke, representing the American Sociological Association, joined with colleagues from four other professional societies¹ to address concerns "that the professions which use federal statistics were failing to stay abreast of many developments in federal statistics that affected their interests," and "that in several important ways the statistical system was failing to measure up to standards that professionals found both necessary and feasible." The final report of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics (JAHCOGS)² described and commented on several problems then affecting federal statistical activities, and recommended that the associations collaborate in establishing mechanisms that would enable them to monitor developments in federal statistics more fully and to participate in federal statistical affairs more effectively.

With support from the American Sociological Association and eleven kindred societies, the vision of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee took form as an organization—the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS)—late in 1980. In the years that have followed, COPAFS increasingly has played the substantive role called for by its founders. Through its network of member association representatives, complemented by the Council staff in Washington, COPAFS continues to address successfully—and in many respects to surpass—the objectives set for it by JAHCOGS:

- to increase the level and scope of knowledge available to professional associations and their members about developments affecting federal statistics;

- to encourage discussion within professional associations and elsewhere of statistical issues important to the professions and to the public;

- to strengthen the capability of professional associations to respond to important issues in federal statistics; and
- to bring the views of the professions to bear on decisions affecting federal statistical programs.

Cooperative endeavors through COPAFS have led not only to the heightened level of interest and participation among members of the associations in the affairs of the federal statistical system envisaged by JAHCOGS, but also to considerably greater concern about federal statistical activities in the Administration, the Congress, the media, and the general public.

An overarching problem not fully anticipated by members of JAHCOGS a decade ago has tended to dominate COPAFS' agenda since 1982: constraints

on the federal budget, and the concomitant loss of resources for federal statistical activities. In the interest of ensuring that critical statistical programs would be at least maintained, and where possible improved in this environment, COPAFS has placed high priority on bringing the concerns of statisticians' users to the attention of the Administration and the Congress. By working closely with officials in policy offices and statistical agencies, COPAFS has served as the primary link in representing the interests of the professional community to the responsible federal agencies. COPAFS also has established new lines of communication between the professional community and numerous Congressional committees that have oversight and funding authority for federal statistical activities. These efforts have served to improve significantly the appreciation for and treatment of statistical programs in both budgetary and policy-setting actions by the Congress.

At the same time, COPAFS has kept prominent on its agenda initiatives to help the statistical system change as society changes. For example, within the last year COPAFS has worked to improve coordination of statistics on the aging population, and has helped to define issues related to the measurement of income and poverty. In December of 1986, COPAFS organized a conference to examine an array of "residence rules" employed in conducting the Decennial Census of Population and Housing. In particular, the conference was designed to reexamine census residence rules in light of changing societal conditions that in some cases render past distinctions moot and in other cases create the need for new concepts or definitions. Among the population groups considered at the conference were undocumented aliens, persons with two homes, Americans living abroad, institutionalized persons, and the homeless. Recommendations stemming from this conference, which brought together professionals from a broad cross-section of disciplines and organizational settings, will be used in revising definitions and procedures for the 1990 Decennial Census, and may well frame an agenda for further research on the underlying concept of "usual residence."

Much has been accomplished through active participation of the professional community in the work of COPAFS. But much more can and should be done. As JAHCOGS asserted in its 1978 report,

The members of our associations share responsibility for the integrity and technical adequacy of the statistics, the sufficiency and qualifications of statistical staffs and their access to professional peers outside the government, and the general health of the statistical system.

This is a tall order, but it is a challenge that COPAFS accepts and seeks to address.

In recent quarterly meetings of the Council, numerous societal conditions that demand response from the statistical system have been identified. A few examples—the importance of defining statistical systems that will monitor not only the epidemiology but also the social impact of AIDS; the implications of changes in rural America for statistical programs; the requirement for statistics that will tie educational outcomes more closely to educational processes; and the need for a statistical system that will describe the composition and characteris-

tics of immigrant populations and their integration into American society—serve to illustrate the breadth of the Council's concerns. COPAFS expects to examine these and other topics more fully in its forthcoming meetings.

Other priorities for COPAFS' 1987 agenda represent continuing efforts in areas that have captured the Council's attention in earlier years. For example, in just a few months the Bureau of the Census will announce proposed standards for determining whether adjustment of population counts for the 1990 Census—for small areas and for demographic characteristics—will be feasible. The Council expects to extend its involvement in this fundamental decision, and will seek to determine what the professional community can do to crystallize consensus on the outcome and to increase public understanding of the path that ultimately is taken. COPAFS also has been asked to assist the Congress by suggesting strategies to implement recommendations offered last fall by the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on National Statistics to strengthen the Center for Education Statistics. And the Joint Economic Committee of Congress has requested further assistance from COPAFS in identifying areas where improvements are needed in federal statistical programs.

As a somewhat longer term project, the Council will continue activities to produce more in-depth analyses of developments that are affecting the quality, utility, and availability of federal statistics—matters such as the changing role of the Federal Government in collecting and disseminating statistics, the impact of the Information Collection Budget and forms clearance procedures on data collection, the effects of recent policies and practices on statistical agency staffing, and the performance of advisory committees to federal statistical agencies. Throughout, COPAFS will maintain the vigilance necessary to ensure that the basic systems that report on health care, crime, education, employment, and other dimensions of our society are not only preserved but upgraded and updated.

Under the leadership of sociologist Richard Rockwell, who has been elected to chair COPAFS during 1987, the Council will strive to bring even greater life to a key assumption of the 1978 JAHCOGS' report: the members of our associations and similar associations form more than a particular clientele for the products of the federal statistical system; they are part of that system.

Katherine K. Wallman
Executive Director, COPAFS

FOOTNOTES

Additional details about COPAFS' activities are provided in the Council's monthly newsletter and annual report. For further information, contact the COPAFS at 806 15th Street NW, Suite 440, Washington, DC (202) 783-5808.

¹The American Statistical Association, the Federal Statistics Users' Conference, the National Association of Business Economists, and the Population Association of America.

²JAHCOGS later was expanded to include representatives of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Public Health Association, and the Society of Actuaries. □

TSP Field Coordinator Sought

The ASA Teaching Services Program is a multi-faceted effort to improve the teaching of sociology. For over twelve years, it has been a central part of the ASA's commitment to good teaching. Two of the components of the program are handled by a Field Coordinator working outside of the Executive Office. Dr. William Ewens, Michigan State University, has held the post for two years of his three year term. ASA seeks candidates to serve as Field Coordinator-designate for 1987-88, followed by a three year term as Field Coordinator.

The Field Coordinator handles the ASA Teaching Workshops scheduled around the country on different topics. S/he organizes, staffs, and administers the workshops for which a fee is charged to cover direct costs. The second area of responsibility is the consultation program, called the Teaching Resources Group. Departments, colleges, consortia or other groups ask the ASA Teaching Services Program for names of appropriate consultants and workshops leaders. The Field Coordinator matches the request with a member of the Teaching Resources Group, a network of over 60 consultants with expertise in teaching sociology. There is no charge for the service; however, the host department pays the expenses of the visitor(s) and a reasonable honorarium.

The Field Coordinator needs administrative support from his/her campus. There is an administrative budget to cover expenses in the office. S/he should be accessible and responsive to inquiries, well organized to handle detailed work, and committed to the teaching mission. There is a small honorarium for the Field Coordinator. ASA sees this role as analogous to a journal editor, one in which an exceptional person performs a valuable service to the profession. The Field Coordinator works with the ASA Committee on Teaching and has an advisory board.

Applicants should send a vita and a letter of interest to: ASA Field Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Applications must be received by July 1, 1987 so that interviews can occur at the ASA annual meeting. S/he should attend the annual meeting to learn from the incumbent and begin a year as Coordinator-designate. The actual three-year term runs from 1988-1989 through 1990-1991 and can be renewed. □

Revised Listing Deadline for September EB

Due to the earlier dates of this year's Annual Meeting (August 17-21), the deadline for listings in the September 1987 issue of the *Employment Bulletin* has been changed to August 12, 1987. Phone-in ads will be accepted on the day of the deadline, but must be received no later than 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on August 12 in order to appear in the September issue.

Questions and listings should be addressed to: Susan Frensilii, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410. □

Letters to the Editor

Business as Usual?

To the editor:

Accepting invitations to write letters to the editor is not something that I usually do, but your challenge in the December 1986 *Footnotes* on undergraduate programs in sociology moved me to share the view of one who is somewhat outside the discipline, but who nonetheless has a warm spot for sociology.

Although I have studied sociology, I teach primarily undergraduates in the field of management. On the Oswego campus nearly 25 percent of the undergraduate student body is seeking to pursue the business administration major and probably another 15 percent or so would chose that major if they had some chance. They are under the illusion that the only field worth studying these days is either computers or business. Even though I teach the latter, I do my best to dissuade them from thinking that the sole path to a successful wealthy career is to become a business major.

Your comment that the field of management and organization analysis has "borrowed heavily from sociology, with little gain or credit to sociology as parent," is right on the mark. I have used several introductory and some of the more advanced management texts and have always noted that there is little direct acknowledgment by textbook authors of the relevance of sociology. This is in spite of what seems to me an inescapable fundamental which is, that one cannot treat the process of management without viewing it as an aspect of organizational sociology. The typical undergraduate, college-level management textbook is so market-oriented that it may reflect the student's own impatience to learn anything other than what they see as material on how to do the job. I would submit that sociology ought to contribute significantly to how one goes about being manager at any level in any organization. At the very least, if one can accept the straightforward proposition that one ought to understand the environment in which he/she works, then sociology becomes all the more important for understanding management.

In those few instances where sociologists' contributions are acknowledged, it is often with misreading. No better example comes to mind than the descriptions of bureaucracy and Weber's seminal writings on this. Most of the books I have seen give a paragraph or two properly crediting bureaucracy to Weber, but doing it in such a way that the student is led to think that Max Weber first of all was an early management theorist and that he was an outright advocate and champion of bureaucracy. Scant attention seems to be given to the social science description of the term "bureaucracy" and no explanation why this term has acquired such a negative connotation in ordinary parlance.

Although I am reluctant to prescribe what sociology departments ought to do about these matters, I do suggest, nevertheless, that sociology departments at undergraduate colleges where there are management programs stop viewing their mission as one of preparing would-be sociologists. Even in the sociologist's heyday, I doubt that more than five percent of students ever became sociologists. Rather, I would suggest that sociologists initiate a constructive dialogue with colleagues in the other behavioral sciences and in the ap-

plied disciplines, especially that of business administration. Most business administration faculty are so overwhelmed right now with students that they ought to welcome any friendly overtures from faculty who offer ways to ease their own burdens. The result of such dialogues could be that business administration students might be required to take more courses in the sociology discipline, and that the courses in management taught by regular business faculty might be improved by offering a more sound conceptual base.

Ralph L. Spencer
SUNY-College at Oswego □

A Letter from Another Publisher

To the editor:

In his open letter (*Footnotes*, February 1987), Ted Peacock raised the issue of author to publisher relationships past and present. He calls the present state of affairs "unhappy" and promises us all more of his thinking on this matter. I applaud Ted's effort to raise this issue and the innovative manner in which he raises it.

But is the sky falling? Have authors been abandoned by their fair-weather publishers of old? Let's face it, if most

large companies no longer pursue with vigor or look with equal favor upon sociology authors and courses as they do, say computer science or business education authors and markets, what are the reasons? The simplest one is enrollment declines in most sociology course areas. Couple that with too many text offerings for any one course or the growing lack of innovation, or perhaps tolerance and support of innovation, and what do we expect?

There are opportunities for publishers and authors to share the sense of common purpose. But there must be some acceptance of new realities. Maybe the mega-sized publishers are not the playing field they once were to authors. And maybe that's for the best. Peacock implies that his company is ready to step up to the bat, that the game is still exciting and worth playing. So much for Chicago and the Cubs. Mayfield has fielded a team as well, out here in Giants territory. The so-called major league types are tomorrow's obsolete playing fields. There's a new league forming. So, brighten up, Ted, it's going to be a long game with plenty of players and some exciting innings along the way.

Franklin C. Graham
Sponsoring Editor
Mayfield Publishing Company □

TSP Workshop on Critical Thinking

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Sociology and Critical Thinking," to be held June 25-27, 1987, at Whittier College in Whittier, CA.

Participants will define what critical thinking means in both the "weak" and the "strong" sense; discuss the linkages between critical thinking and sociological methods, perspectives, and theories; learn specific ways in which critical thinking can be integrated into the undergraduate sociology curriculum as well as some of the problems and opportunities implied in such an effort; understand specific models of sociology courses which have been designed to teach critical thinking skills, dispositions, and values; and have an opportunity to design and/or redesign a course which they currently teach in sociology to accomplish critical thinking skills and values.

The staff of the workshop are Paul J. Baker, Illinois State University; Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento; Steven J. Gold, Whittier College; and others.

The fee for the workshop is \$325 for ASA members, \$375 for non-members, and includes two nights' lodging and five meals.

Application and \$75 deposit are due May 14, 1987. After that date, the fee will be \$375 to ASA members.

For more information, contact: William Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 355-6639; or Steven J. Gold, Department of Sociology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608; (213) 693-0771, x353. □

Group Insurance Offers Daily Cash Benefits

A Special Enrollment Period is now underway for the ASA Group Hospital Money Program—this is a limited-time offer ending on May 15, 1987. All members, spouses and their unmarried dependent children 14 days to 19 years old (25 if student) are guaranteed acceptance into this plan during this special enrollment offer.

This plan pays insureds a daily cash benefit for each and every day of hospitalization—starting on the very first day an insured is hospitalized.

ASA members and spouses under age 65 and their eligible children may select from two daily benefit plans: \$11 or \$55. The \$55 plan is available to supplement Medicare for those age 65 and over.

Upon hospitalization, insureds receive their selected cash benefit for each day—up to a maximum of 365 days. All cash benefits are paid directly to insureds with no restrictions on how benefits are used.

Several extra features have been built into this plan. For instance, double the selected daily benefit is paid for patients confined to an intensive care or a coronary care unit. In addition, one half the daily benefit is paid for patients confined to a home for convalescent care.

All ASA members will soon be receiving complete enrollment information through the mail soon. For further details, contact the ASA Insurance Administrator: Albert H. Wohlers & Co., Administrator, ASA Group Insurance Plans, 1500 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068-5750; or call toll-free (800) 323-2106/Illinois residents (312) 698-2221. □

Endowment to Honor Winston

The North Carolina Division of the American Association of University Women has honored Ellen Black Winston with the establishment of an American Fellowship Endowment in her name. The goal of the endowment is to reach the stipend-producing level of \$100,000, at which time the endowment will begin funding an American fellow every year in perpetuity.

Dr. Winston received the North Carolina Award for Public Service for her distinguished work in the field of social welfare. Her appointment in 1963 as the first United States Commissioner of Welfare capped a long career devoted to the service of the poor, the depressed, and the forgotten through social welfare programs. She came to the position of Commissioner of Welfare after serving as North Carolina Commissioner of Public Welfare for almost 18 years. Among state and national posts she has held are: president, National Conference on Social Welfare, 1965-66; president, American Public Welfare Association, 1957-59; chairman of the North Carolina Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging, 1956-63; and chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee for the 1961 and 1971 White House Conferences on Aging for North Carolina. Dr. Winston headed the Department of Sociology and Economics at Meredith College from 1940-44 and served as social economics and technical editor for several federal agencies. Born in Bryson City, North Carolina, Dr. Winston was graduated from Converse College and received a doctorate in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1930.

Contributions may be sent to: Raleigh Branch AAUW-EFP, Judy Barton, 9404 Does Run Ct., Raleigh, NC 27612. Designate the Ellen Black Winston American Fellowship Endowment. □

Open Forum

More "Greatest Books"

Delbert C. Miller's list of "the greatest books in sociology" (*Footnotes*, December 1986) is, in my opinion, very good. As he states, the number of books (55) was determined by the space available for the exhibition at Indiana University. There is one book that I think belongs on this list of 55. It is *An American Dilemma: the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy* by Gunnar Myrdal. Of course, he was assisted by many others but that is also true of some other books on the list. This study (including the masterful Appendix 2, "Methodological Note on Facts and Valuations in Social Science") is a contribution of the first magnitude.

Claude C. Bowman
Temple University □

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Black-on-Black Crime: Old Wine, New Bottle

by Bernard D. Headley

Recently, there has been a compulsive preoccupation with the notion of "Black-on-Black" crime, both in academic and media circles. *Time* and *Ebony* magazines devoted considerable space to the issue. In Chicago, the senseless slaying of innocent, black youthful bystanders—as the result of gang-related skirmishes—has sparked much local debate over what indeed is happening to, and in, the Black community. Not coincidentally, this discussion takes place against the backdrop of current concerns over the "vanishing Black family," an issues appropriate addressed recently in this space by Joyce Williams.

I do not contend that the rate at which Blacks are criminally victimized in any number of inner-city neighborhoods is not a matter for urgent concern. What I do find disturbing is the underlying false premise that the phenomenon of Blacks victimizing other Blacks deserves a separate analysis, distinct from what generally causes "street" crime and other acts of wanton and indiscriminate violence in the broader American context. The implied assumption is that there is something peculiarly insidious (which may or may not be innate) about Black life and Black society that naturally tends toward criminal self-destruction.

According to this reasoning, the causes and, ultimately, the responsibility for crime among Blacks should be placed squarely on the shoulders of the Black community. "Street" crime is thus

TSP Workshop on Community-Based Learning

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Sociology and Experiential, Community Based Learning," to be held June 16-19, 1987, at the Highlander Research and Education Center near Knoxville, TN.

Participants will study a number of case studies of successful community based and student initiated education projects; learn methods of promoting active student involvement through observation, social intervention, and student research participation; discuss the use of pictures, drawings, videotapes, and other visual techniques in promoting community based learning; and, examine the general relation of sociology education and social change.

The staff of the workshop are John Gaventa, Research Director, Highlander Research and Education Center; William Ewens, Michigan State University; Peter Park, University of Massachusetts; Deborah Barnet, Participatory Research Group; and others.

The fee for the workshop is \$325 for ASA members, \$375 for non-members, and includes three nights' lodging and eight meals.

Application and \$75 deposit are due May 5, 1987. After that date, the fee will be \$375 to ASA members.

For more information, contact: William Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 355-6639; or John Gaventa, Research Director, Highlander Research and Education Center, Route 3, Box 245A, New Market, TN 37820, (615) 933-9002. □

a Black problem, not a societal problem. That kind of thinking, I contend, becomes just another way of "blaming the victim" and attempt to repackage an old wine in a somewhat newer, more attractive bottle.

The danger with posing the problem of crime among Blacks in the United States in terms of Black-on-Black is that (1) it places the issue within an explicitly race-specific context, and (2) it tends to remove the problem of crime in America's urban ghettos (something Black people did not create but in which a good number are forced to live) from its larger social and economic causes. The fact is, crime and criminality are not in any way specific features of race. Polish, Italian, and Jewish immigrants living under slum conditions in early twentieth-century Boston, Chicago, and New York did violently victimize other Poles, Italians, and Jews. Socio-economic conditions, not race or ethnicity, result in crime.

ity, result in crime.

Even if one were to choose to take the more dubious, biological/hereditary route, given new life in the works of Richard Herrnstein and James Q. Wilson, the conclusion would lean towards the idea that so-called "crime traits" are randomly distributed in the total population. There is no scientific evidence that such traits are more heavily concentrated in any racial or ethnic group.

But more to the point, social research suggests that crime and criminality may be specific consequences of powerlessness and socio-economic isolation. Street gangs mushroom and proliferate in places where opportunities for attaining the goals of the society are lacking. Demoralized, "surplus" lives find a sense of fulfillment in the solidary relationships provided by the gang.

If institutionalized racism and economic marginality cause some groups (Blacks and Latinos, for example) within

American society to disproportionately experience the ravages of inner-city life, then it is only logical to expect disproportionate levels of crime, victimization, and gang activity in the communities to which these groups are confined.

If there were Irish, Scots, or English noblemen living within the confines of the urban ghetto, we would expect a more racially heterogeneous pattern of victimization. There is, in short, no truth to the racist myth that "Black people just love to kill each other." That characterizes neither the history or the cultural tradition of African peoples. There is, therefore, a continuing responsibility for academic workers and political leaders to carry out research that may help us understand the linkages between leaders to crime and the exaggerated conditions of poverty and alienation that affect Blacks, Hispanics and other poor people. □

SUNY's Norman Goodman Recognized for Teaching Excellence

When the trustees of the State University of New York voted in 1986 to promote Dr. Norman Goodman to one of SUNY's highest ranks, that of distinguished teaching professor, the veteran faculty member couldn't have been prouder—for his department.

A faculty member since 1964 and chair since 1973, he has been pointing out these past few months that the Department of Sociology on the SUNY campus at Stony Brook received not one, but four, major recognitions this spring for teaching. "And these," he notes, "are only the most recent indications of the high quality teaching that takes place in the department."

"It is important to us," he says, "that our department, widely known for the range and quality of the research that we carry on, has now gained recognition for having achieved this without sacrificing the quality of our teaching."

Also honored in 1986 were two assistant professors and a graduate teaching assistant. Dr. Patricia Roos received both the campus president's and the SUNY Chancellor's awards for excellence in teaching (previously received by two other department members, Dr. Goodman and Dr. Michael Schwartz); Dr. Richard Williams was chosen among the first Lilly Post-Doctoral Teaching Awards Program recipients; and Roberta K. Karant was selected for the prestigious President's Award for Excellence in Teaching by a graduate student, given at commencement annually. She is the 12th sociology teaching assistant to be so honored in the past 12 years, Dr. Goodman notes proudly.

For Norm Goodman, having the title "distinguished teaching professor" puts him in a small group on the Stony Brook campus. Only two other active faculty members—in biochemistry and engineering—have been so honored by the SUNY trustees. The department also numbers Dr. Lewis A. Coser among the rank of distinguished professors emeriti at Stony Brook. Lewis and Rose Coser, married since leaving Europe during World War II, are continuing their marriage partnership and individually active professional careers after their retirement last spring from Stony Brook's sociology faculty.

Dr. John H. Marburger, Stony Brook's

president, nominated Dr. Goodman for the special title. He wrote: "(Dr. Goodman) supports with action his resolute belief that Stony Brook must promote excellence in its undergraduate programs at the same time it establishes its reputation for research and graduate studies."

Dr. Roos was described by Dr. Marburger, in nominating her for the 1986 Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, as "challenging students by questioning them and forcing them to delve beneath the surface implications of the material....Her enthusiasm and sense of humor demonstrate a love of her subject that is infectious and inspires her students to take their work seriously."

For Dr. Williams, being among Stony Brook's first six Lilly Fellows means having \$6,000 for release teaching time to research and develop a course, "Small Business: An International Perspective," which he has proposed as part of the University's new core curriculum based on themes. His nomination for this award noted the quality of his teaching and his desire to contribute to the curriculum reform efforts on the campus.

Roberta Karant is a product of the Department's program to train graduate students to teach sociology through a year-long practicum directed by a senior faculty member. The first semester is

devoted to providing an understanding of the range of elements involved in good teaching: developing a structure for a course, selecting appropriate readings, organizing classroom presentations, modes of evaluating student performance, etc. In the second semester students teach their own section of Introduction to Sociology under the supervision of the practicum instructor and are given feedback on their classroom performance (at least twice) by two faculty members of their own choosing. The system has been quite effective, as witnessed by the consistency with which sociology graduate students are recipients of the campus teaching awards.

The recent review of graduate departments by the Associate Boards of Research Councils ranked Stony Brook's Department of Sociology 14th (tied with Yale) for the quality of its faculty. The most recent recognition of its teaching quality demonstrates that quality research and quality teaching not only can coexist, but are likely to be mutually enhancing. However, for this to occur, there needs to be a collective commitment to that end—and it is evident that the Stony Brook Sociology Department, under the leadership of Norman Goodman, shows how that can be accomplished.

Alvin F. Oickle
SUNY-Stony Brook News Service □

Open Forum

Take Care in Labeling

Stephen Kulis, Karen A. Miller, Morris Axelrod and Leonard Gordon of Arizona State University have published a two-part article on "Minority Representation in U.S. Departments" (*Footnotes*, May 1986 and January, 1987). In *Anglo, Black, All Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Other Minority*. Their term "White/Anglo is inappropriate for the numerous non-minority Americans of White European ancestry, only a small sub-set of whom are "Anglo" in the sense of British. It may reflect the

southwestern U.S. location of the authors, where the term "Anglo" is used to refer to whites or non-hispanics in general. But their study does include Sociology departments from all parts of the U.S. To label all whites as Anglos is like calling all non-minority whites of European ancestry "Yankees!" Sociologists should surely be more careful in their terminology.

Robert M. Marsh
Brown University □

Call for Papers

PUBLICATIONS MEETINGS

American Academy of Nursing Practice Symposium, January 28-30, 1988, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Leadership Through Practice: The Cutting Edge." The deadline for submitting an abstract for consideration is May 1, 1987. For further information and to obtain a "Presentation Application Form," contact: American Academy of Nursing, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO 64108; (816) 474-5720.

American Italian Historical Association Annual Conference, November 12-15, 1987, Americana Congress Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Italian Ethnicity: Their Languages, Literature, Life." The Vincent Visceglia Award of \$500 will be given to the best paper presented at the conference. Submit a 150-word abstract and curriculum vita or short biography to: Dominic Candeloro, Office of Conferences and Workshops, Governors State University, University Park, IL 60466; (312) 534-5000. Deadline is April 15, 1987.

Association of Voluntary Action Scholars Annual Meeting, October 15-16, 1987, Hilton Plaza Inn, Kansas City, MO. Theme: "Politics, Public Policy, and the Voluntary Sector." Proposals for papers related to the theme or other topics in the study of philanthropy, voluntarism, and nonprofit organizations are invited. Send by May 18, 1987, to: Robert Herman, Cookingham Institute of Public Affairs, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO 64110; (816) 276-2338.

Gerontological Society of America 40th Annual Scientific Meeting, November 18-22, 1987, Washington Hilton and Towers, Washington, DC. Theme: "The Strength and Value of Basic Science." For a call for papers form, contact: Gerontological Society of America, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 393-1411. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1987.

International Sociological Association, Committee on Family Research, April 16-19, 1988, Balaton Zsarnadi, Hungary. Theme: "Kinship and Aging." Papers on theories or structures for long-term caregiving, family ties and elderly, etc., are sought. Send 500-word abstract by November 30, 1987 to: Organizing Committee, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Uri utca 49, H-1014, Budapest.

Society for the Scientific Study of Sex 30th Annual Meeting, November 5-7, 1987, Westin Peachtree Plaza, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Three Decades of Sex Research and Beyond: Public Policy, Freedom of Inquiry, Scientific Advancements." The Program Committee welcomes submissions of proposals and attendance by anyone interested in the field of sexuality. For a copy of the call for presentations or a copy of the program, contact: Kenneth D. George, Chair, 1987 Annual Meeting, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-5195.

Sociologists for Women in Society, August 15-20, 1987, Chicago. Papers dealing with women's studies, women and sexuality, theories of gender, women and the media, and women in other cultures are encouraged. Suggestions for roundtables, workshops, and brown-bag luncheons are solicited. Deadline is May 15, 1987. Send to program co-chairs: Joan Spade, 213 Greenway Blvd., Churchville, NY 14428; or Catherine G. Valentine, Sociology Department, Nazareth College, Rochester, NY 14610; (716) 586-2525.

Third World Congress of Victimology, July 7-11, 1987, Ramada Renaissance Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Victims of Crimes, Accidents, and Disasters: Multi-

disciplinary Perspectives on Research, Treatment, and Intervention." Abstracts and proposals are due May 15, 1987. Contact: World Congress, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207.

PUBLICATIONS

Completed manuscripts or brief proposals for anticipated work in the area of elderly shared housing are sought for an edited book. Papers may be theoretical or based on empirical investigation and may focus on the individuals involved, the programs that create homesharing matches, and/or the community/service context of this phenomenon. Interested researchers should contact: Dale J. Jaffe, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 963-4388.

The Sociological Quarterly invites submissions for a special issue on gender and aging. Papers that focus on the aging of either or both sexes throughout the life course are welcomed. Papers should have a strong theoretical orientation whether or not they are data-based. Proposals or complete papers may be offered for consideration. Final papers will be due October 1, 1987. Send four copies of papers along with a \$10 submission fee (checks payable to the Midwest Sociological Society) to: Judith A. Levy, Associate Editor, *The Sociological Quarterly*, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6998, Chicago, IL 60680.

Values and Ethics, a thematic series of books of Loyola University (Chicago) Press, invites submissions. Prospective authors should submit a letter of inquiry and a summary outline of the manuscript's general area, specific topic or theme, contents, and length. A short vita may also be enclosed. Send to: Gerald Gutek, Chair, Editorial Board, University Press Series, Loyola University of Chicago, Graduate School, Lewis Towers 401, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

The Wisconsin Sociologist will devote all three issues of the 1988 volume to "The Impact of the Reagan Years: A Sociological Assessment." Essays on one of three broad areas of impact are invited. (1) "Political Systems, Political Processes, and Civic Culture." Essays due September 1, 1987, to: Marilyn May, Department of Sociology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI 53511; (608) 365-3391, x271. (2) "Social and Economic Institutions and the Environment." Essays due January 1, 1988, to: Jerry Lembeck, Department of Sociology, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI 54912; (414) 735-6686. (3) "International Relations, Defense, and Peace." Essays due May 1, 1988, to: Richard Coon, Department of Sociology, Carroll College, Waukesha, WI 53186; (414) 547-1211, x166. Papers focusing on the Great Lakes region are especially welcomed. For additional information, contact the relevant guest editor listed above.

Meetings

April 15-19, Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Hyatt Hotel, Chicago, IL. Contact: Kathleen Crittenden, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

May 1-3, Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Sheraton Boston Hotel & Towers, Prudential Center, Boston, MA. Theme: "Sociology and the American Dream." Contact: Eastern Sociological Society, County College of Morris, Route #10 and Center Grove Road, Randolph Township, NJ 07801; (201) 328-1328.

May 10-12, University of Southern Maine Conference on Preventing Youth Suicides, Shawmut Inn, Kennebunkport, ME. Theme: "Preventing Youth Suicides: New Dimensions to a Growing Problem." Contact: Carol Hayden at (207) 870-4430 for additional information.

May 14-15, Sixth Irvine Symposium on Environmental Psychology, University of California, Irvine, CA. Theme: "Health and Behavioral Impacts of Environmental Hazards: Reducing Risks Through Communication and Design." Contact: Brenda Nordenstam or Marianne Seifert, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717; (714) 786-2413/856-7692.

May 28-30, American Adoption Congress National Conference, Boston Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: "Crossroads in Adoption." Contact: Jo Devlin, 34 Pleasant Street, Stoneham, MA 02180; (617) 438-7828.

May 31-June 4, International Association of Impact Assessment Annual Meeting, Barbados, West Indies. Contact: David Marshall, IAIA '87, Suite 510, 750 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 2F2; (604) 666-2431.

August 7-9, Academy of Management National Meeting, Junior Faculty Workshop, New Orleans, LA. Contact: Caren Siehl, School of Business Administration, Department of Management, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-1421; (213) 743-3437.

August 12-14, International Sociological Association Research Committee on Aging Inter-Congress Meeting, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Theme: "Health and Health Care in an Aging World." Contact: Centre on Aging, 338 Isbister Building, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2; (204) 474-8754.

August 17-21, American Sociological Association 82nd Annual Meeting, Palmer House and Towers, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Cross-National Research in Sociology." Contact: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

August 25-29, International Conference for the Sociology of Religion, Tubingen, West Germany. Theme: "Secularity and Religion: The Persisting Tension." Contact: CISR, General Secretary, R.J. Campiche, Terreaux 10, CH-1003 Lausanne, Switzerland.

August 28-31, International Psychogeriatric Association Third Congress, Palmer House, Chicago, IL. Contact: Congress Coordinator, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Institute of Psychiatry, Older Adult Program, 259 East Erie, #448, Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 908-1248.

September 14-16, International Sociological Association Committee on Family Research XXII International Congress, Freising, West Germany. Theme: "Family and Young People." Contact: Hans Bertram, German Youth Institute, Freibadstrasse 30, D-8000 Munich, West Germany.

Funding

The Alcohol Research Group has a program of research training at the pre- and postdoctoral levels at the University of California-Berkeley. Fellows will have an appointment at the Alcohol Research Group or Prevention Research Center for nine months or one year, renewable in exceptional cases. Stipend ranges from \$1,333 to \$2,500 per month. The deadlines for applications are May 1 and November 1, 1987. For further information, contact: Research Fellowship Committee, Alcohol Research Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; (415) 642-5208.

The American Foundation for the Blind announces funding for doctoral dissertation research in the areas of its concerns. The total amount available in 1987 is \$4,000 for dissertation research in the social sciences. The deadline for receipt of proposals is April 6, 1987. Potential applicants should contact the Foundation for complete information. Direct inquiries and proposals to: Corinne Krchner, Director, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2140.

The American Nurses' Foundation announces funding through its 1987 Competitive Extramural Grants Program. The program will award grants up to \$2,700 each for nursing research conducted by beginning nurse researchers or experienced researchers entering a new field of investigation. Applications are due June 1, 1987. For complete information, contact: American Nurses' Foundation, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO 64108; (816) 474-5720.

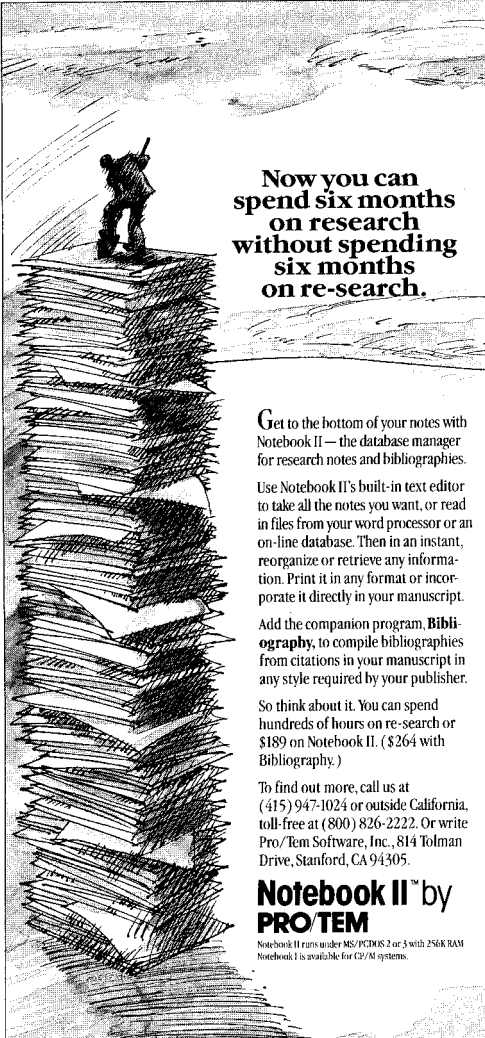
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation offers grants for research and writing in international peace and security. Proposals are reviewed twice a year for the grants of \$10,000-\$60,000. For more information, contact: Grants for Research and Writing in International Peace and Security, John D. and Catherine T.

MacArthur Foundation, 140 South Dearborn Street, Suite 700, Chicago, IL 60603.

The National Endowment for the Humanities offers a Challenge Grant program to assist institutions working within the humanities to achieve greater programmatic and financial security. For each federal dollar offered, institutions receiving a first challenge grant must raise three non-federal dollars from new sources or from increased contributions by existing donors (four dollars per federal dollar for second-time grant institutions). Guidelines are available from: Challenge Grants Guidelines, Room 409, Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0361.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism announces increased resources for its extramural research grant program in 1987. Approximately 100 new and regular research grants are available. For complete information, contact: Helen Chao (Chief, Biomedical Research Branch) or Ernestine Vanderveen (Chief, Clinical and Psychosocial Research Branch), Division of Extramural Research, NIAAA, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 14C-17, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-4223.

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Funding, continued

The National Institute of Justice has a fellowship program with three components, each offering support for research on current criminal justice issues and problems conducted by persons at differing stages of their careers. The programs are (1) Visiting Fellowships, (2) Graduate Research Fellowships, and (3) Summer Research Fellowships. Applicants should contact Joseph T. Kochanski at (202) 724-2962, National Institute of Justice for deadlines, guidelines, and to discuss topic viability or proposal content.

Radcliffe College has research expense grants available for postdoctoral research that draws on the social science data resources of the Henry A. Murray Research Center and/or the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Proposal deadlines May 15 and October 15, 1987. For further information, contact: Radcliffe Research Support Program, Murray Research Center, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The William T. Grant Foundation makes up to five awards each year to research workers in the field of children's mental health. Awards are for five years, totalling \$165,000, including indirect costs for the scholars' institutions. Applicants should be established investigators with a record of publications, but not yet in tenured positions. Institutions and individuals

may obtain further information and application materials from: Robert J. Haggerty, President, William T. Grant Foundation, 919 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; (212) 752-0071. The deadline for applications for 1988 awards is July 1, 1987.

Competitions

The American Public Health Association invites nominations for the Spiegelman Gold Medal Award, given to a candidate who has made substantial contributions to the practice or theory of health statistics, broadly defined. Nomination forms are available from: Shirlene Showell, American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. Nominations must be received by June 30, 1987.

The Gerontological Society of America announces two new awards available to its members, the Behavioral and Social Sciences Section Awards for a Distinguished Creative Contribution to Gerontology and for Distinguished Mentorship in Gerontology. Nominations for each award are due by July 1, 1987. For complete information or to submit nominations, contact: I.M. Hulicka, State University College, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222.

Phi Beta Kappa invites nominations for the 1987 Ralph Waldo Emerson

Award, offered annually for scholarly studies of the intellectual and cultural condition of man. It is recommended that entries for the \$2,500 award be submitted by the publisher and must be received by May 31, 1987. For complete information on eligibility requirements, contact: Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; (202) 265-3808.

People

Therese Baker, DePaul University, will be a visiting scholar at the Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Stanford University, through June 1987.

James R. Beniger, University of Southern California, had his book, *The Control Revolution: Technological and Economic Origins of the Information Society*, named the most outstanding book in social and behavioral sciences in the eleventh annual professional and scholarly book awards sponsored by the Association of American Publishers.

Kenneth Branch, Midland Lutheran College, was named Midland Teacher of the Year.

Martin Bulmer, London School of Economics and Political Science, is Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago during spring quarter 1987.

Keith Campbell, Fort Hays State University, received the FHSU Pilot Award from the alumni association for outstanding teaching.

Helen Fein has been appointed Executive Director of the Institute for the Study of Genocide in New York City.

Estevan Flores, National Research Council and the Ford Foundation, met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and three Cabinet Secretaries as a member of a 13-party Chicano/Mexican American delegation on the new Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Albert G. Hess, Professor Emeritus, SUNY-Brockport, has received the Beccaria Gold Medal Award from the German Society of Criminology.

Eric Hoiberg was one of four outstanding teachers selected at Iowa State University for 1986-87.

Robin Moniker and Martha Wilkerson, Southwest Missouri State University, received university awards for teaching excellence.

David Nasatir, California State University-Dominguez Hills, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture and conduct research in Argentina.

William O'Hare is the new Director of Policy Studies at the Population Reference Bureau, Washington, DC.

Joseph Schneider, Drake University, is the new editor of *Social Problems*.

John Seem, Viterbo College, is President-Elect of the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

Leo Srole, Columbia University, had his book, *Mental Health in the Metropolis: The Midtown Manhattan Study* (with Langner, Opler, and Rennie) selected as a "citation classic" in the Institute for Scientific Information's January 1987 journal.

William Velez and **Gregory Squires**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, were co-winners of the award for the best paper presented at the 1986 annual meeting of the Urban Affairs Association.

Contact

A.A. Khatri, one of the sociologists given a travel award for expenses in the XI World Congress of Sociology in

New Delhi, August 1986, was one of the passengers on Pam Am Flight 073 which was hijacked. He would like to contact any other sociologists possible on that flight or with similar experiences or with a keen interest in the study of terrorism. Contact: A.A. Khatri, Department of Sociology, University of Alabama, University Station, Birmingham, AL 35294.

TCI, Inc. has contracted to publish a 12-page bi-monthly newsletter addressing subjects related to alcoholism and drug abuse among the Native American population. Advice on subject areas to be included as well as information on developing articles would be appreciated. Contact: Nancy Gale, TCI, Inc., 3410 Garfield Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 333-6350.

University of the District of Columbia, Sociology Department, would like information about courses and an undergraduate major in labor studies within a sociology program. If there are departments with such a major that could share curriculum ideas, contact: June Parrott, Department of Sociology, University of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC 20008.

Deaths

Alvin C. Dorse, North Texas State University, died on February 7.

Anne K. Peters, California State University-Dominguez Hills, died on February 25 at age 44 of leukemia.

Peter New, University of South Florida, died on December 30, 1985.

Obituaries

Harry Jennings Crockett, Jr. (1927-1986)

Harry J. Crockett, Jr. died of cancer in Lincoln, Nebraska, December 14, 1986. He was 59.

A Native of Burlington, Kansas, Harry spent most of his life on the Great Plains of Kansas and Nebraska. A lover of the outdoors and an avid fisherman, he was acutely conscious of his roots, and he could often be found roaming the river valleys near his boyhood home.

In his values and behavior, Harry reflected what is best of those qualities we associate with the Plains States. He was an open, inquiring, and fiercely independent spirit, yet one who appreciated diversity and respected the views of others. He did not impose himself on those who differed with him, but was compassionate and understanding.

Harry completed his undergraduate education at the University of Kansas. He received an MA from Washington University, St. Louis, and a PhD in social psychology from the University of Michigan. His first professional appointment was at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1960-1965). He returned to the Plains in 1965, joining the faculty of the University of Nebraska, where he spent the remainder of his professional career. At the time of his death he had just completed a term as departmental chair.

Both personally and professionally, Harry was concerned above all else with tolerance and civil liberties, though he also wrote extensively in religion, social mobility and sociology and, more recently, the sociology of sport. The titles of his three co-authored books, *Achievement in American Society*, *Achievement Among Minority Americans*, and *Tolerance for Nonconformity* fairly represent some of the thrust of his scholarship.

Harry was actively involved in many professional organizations, often taking a leadership role. He served on several editorial boards (e.g., *Social Forces*, *Sociological Inquiry*) and was a member of the Developmental Behavioral Sciences Study Section, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Mental Health, 1968-1972.

In his own mind, Harry's greatest achievements were his efforts to preserve academic freedom and build strong standards of professional ethics. His accomplishments as Chair of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility and his leadership of the Long Range Planning Committee were recently recognized by the Midwest Sociological Society, which renamed its endowment fund in his honor. Similarly, his contributions to the University of Nebraska, where he served on the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee, led to the James A. Lake, Sr. Academic Freedom Award. The receipt of these high honors from his peers gave Harry immense personal satisfaction.

Harry's former students remember him well. Some of his lectures, in particular "The Five Civilized Tribes," made such a deep impression many can remember them in detail after a decade or more. But most of us, colleagues, friends and students alike, will remember Harry most for his endearing grin, his wit, his sense of decency, and his spirit of tolerance.

Some people change as they approach death. Harry did not. His strength and courage eased the pain for many of his friends, who will miss him deeply. We extend our sympathies to his wife, June, and his three sons and to his mother, brother and sister.

Nicholas Babchuk and Hugh P. Whitt

Philip M. Marcus (1932-1986)

Philip M. Marcus, researcher and mentor, died last December of complications from lung cancer that was only diagnosed in the fall. Phil was a native of Brooklyn and did his undergraduate work at Brooklyn College. He began his sociological career as one of Peter Blau's early students at Chicago, exploring supervision and group structure and then union conventions and executive boards. After receiving his PhD in 1962, he went to Purdue for a couple of years, and then to the University of Michigan as an assistant professor and study director at the Institute for Social Research. In 1966 he moved up the road to Michigan State where he initially held positions in Sociology and Labor and Industrial Relations. At MSU he held a variety of research administrative positions, including Director of the Urban Survey Research Unit, Coordinator of the Work and Organization Center, and for the last ten years, Director of the Social Science Research Bureau. Most recently, he worked with the State of Michigan to develop a Center for Redevelopment of Industrial States.

Throughout his career, Phil was constantly involved in conducting and promoting research efforts as well as mentoring graduate students and assistant professors. His own work focused largely on theoretical and methodological issues concerning network analysis of complex organizations and the impacts of those networks on the administration of public-sector organizations. His writings appeared in a variety of sociological and public administration journals. In 1970 with P. Dressel and C. Johnson he published *The Confidence Crisis*, which reported the results of their research on the role of the academic department in American universities.

Just a few weeks prior to his death, Phil completed work on a text,

Continued next page

New From F.E. Peacock Publishers, Inc.

SOCIOLOGY AND EVERYDAY LIFE

By David A. Karp, Boston College

William C. Yoels, University of Alabama-Birmingham

"A major strength of the text is its readability. The book is clearly written and the reading level should be suitable for students at all types of colleges and universities . . . The authors convey a genuine enthusiasm for doing sociological analysis that I found refreshing."*

*Review from the American Sociological Association's TEACHING SOCIOLOGY October, 1986 issue.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

By Ronald M. Pavalko, University of Wisconsin - Parkside Campus

The book is clearly written . . . Pavalko avoids the pitfalls of simplistic writing and the extensive use of colloquialisms . . . concepts and terms are well defined and clearly presented . . . it will fill the needs of many teachers who are seeking an eclectic, objectivist text which contains a broad range of topics.**

*Review from the American Sociological Association's TEACHING SOCIOLOGY October, 1986 issue.



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use ShowCase presentational software to demonstrate sociology in their classrooms. For more information, please turn to page 15.

Obituaries, continued

"Decision-Making Using Quantitative Research, An Introduction to Social Statistics and Methods."

Phil loved to teach. He taught a large section of the introductory sociology course every year, and for five years it was televised on the MSU education cable channel. Other courses he frequently taught included complex organizations, industrial sociology and the sociology of education. He received two Fulbright-Hays Senior Awards in its Distinguished Scholar Program, using them to visit and do research in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. And when not otherwise occupied, he was a consultant to numerous private organizations and governmental agencies.

Phil was a scholar without pretensions. He was bright, quick and incredibly well-read and informed. If you came to him with a research or academic problem, he would take the time to analyze it and send you off towards a possible solution. But if you came to him with an administrative or bureaucratic problem, he would, with a twinkle in his eye and his wry sense of humor, describe your predicament in Catch-22 terms, get you to laugh at it, and then cut the red tape with one mighty slash.

Under his durable exterior, Phil was a compassionate and helping person. He prepared detailed outlines of his lectures for distribution to his introductory sociology students; he taught his undergraduates to love learning; he rescued graduate students who were stalled on their dissertations by showing them how to finish; and he organized research facilities so that his colleagues could do more to advance scholarship. He did this all with style and good humor. When Phil was recently asked to characterize himself, after a moment's reflection, he replied, "Winsome."

Harry Perlstadt and Christopher Vanderpool

Michigan State University

William A. Form

Ohio State University

Mass Media

Vickie Abt, Pennsylvania State University, had her research on illegal gambling odds being better than those of legal state lotteries reported in the January 11 *Bloomington Herald-Times*.

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted extensively in a January 30 *Raleigh Times* article on the fate of small businesses in changing urban neighborhoods.

Georgette Bennett appeared on the Diane Rehm talk show in Washington, DC, discussing her book *Crime Wars*.

Marvin Bressler, Princeton University, and David Reisman, Harvard University, were quoted in a February 9 *Newsweek* article entitled "Do Colleges Set Asian Quotas?"

Michael V. Carter, Carson-Newman College, was interviewed by LCNC Lakeway Television News in East Tennessee about superstitions in Appalachia, February 13.

Susan Maizel Chambre, Baruch College, and her family were featured in a three-part series on Eyewitness News, February 16-18., about the recent growth of Orthodox Judaism.

Adam Gamoran, University of Wisconsin-Madison, had his story of high-school tracking and course-taking reported in the Madison *Capital Times* on January 26.

Carole Joffe, Bryn Mawr College, had her book, *The Regulation of Sexuality*,

reviewed in the February 8 *New York Times*.

Barbara Lawrence, University of California-Los Angeles, had her research on age perceptions reported in the December 2, 1986, *Wall Street Journal*, *San Diego Tribune*, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, and other publications.

Stanford Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, was interviewed by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on January 14. The *Chronicle* column, "Dispatch Case," was devoted to his comments. An interview with Lyman was reported in the *Palm Beach Post* on January 10.

Al McCormack and Fred Zampa, Macon College, were quoted in a January 26 *Macon Telegraph and News* article concerning corporate democracy in American business.

Jamshid A. Momeni, Howard University, had his book on *Demography of Racial and Ethnic Minorities* reviewed in *Patterns of Prejudice*.

Peter M. Nardi, Pitzer College, was interviewed on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" about his research on women and magic.

Jerry G. Pankhurst, Wittenburg University, was interviewed by LCNC Lakeway Television News in East Tennessee on "Current Events Concerning Religion and Life in the Soviet Union." A five-part series was aired in March.

Joseph A. Polizzi, St. John Fisher College, commented on the sociological perspective regarding stereotypes and discrimination and the role of the media during a WROC-TV documentary entitled "Stereotyping: Are You Guilty?"

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, had his research on the changing Swedish family featured in an article in the January 26 *Christian Science Monitor* and in a two-part interview in the Stockholm daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, May 27-28, 1986.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Group, was quoted in the *Boston Herald*, *Boston Globe*, and other media when Elie Wiesel won the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the Holocaust. Porter is a Holocaust survivor and friend of Wiesel.

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, and Ann Shola Orloff, University of Wisconsin-Madison, co-authored a February 22 *Baltimore Sun* article on "Why Welfare Reform Won't Work—and What Would."

Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in an article on policy changes in military jobs open to women that appeared in the *Army Times*, *Navy Times*, and *Air Force Times*.

William Simon, University of Houston, analyzed the Howard Beach incident and similar outbursts of racism for the January 30 *Houston Chronicle*.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, authored an editorial titled "Cleveland's 'Fat Cat' Theory No Model For Development" in the February 4 *Milwaukee Journal*.

William J. Wilson, University of Chicago, was featured in a February 15 *Chicago Tribune* article about his research on the growth of poverty in cities.

Publications

Acute-Marx is a new journal providing regular information on Marxist research on an international scale. The journal is published twice a year; each issue has a dossier of articles representative of the current research in the field of Marxist research; presentations of recent work on the history of Mar-

xism; and reviews of 50-100 books. Each article is preceded by a summary in English. For further information, contact: Centre d'Historie des Sciences et des Doctrines, 156, Avenue Parmentier, 75011 Paris, France.

Approaches to Developing Questionnaires, Statistical Policy Working Paper 10, released in November 1983, is still available for distribution. It examines tools for developing questions, procedures for testing the questionnaire draft, and techniques for evaluating the questionnaire. Although addressed primarily to federal agencies that conduct surveys, the report is also a useful resource for anyone interested in designing survey questionnaires. Single copies of the report are available at no charge from: Dawn Nelson, Demographic Surveys Division, Room 3339, Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5946.

Reginald Clark, an educational sociologist, has authored a series of nine *Home Improvement in Math* booklets for parents of children in grades K-8. The ideas for parents that are presented in the books are inspired by Clark's theory of family activity structures as discussed in his book, *Family Life and School Achievement: Why Poor Black Children Succeed or Fail* (University of Chicago Press). For further information, contact: Reginald M. Clark, 1050 North College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

The Special Supplement Series on Gerontology of the Danish Medical Bulletin announces the availability of the third issue, which includes a report based on the work of an international working group on "Hearing Problems of the Elderly," convened by the Kellogg International Health and Aging Program. Information on obtaining copies of this or other issues is available from: Kellogg International

Health and Aging Program, School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The **Yearbook of Correctional Education** will begin publication by the Correctional Education Association in 1988. The annual publication will include selected manuscripts presented at the CEA convention, proceedings from various meetings, and other submissions relevant to the field. Proposals to edit and publish this document in 1988 and 1989 are now being accepted. It is anticipated that each publication will be approximately 100 pages in length with a circulation of 2000 copies. Proposals should include a letter of interest, resume of proposed editor, statement of purpose and editorial philosophy, time line for publication, and a two-year budget (including typesetting, printing, postage, and other expenses. Proposals should be sent by June 1, 1987, to: Bruce Wolford, 202 Perkins Building, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475; (606) 622-1497.

New Programs

The University of Miami announces a new PhD program in Medical Sociology. The program is now seeking a small number of highly qualified students for admission for the fall and spring terms, 1987-88. Those accepted will receive full tuition remission plus a research assistant stipend of \$5,700. Details of the program, admission forms, and other information can be obtained by contacting: George J. Warheit, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248162, Coral Gables, FL 33124; (305) 284-6762.

The University of Tennessee announces a new specialization in Energy, Environment, and Resources Policy in its MA and PhD programs. The Department of Sociology, offering the specialization, maintains ties with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee Valley Authority, and other organizations. Teaching and research assistantships are available to qualified applicants. For additional information, contact: Graduate Coordinator, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 27996-0490.

Summer Programs

The State University of New York-Albany announces a special program for the study of sociology in China during the summer of 1987. Co-sponsored by Nankai University, the program offers two graduate courses (Contemporary Sociological Theories and Research Methods) at Nankai from June 29-August 15, 1987. American graduate students, faculty, and sociologists can register or audit these courses. For information and application materials, contact: Michele Deasy, Director of Summer Sessions, Husted 203, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 442-5140.

The University of California-Los Angeles announces the seventh annual Cambridge/UCLA program. The three-week UCLA Extension study tour is taught by British faculty at Trinity Hall on the grounds of Cambridge University. Two sections are scheduled, July 5-July 25 and July 26-August 15. A wide variety of courses will be offered for each session. For further information, contact: Cambridge/UCLA Program, UCLA Extension, 10995 Le Conte Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (213) 825-2085.

The Visual Studies Workshop will hold a week-long workshop June 29-July 3 on "Exploring Society Photographically." Taught by Howard Becker, the workshop will explore the intersection of photography and sociology, taking up such issues as the role of theory in social exploration, explaining ideas photographically, the interaction of words and pictures, and gaining access to people they wish to study and photograph. Participants will produce a short photo-essay to show the results of their exploration of some aspect of Rochester, NY (location of the workshop) as a social organism. For more information and a complete summer course listing, contact: Visual Studies Workshop, 31 Princt Street, Rochester, NY 14607; (716) 442-8676.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

SECTION ON COMMUNITY

The Community Section took several steps this year to encourage research and to increase the visibility of the Section within the discipline. Upon the recommendation of the Research Committee, chaired by Lynn Appleton, Carl Milofsky proposed that a new award be created for the outstanding research monograph on community/urban studies published during the previous year, to be named The Robert E. Park Award. Accepted by vote at the business meeting, a committee will now be appointed to review manuscripts and to solicit manuscripts from publishers.

Craig Calhoun, Chair of the Section's newly named Robert and Helen Lynd Distinguished Service Award announced that the recipient for 1986 was Floyd Hunter. John Walton's letter of citation noted Hunter's landmark work that created the entire field of community power research, and his continuing interest in the application of social science knowledge to the reform of democratic institutions. Unable to attend the award ceremony, Hunter has written a short piece for the next issue of the Newsletter reflecting on his community power research.

Lynn Lofland (Chair-elect) and Barry Wellman organized the Program of the annual meeting on current theory and research on community. Wellman organized a panel on the topic of "The Community Question Reevaluated" which focused on new directions in

Continued next page

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Reports, continued

the network analysis of communities; other participants included Lisa Peattie, Martin Oliver, Charles Kadushin, and Albert Hunter. Lyn Lofland's panel, "At the Cutting Edge: Current Research in Community," included papers by Kirsten Gronbjerg, Gerde Wekerle and Joan Simon, David Wellman, Christine Wright-Isak, and David Hummon. Finally, Ruth Horowitz organized nine Refereed Roundtables with 16 presenters. Though Section Day was unfortunately the last day of the meetings, attendance was surprisingly good with approximately 25, 40, and 35 in attendance at each of the sessions respectively.

The Section membership rose over the past year, which was also an encouraging sign. The Section now is only 20 members shy of the magical 400 which would give it another session slot at the annual meetings. Members were encouraged to sign up colleagues in a push to pass that mark.

David Popenoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Section announced that the latest budget balance (prior to the 1986 meeting) was \$704.

Avery "Pete" Guest, Chair of the Nominations Committee announced

the results of the election: Gerald Suttles is the new Chair-elect, and elected to the Council were Manuel Castells and Richard Taub.

The Section presented a certificate of appreciation to Joseph Galaskiewicz who is finishing his three year term as editor of the Section Newsletter.

Lynn Lofland who assumed the Chair of the Section announced that David Hummon of the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, MA 01610 would be the Newsletter editor. He encouraged section members to contact him with news and ideas for the Newsletter.

Finally, in anticipation of the Chicago Annual Meeting, the Community Section took the lead in developing a series of Chicago tours as a particularly unique contribution of this Section in that city. Gerald Suttles (Chair-elect) will coordinate this with the ASA and with the assistance of Past-chair, Al Hunter.

Albert Hunter, Chair

SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

On September 1, 1986, the Section of Medical Sociology had 1,061 members, an increase of 10% over last year and 26% the last two years. The increase

probably reflects several things, including increases in the number of medical sociologists employed in academic, research, and clinical settings, as well as the vigorous efforts by Jan Hankin, Chair of the Membership Committee.

Last Spring, The Glennede Medical Trust, one of the Seven Pew Charitable Trusts, approved the Section's \$149,000 three-year Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology for graduate students. Much credit goes to Judith Barr, who was instrumental in the development of the proposal. The Program will provide advanced doctoral students from departments of sociology the opportunity to complement their academic training with experience in a variety of health care settings. Interns receive financial support; travel support is sometimes available. The Director of the Program is Professor Sue Keir Hoppe, Chief, Division of Sociology, The University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio, Texas.

The recipient of the Leo G. Reeder Distinguished Medical Sociologist award for 1986 is Sol Levine, who is University Professor at Boston University. Levine presented an address at the annual business meeting on "The Changing Terrain of Medical Sociology." The best dissertation award went to Adele Clarke, University of California-San Francisco, who presented a paper from her dissertation, "Emergence of the Reproductive Research Enterprise in the U.S."

At the annual meeting in 1985 the council voted to endorse a forthcoming book by Irving Zola and Catherine Reisman, *Literature and Health Care: An Anthology*. This was approved by the ASA Publications Committee in January. Another endorsed publication, Linda Aiken and David Mechanic's *Applications of Social Science to Clinical Health Policy*, was published in

June. All Section members received a complimentary copy, and all royalties will go to the Section. Since the Section had no formal policy on endorsement, the Chair appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Endorsement of Publications, consisting of Leonard Pearlin and members of the Publication Committee, to bring a recommendation to the council at the meeting during the ASA convention. He asked Ron Kessler, Chair of the Publications Committee, to serve as Chair of the committee.

The Section's council, consisting of 21 members (including two students) held its two annual meetings during which committee chairs reported on activities of their committees. The editor of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB)*, Gene Gallagher, and the editor of the *Medical Sociology Newsletter*, Catherine McCaslin, summarized the activities of their respective publications. As an ex-officio member of the council, Gallagher has kept the members informed of journal activity and acquaints them with the particular editorial needs and structure of *JHSB*. In addition, with the approval of the council, he has decided to publish the lecture of the recipient of the Leo G. Reeder award each year. These steps strengthen the liaison between the *Journal* and the Section.

At the 1985 Winter meeting, the council decided that because of the growing size of Section membership and diversity of interests and activities, each Section officer and committee chair would write a description of his or her responsibilities, including deadlines to meet. The result would be a Manual of Responsibilities, which could be updated each year. The Immediate Past Chair, Betty Cogswell, compiled the first Manual, which she presented at the Winter meeting. New officers/committee chairs were asked to update the descriptions of their po-

sitions for a new Manual, available to members of the council at the Winter meeting in 1987.

Council made two changes in the nomination and election procedures at the Winter meeting. The published call for nominations has been moved back from the Fall to the Summer issue of the *Newsletter*. Also, the Nominations Committee is to meet at the ASA annual meeting and nominations should be closed by September 30. Other nomination procedures remain the same.

Much of council's attention at the ASA and Winter meeting was spent discussing several problems. One concerns the development of the Section Program at the ASA Annual Meeting. Because of its size, the Section is allocated five sessions. Unless the session themes are extremely general, a call for papers in the late summer or fall may not give members enough time to prepare papers for submission by January. Therefore, the Chair recommended that each year the Chair of the Section develop session themes much earlier and have them appear in the Winter, Spring, and Summer issues of the *Newsletter* to give the membership 6 to 12 months lead-time to prepare papers. Leonard Pearlin, Chair-elect for 1987, has done so this year. Other problems were not resolved.

(1) Page allocation for the *Newsletter*: Because membership is so large and range of interests so diverse, the number of news items of interest to the membership and worthy of publication is too large to permit inclusion in the *Newsletter*. Council voted unanimously to request that the page allotment be increased by 60% beginning with the Fall, 1986 issue.

(2) Section members have complained that payment for the Section's council meeting room each year should be paid by the ASA, as is the

Continued next page

The Real Stuff

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SEE PAGE 15

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Medium System	20	
Large System	36	
SAMPLE LIST CREATION AND CONTROL		
Electronically transfer sample from another computer OR enter manually		
Automatically transfer sample from disks (such as Survey Sampling)	✓	
Generate random OR household +1 numbers	✓	
Interviewers can enter sample from list/phone books while interviewing	✓	
Automatically sort, filter, edit, or merge lists	✓	
Pre-assign calls to specific interviewers	✓	
Pre-schedule individual interviews	✓	
Pre-assign respondents' quotas call when known	✓	
Control number of call attempts per phone number	✓	
Control time interval before re-dialing busy/s	✓	
Automatic call-back control	✓	
NUMBER OF STUDIES	5	
QUOTA CONTROL		
Automatic quota control	✓	
Number of quota cells	100	
Qualifications per quota cell	5	
Assign precedence to lower incidence cells	✓	
Control groups of quota cell sub-totals	✓	
Close quota cells automatically OR manually	✓	
CALL DISPOSITION MONITORING		
Automatic call disposition monitoring	✓	
User-definable codes	✓	
QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN		
Questionnaire design software	✓	
Complete control of screen format	✓	
Library for storing frequently-used text screens	✓	
Logic and arithmetic skip/branches	✓	
Randomization of question/answer choices	✓	
Records open-ended responses	✓	
Color screens	✓	
Quick editing/adding of questions	✓	
AUTODIALING		
Can be used at some or all stations	✓	
Manual override	✓	
INTERVIEWER ASSISTANCE		
Automatic call-backs and re-dial of busy's	✓	
Call-back/call-history screen for each call	✓	
Automatic qualification control/termination	✓	
Study schedule shown for call-back scheduling	✓	
Automatic control of call times by time zones	✓	

	Use this to compare Ci2 CATI	to other systems
QUESTION SCREEN SPEED		
Instantaneous question screens	✓	
Not slowed by adding stations	✓	
PROGRESS REPORTS		
Reports available during interviewing	✓	
Quota reports	✓	
Disposition reports	✓	
Incidence reports	✓	
Top-line reports	✓	
Interviewer productivity reports	✓	
DATA PROCESSING		
Use any cross-tab or statistical package	✓	
EASE OF USE		
No computer operator required	✓	
No special interviewing skills or training	✓	
Menu-driven study set up	✓	
Easy-to-learn questionnaire writer	✓	
Well-written manuals	✓	
RESPONSIVE CUSTOMER SUPPORT		
OTHER BENEFITS		
CATI questionnaires can be administered stand-alone without modification	✓	
Clients can be given questionnaire for review on their PCs	✓	
Clients can write field-ready CATI questionnaire with their Ci2 System	✓	
Clients can be given data on disk	✓	
PCs can be used for other office tasks	✓	
HARDWARE		
IBM PCs or compatibles	✓	
IBM Token Ring or compatible local area network	✓	
Hayes modems or compatibles for subdialing	✓	
Color OR monochrome monitors	✓	
RELIABILITY		
Interviewing continues if a station fails/supervisor computer interrupted	✓	
Data saved at supervisor computer AND station for added safety	✓	
PRICES AND GUARANTEE		
Small System	4,000	
Medium System	10,000	
Large System	12,000	
Each additional Medium System	2,000	
Each additional Large System	3,000	
Per station fee	None	
License for stand-alone interviewing	Incl.	
Monthly or annual license fee	None	
Trade-up credits	Full	
Installation and training	Annual	
Money-back guarantee	60 day	
Installation payment plan	✓	

Reports, continued

case with other section council meetings, rather than having to be paid from Medical Sections funds. (3) Not having the section's council meeting publicized in the Annual Meeting program is most inconvenient; (4) Our teaching workshop not being jointly sponsored by the ASA's Teaching Services Program and listed in the ASA Teaching Workshop Announcement. Council instructed the Chair to make the appropriate requests of the ASA Executive Officer so that these four problems would be resolved and he did so.

Time constraints also prevent a satisfactory solution to another matter, namely, the number of scientific sessions allocated to Medical Sociology. Since our membership is much larger than that of other sections, members of the council believe we deserve a sixth scientific session—one over the maximum of five sessions, or time slots for scientific sessions for the day. To avoid a conflict between sessions presented by the Section, a sixth session would have to come in late afternoon or evening, beyond the time such sessions are normally scheduled. Also, such scheduling might conflict with an activity of general interest to the ASA membership.

In March, members of the council voted by written ballot to cosponsor with Sociologists for Women in Society and the Sex and Gender Section a practicum session at the 1987 ASA meeting on "Teaching Women's Health in Colleges, Universities, and Health Profession Institutions."

William A. Rushing, Chair

SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF SEX AND GENDER

Membership in the section continues to increase in a most heartening way; we have grown by approximately 20% in each of the past two years and look forward to continued growth and vitality. One important and well-received service provided this past year was a directory of members, with phone numbers as available. As an outgrowth of the 1985 meetings in Washington, DC, we also published in the newsletter a set of bibliographies of policy-related publications authored by section members in three different research domains. This past year saw the culmination of several other efforts to which the section has contributed: the publication of a collection of syllabus sets and teaching materials for courses in sex and gender (available from the Teaching Resources Center) edited by Barrie Thorne *et al.*, and the launching of a new journal, *Gender & Society*, the official publication of SWS, in which many of our members have been and continue to be actively involved (including the editor-in-chief, Judith Lorber) and which will provide a much-needed outlet for research in sex and gender.

This section has also begun and sponsored new projects that look very exciting. We are co-sponsoring the volume which Pat Hill Collins and Margaret Andersen are developing, entitled "An Inclusive Curriculum: Race, Class and Gender in Sociological Instruction" (submissions due March 1987). At our business meeting in New York, we established a new Graduate Student Dissertation Paper Award and are looking forward to the first submissions for this prize. We are also initiating the practice of publishing congratulations for dissertations completed in the area of sex and gender in our newsletter and we encourage all major advisors to send us notification of their students' achievements. The business meeting additionally resolved to drop graduate student dues to \$5 and to develop a new brochure that would explain what the section is

and does. We hope to see continued growth in numbers and enthusiasm as a result.

Of course, the major activity of the section was our program at the Annual Meeting. The section sponsored two paper sessions, on the cultural construction of femininity and on the future of feminism, as well as a refereed topical paper session (nine roundtables) and a non-refereed roundtable discussion session in our council slot. The section continued our tradition of co-sponsoring a session on Race, Class and Gender with the Sections on Racial and Ethnic Minorities and on Marxist Sociology. All sessions were very well attended; we continue to have problems with the roundtables being so crowded that it is difficult to hear. We also had an enjoyable reception for section members. Since we have grown enough to be entitled to an additional paper session next year, and since there are a considerable number of gender-relevant topics in the thematic and regular program sessions (for which we expressed our appreciation to Melvin Kohn and the entire Papers Committee), we are looking forward with great anticipation to an even more exciting meeting in Chicago.

Myra Marx Ferree, Chair

SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Social Psychology Section had a vigorous year during 1985-86; and it can look forward to a promising future under the direction of the new Chair, Kurt Back, and the Chair-Elect, James House. Its vigor is reflected in many ways—financial solvency, growth in members, the willingness of its members to serve the Section in a variety of time-consuming capacities, and a stimulating intellectual contribution to the ASA's Annual Meeting in New York.

As of June 30, 1986, the Section's account balance was \$3,365. And by July 15, 1986, the Section boasted 449 members—a significant increase for the year. This number is safely over the 400 needed to maintain three two-hour slots for the Section at ASA meetings. But it falls far below the required 600 for a full day of four slots. It also ranks as only the eighth largest section of the Association although social psychology as a specialty ranks as one of the most popular among the ASA's members. There is, then, considerable potential for enlarging the size of the Section. Hence, the Section's Council decided to attempt during 1986-87 a location-based membership drive with members being asked to enlist the support of those social psychology colleagues who are not now members.

A major task of a Section Chair each year is to make numerous requests of members to serve on committees, edit the newsletter, plan and participate in sessions of the annual meetings, run for office, etc. This potentially onerous task was converted this year into a positive pleasure by the remarkable readiness of the Section's members to serve. Out of 29 requests, busy social psychologists were able to accept on 28 occasions. Moreover, after accepting, each of these appointments did an outstanding job. Such a response is, perhaps, the best single indicator of the Section's health.

The Section owes a special debt of thanks to these hardworking members. Murray Webster, Jr. served as the Secretary-Treasurer as well as the editor of the Section's newsletter for 1985-86; and now has been reelected as the Secretary-Treasurer. Mary Glenn Wiley has agreed to be the new editor of the Newsletter for 1986-87. The Council for the year consisted of Karen Cook, Viktor Gecas, Jeylan Mortimer, Jane Piliavin, and Louis Zurcher. As the editor of the *Social Psychology Quarterly* Peter Burke also participated

actively in the Council. Duane Alwin and Linda Molm joined the Council in 1986 as newly elected members. As an additional duty, Karen Cook organized the two roundtable sessions at the 1986 meetings. Jane Piliavin also chaired the Nominating Committee, and Lee Hamilton, Leonard Pearlin, Marylee Taylor, and Charles Thomas served with her. Roberta Simmons chaired the Cooley-Mead Award Committee as well as organized and presided at the award session at the meetings. Joining her on the Award Committee were Barry Markovsky, Paul Secord, Cookie Stephan, and Howard Taylor.


The Section's day at the 1986 ASA meetings began impressively with the presentation by Roberta Simmons of the Cooley-Mead Award to Sheldon Stryker. Introduced by David Heise, Stryker delivered a broad and pointed address on "The Revitalization of Symbolic Interactionism." Another broad, inclusive session followed on the subject of "Unifying Social Psychology." Paralleling a session on the same topic

at the 1986 meetings of the American Psychological Association, three speakers known for their achievements in this area each presented important papers: James House on "Sociology, Psychology, and Social Psychology"; Morris Rosenberg on "Self Objectification"; and Carl Backman on "Interdisciplinary Social Psychology: Prospects and Problems." The day continued with two sessions of 12 refereed roundtables. The day closed with a business meeting that featured a spirited discussion of the new certification program followed by the Section's reception.

As in 1984-85, one professional issue attracted the Section's attention—the certification of social psychologists by the ASA. Nine particular concerns have been raised: (1) The means by which the ASA adopted the measure, both failing to seek the approval of the Association's membership for such a drastic move as well as disregarding the Section's opposition (though the Section controlled the certification program in the 1960s that is cited as the

precedent for this program). (2) Is there a sufficient demand to warrant such a certification of social psychologists? (To date, there are two completed applications.) (3) Assuming a demand, from whom and for what purposes? (4) Many worry that the title "psychologist" is being sought for clinical work for which training in social psychology, whether in sociology or psychology departments, is inappropriate. (A family therapist serves on the first social psychology certification committee; and the requirement of two years of supervised field training in social psychology has already been "interpreted broadly" by the committee to include conducting supervised therapy.) (5) Why are otherwise fully qualified social psychologists prohibited from membership on the certifying committee if they are not themselves certified? (6) Will the program cause problems for sociologists who are not certified in their applied work, in court, etc.? (7) Is the ASA the best source of such certification? (8)

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Reports, *continued*

And is the Association fully prepared for the law suits that often arise from such operations? (9) Finally, should the Section get involved in the program? As a first step, the business meeting voted to conduct a mail survey of the Section's membership on the question. And the Section's officers and Council would welcome any feedback on this and other issues facing social psychology that members would care to contribute.

In closing, I wish to thank personally the many people who contributed to the Section's work throughout the year. Kurt Back has outlined his plans for the coming year, and it is clear that 1986-87 will continue to witness an active, involved Social Psychology Section.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, Chair

SECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

The section was active on several fronts through the 1985-86 year. In addition to normal committee work and activity, the section took the following actions:

—Jeanne Ballantine (Wright State University) was chosen to receive the Hans O. Maukusch Award for Distinguished Contribution to Undergraduate Sociology. The award was presented at the annual meeting in New York. In past years the editor of *Teaching Sociology* presented a check on behalf of the journal to the award recipient. Because a change in the publisher of the journal prevented continuation of this tradition, the section council voted to give a small monetary award along with the award plaque to each year's recipient.

—Through the work of Kathy Crittenden (University of Illinois-Chicago) and Bill Ewens (Michigan State University) the section published a membership directory. Copies were mailed to all section members and the Membership Committee is making plans to update the directory on a regular basis.

—The Nominations Committee approved a slate of candidates for various ASA committee and council positions and with approval of the section council submitted names to appropriate ASA committees for consideration. The section council endorsed this as one way to increase the involvement of section members in the activities of the

ASA as well as extend section interests to other segments of the Association.

—The work of the Committee on Placement Office Relations continues under the direction of Bill Brown (University of Central Florida) and Kathleen King (Mount Union College). This committee is preparing a document for distribution to all sociology departments. The document will be designed to assist departments in working with their on-campus placement offices for the purpose of increasing employment opportunities for sociology majors.

—Section council voted to add the newsletter editor to the council with full voting privileges. This action is presently being voted on by the full section membership as required by the Bylaws.

New council members began their terms of office at the 1986 annual meetings. They are: Chair-Elect: Michael Bassis (Eastern Connecticut State University); Chair: Ann Sundgren (Tacoma Community College); Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Harkins (College of DuPage); Representatives from 2-year colleges: Steven Steele (Anne Arundel Community College) and Paul (Ted) Smith (Green River Community College); Representative from 4-year colleges: Catherine Berheide (Skidmore College); Representative from universities: Lauri Perman (Pennsylvania State University); Ed Kain (Southwestern University) assumed the position of Newsletter editor in January, 1986.

Joseph DeMartini, Chair

Committee Reports

AWARD FOR A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARLY PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Each year, this committee selects for recognition a distinguished scholarly work published during the preceding three years. Works published in 1983, 1984 and 1985 were eligible for the 1986 Award. The 1984 Committee consisted of E. Digby Baltzell, Bennett Berger, Maureen Hallinan, Cora B. Marrett, Glenn Spitz, Guy E. Swanson, and Robin M. Williams. Arthur L. Stinchcombe was on leave from the committee this year. Teresa A. Sullivan served as Chair.

Announcements of the award were mailed to 135 publishers and the announcement was printed in Footnotes in several consecutive issues. Nominations for 102 different works were received, many of them from individual members of the Association. The number of entries increased from the 95 received in 1985, and in contrast to previous years, several chapters and articles were nominated as well as books. The nominated works were evaluated in three rounds of mail balloting, and the final decision was made by the committee during the annual meetings in New York city. The award was given jointly to Aldon Morris for *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement* and to Lenore J. Weitzman for *The Divorce Revolution*. Both books were published by Free Press.

In its other deliberations, the Committee considered and again rejected the idea of awarding "honorable mention" status to some works. Several recent award winners won in the second or third year of their nomination; had they been given "honorable mention" in the first year of nomination, it is likely that the publisher would not have continued to nominate the work.

The committee is grateful for the assistance of Bill Martineau of the ASA Office. The work of this committee generates a great deal of correspondence with publishers and many mailings to the committee, and I gratefully acknowledge the cheerful clerical assistance of the staff of the Texas Population Research Center. For the second year in a row, the efficiency of this year's mail balloting was attributable to the able assistance of Debra Haden.

Teresa A. Sullivan, Chair

COMMITTEE ON DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO TEACHING AWARD

The Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee solicited

nominations for the 1987 award during an academic year 1985-1986. Four nominations were received. The committee decided at the 1985 meeting that it would be the responsibility of nominators to provide appropriate supporting documentation for each nominee. Documentation normally includes a vita, letters from students and/or colleagues, and other relevant supporting documentation.

At the 1986 meetings the committee again took up a discussion of the kinds of contributions to teaching which merited consideration for the award. Again it was agreed that the award is not solely a "Great Teacher" award, but an award for contributions to teaching. These contributions might include "mentoring" of graduate or undergraduate students; outstanding teaching; a major book, textbook, or article that contributed to the teaching of sociology; efforts on behalf of teaching at an institution or in an association; and, developing important resources for teaching (e.g., methods, materials, simulations).

The committee selected the recipient of the 1987 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. The winner will be announced in May Footnotes.

The 1986 award was presented to Sister Marie Augusta Neal (Emmanuel College) at the annual ASA business meeting.

Richard J. Gelles, Chair

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIOLOGISTS

In 1986, the committee engaged in a vigorous program of activities in two areas, as follows:

Seminars for Federal Managers and Personnel Officers. In 1986, the committee sponsored three seminars for

ADAMHA, NIH, and USDA to describe the potential contributions of sociologists to Federal agencies. These seminars enjoyed a good reception from their respective audiences, and verbal commitments were made by some attendees to recruit sociologists in the future. The first two of these seminars were described in an October 1986 Footnotes article.

Revision of Federal Classification and Qualification Standards for Sociologists. In 1986, the committee developed draft revisions of the classification standards used to rate Federal positions for sociologists. The committee will present these materials to the ASA Council during 1987.

In 1987, the committee will continue to pursue both activities outlined above:

Plans call for the organization and execution of four seminars for Federal managers and personnel officers. The committee has received funds from the ASA Council for this purpose.

Plans also call for completing all revisions to the Federal classification and qualification standards for sociologists, presenting these to the ASA Council, and initiating negotiations with the Federal Office of Personnel Management to update these standards.

The committee was comprised of several hard-working members in 1986: William Anderson, Kathleen Bond, Coralie Farlee, Bettina Huber, Otto Larsen, Judy Miller, and Shelley

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Pendleton. Otto Larsen left the committee in the spring, and Shelley Pendleton left the committee in the fall. Both will be missed. The committee welcomed Stephen Buff as ASA Liaison in the fall.

Ronald W. Manderscheid, *Chair*

JESSIE BERNARD AWARD COMMITTEE

At the 1986 ASA meetings, members of the Jessie Bernard Award Committee met to consider recruitment of nominations, procedures to be used to evaluate nominations, the problems of considering two separate categories of nomination (single work and life work) for a single award, and the motion passed by the ASA Council which prevents committees from giving awards to members of their own body. The committee decided to ask that the award announcement be published in *Footnotes*, the ASA Sex and Gender Section Bulletin and *SWS Network*. It agreed to follow the same procedures as the 1984-5 committee had used and evaluate nominations in each category separately thereby avoiding the comparison of single works with life works. In light of the Council motion, the committee decided to inform the nominator of a life work award for a member of the committee and ask that the nomination be withdrawn.

The Jessie Bernard Award was not given on this, an even-number-year. The deadline for nominations, initially set for October 31, 1986, was extended to November 30, 1986. Twenty-two nominations, 19 for single works and three for life works, were received. This represents a substantial increase, especially in single work nominations, over previous years. These nominations, currently under review by the committee, are as follows:

Single Works: *The Campus Troublemakers: Academic Women in Protest*, Athena Theodore; *Between Women: Domesticity and their Employers*, Judith Rollins; *Issei, Nisei, War Bride*, Evelyn Nakano Glenn; *The Regulation of Sexuality*, Carole Joffe; *Gender at Work*, Ruth Milkman; *The Divorce Revolution*, Lenore Weitzman; *Household Employment and Gender*, Paula England; *Hard Choices: How Women Decide About Work, Career and Motherhood*, Kathleen Gerson; *The Tentative Pregnancy*, Barbara Rothman; *The Feminist Legacy of Karen Horney*, Marcia Westcott; *Reclaiming a Conversation*, Jane Roland Martin; *George Simmel: On Women, Sexuality, and Love*, Guy Oakes, translator; *Lesbian Origins*, Susan Cavin; *Give Us Bread But Give Us Roses*, Sarah Eisenstein; *The Secret Truism: Incest in the Lives of Girls and Women*, Diana E. H. Russell; *The Mirror Dance*, Susan Freiger; *The Science Question in Feminism*, Sandra Harding; *More Equal Than Others*, Rosanna Herz; and *Mothers and Divorce*, Terry Arendell; *Life Work*: Lynda Lytle Holmstrom, Pauline Bart, Joan Acker

The final selection of the recipient of the 1987 Jessie Bernard Award will be made at the 1987 ASA Meetings.

Diane Rothbard Margolis, *Chair*

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The success of the Membership Committee is measured in part by numbers of members, retention and satisfaction of members. We are pleased to report that membership is near 12,000, and retention efforts seem to be producing some success. A number of mechanisms have been put in place to create satisfaction among members.

The Membership Committee met on

January 24-26 in Washington and four times at the Annual Meeting. In addition to its regular working sessions the committee hosted the Third Annual Welcoming and Orientation Party, hosted a luncheon/workshop for Area Representatives at the Annual Meeting, and held a workshop for new and continuing ASA Area Representatives.

Area Representatives. The Committee continues to work with the Area Representatives whose efforts for 1986 have been primarily to complete census data of sociologists in their area in order to compile as complete a list as possible of both members and non-members, to target specific populations for drives, and to attend regional and state meetings to represent ASA. In most cases considerable follow-up by the Area Reps has turned up sociologists who are working in applied areas or who are engaged in sociological practice. To assist the Area Reps, the committee published an addendum to the Area Rep Manual which includes goals for 1986 and techniques for carrying out a successful membership drive.

The Area Rep workshop was held after the luncheon, members of the Committee helped lead discussion on topics such as successful techniques used by Area Reps and future plans. An Area Rep newsletter, *Rep Rap*, provides Reps with news and information several times a year.

Welcome Party. The Welcoming and Orientation Party at the Annual Meeting appears to be serving its purposes of providing knowledge about the way the ASA works, giving members a mechanism for becoming more involved, and providing an informal social gathering at which members get to know other members in a relaxed atmosphere. The fourth annual party will be planned for the ASA meeting in Chicago.

Recruitment Materials. A recruitment and information brochure and inserts for that brochure directed to graduate students, to sociologists in universities, to those in four-year colleges, to those in community colleges, to those in applied settings, and to students were completed and made available to Area Reps. The inserts are intended to demonstrate the unique benefits that ASA membership provides for each of those groups.

The committee designed an ASA table top display which can be sent to various meetings for use with other ASA materials.

Retention Efforts. In addition to the follow-up on programs already in place, in the coming year the committee will focus on further retention efforts, recruitment of both graduate and undergraduate students, programming to better meet the needs of various constituencies, methods of advertising the benefits of membership, and possible cooperative recruitment efforts with state and regional associations.

Among the many items being considered is a departmental ASA membership, posters advertising the Annual Meetings, articles in *Footnotes*, and other recruitment and retention ideas.

The Committee spends many hours at the annual meeting and mid-year working on implementation of ideas, evaluating existing programs, and generating new ideas. This is a hard working committee! Members of the committee include Michael Aiken, Jeanne Ballantine, H. Paul Chalfant, Norah Dempsey, Donald P. Irish, Judith Levy, Anne McCarrick, Terrence Russell, John Schnabel, Ann Sundgren, Burton Wright, Carla Howery and Caroline Bugno, and the staff in the Executive Office, without exception, have been helpful beyond the call of duty.

Jeanne Ballantine, *Chair*

COMMITTEE ON THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Minority Fellowship Program Committee met twice in 1986. At its February meeting, the committee selected a ranked list of fifteen new MFP fellowship recipients, ten finalists and five alternates. Other business discussed by the committee included (1) the committee's support for the commitment by the American Sociological Foundation to make MFP a top priority for interest monies from the Foundation's endowment over the next three years; (2) the positive response to the MFP Emergency Fund Drive to raise \$10,000 to compensate for the end of the Cornerhouse grant; (3) the report by MFP program director Lionel Maldonado on the current status of the program and on short-term and long-term fundraising efforts; (4) MFP's changing relationship with NIMH, the primary source of MFP funding; and (5) how the committee might best support existing MFP leadership.

At its September meeting, the committee discussed (1) existing MFP policies for award recipients and current

selection procedures; (2) the MFP relationship with NIMH, especially the changing definition of "mental health" and how this impacts upon current and future MFP fellowship recipients; and (3) the continuing financial crisis facing the program. The committee also forwarded a suggested list of committee replacements to the Committee on Committees that would address existing imbalances on the MFP Committee.

Patricia Hill Collins, *Chair*

COMMITTEE ON REGULATION OF RESEARCH

Members attending the committee's 1986 meeting: Paula England, Lyle Hallowell, John Lofland, Marie Haug (Council Observer).

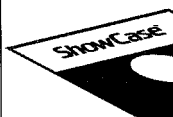
The discussion at the meeting centered on the case involving a graduate student at Stony Brook who was ordered by a judge to testify in a criminal trial regarding information he obtained from research subjects under a pledge of confidentiality. Lyle Hallowell, the faculty member at Stony

Brook who took primary responsibility for aiding the student, briefed the committee on the history of the case. Although the student was not ultimately required to testify because the case was dropped, no legal precedent in favor of the right of sociologists to maintain confidentiality was established. Thus, other such cases may occur. This poses a problem since the ASA code of ethics and governmental regulations regarding Institutional Review Boards dictate an obligation of confidentiality. Hallowell will work during this year to develop a proposal for consideration at the 1987 committee meeting.

Regarding this matter, the committee proposed the following motion to the ASA Council:

Motion: The Council reaffirms existing policy that: The ASA Executive Officer should respond to any request for assistance from an ASA member (or nonmember graduate student) concerning his or her right to maintain confidentiality of research. This re-

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sponse should involve formally and publicly stating the policy in the ASA Code of Ethics regarding the professional obligation to maintain confidentiality. The response shall also involve, as necessary, securing similar public statements from ASA members in the local area.

The motion was passed by the Council.

Paula England, Chair

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLOGY

During 1986, the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS) held both mid-year and annual meetings, and therefore was able to initiate and complete a variety of activities of concern to the participation of women in the profession.

This year, the Committee document, "Guidelines for the Treatment of Gender in Research," which was drafted during 1985, was extensively revised, submitted to Council at its September meeting, and approved for distribution as a Committee document, subject to final editing. The process used to produce "Guidelines" included thorough reviews and revision during the mid-year meeting, after requests for comment had been sent out to about 40 individuals known for their relevant expertise, and again after a final review by the Committee.

With Council's approval, the Committee sponsored a special session on sexual harassment in the profession for the ASA annual meetings. Marlene Lockheed and Gregg Thomson organized the session, and invited the following participants: Elaine Lumsford-Weeks, University of Geor-

gia, "Emergence of sexual harassment as a social problem"; Gregg Thomson, UC Berkeley, "Sociology and sexual harassment in college and university settings"; Robin Lloyd, UC Santa Barbara, "Workplace gender proportions and sexual harassment"; and Phyllis Franklin, Executive Director of the Modern Language Association and co-author of *Sexual and Gender Harassment in the Academy*, who served as discussant. The session was well attended, and generated a great deal of discussion around the problem of identifying and dealing with harassment. An immediate result of the session was a Committee decision to build new activities around the issues raised.

The efforts to establish and maintain contact with the regional CSWS that were initiated in 1985 were continued this year. Guidelines for assembling data on regional meeting participation were sent to all regional committee chairs, and data on participation were gathered for the Eastern and Southern Regional Sociology Associations. We organized a second committee luncheon with chairs of regional CSW committees, and discussed ways to improve this networking effort.

The Committee would like to acknowledge the contributions of Marie Osmond and Marlene Lockheed, whose terms with the committee end this year. We urge the Council to replace these members with sociologists who represent sociological practice and are geographically located in the Midwest or East, as there are currently none remaining on the committee, and as the Committee strives to remain geographically diverse and represent different constituencies.

For the 1987 year, the Committee agreed to initiate activities designed to address sexual harassment in the pro-

feccion. Possible actions that were discussed included establishing a clearinghouse, working with the Ethics Committee to alert the membership of the problem, publishing articles in *Footnotes* on options for women who have been victims of harassment, and circulating a general information sheet regarding harassment to students and chairs of sociology departments.

Finally, the Committee would again like to express its gratitude to Bettina Huber, without whose work and commitment the Committee's work would be much more modest. We strongly commend her efforts on behalf of women in sociology.

Marlene Lockheed, Chair

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF HOMOSEXUALS IN SOCIOLOGY

By a resolution of the 1985 ASA Business Meeting, this committee was charged with the task of critically evaluating and publicly responding to the work of Dr. Paul Cameron, who has been regularly cited in the press as a sociologist. This investigation was the major activity of the committee this year. We were invaluablely aided in this enterprise by Joel Brodsky.

The resolution from the Business Meeting stemmed from several complaints about stories carried by UPI in 1984 and widely reprinted in newspapers, in which Cameron employed his status as a social scientist to make inflammatory statements about homosexuality. While Cameron's major activities have been in Nebraska, he has been sponsored by a series of local and national New Right organizations to attack equal rights for gay people across the country, making prominent appearances in Washington, California, Ohio, Maryland, and Texas. In testimonies to official bodies and in published documents he has linked the ERA to the spread of AIDS, linked homosexuality with the "recruitment of children into perversion," and demanded that all homosexual people be quarantined, using supposed national survey data and distortions of published materials (e.g., Kinsey) to buttress his arguments.

Based upon this investigative work, the Committee sent the following resolution to the ASA Council on August 30th:

"Whereas the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in sociology, having been charged with the task of critically evaluating and publicly

responding to the work of Dr. Paul Cameron, a psychologist who has been cited in the press as a sociologist, has reviewed extensive investigations of his activities,

and whereas, the Committee has judged that Paul Cameron's consistent misinterpretation and misrepresentation of sociological research, particularly on gay and lesbian sexuality, is contrary to the research and teaching canons and goals of sociology as a profession,

and whereas, the Nebraska Psychological Association condemned his pronouncements in 1982 and 1984, and the American Psychological Association expelled him in 1983 for having violated the preamble of the Association's Ethical Principles of Psychologists,

Resolved that the American Sociological Association officially and publicly state that Paul Cameron is not a sociologist and is not a member of the American Sociological Association,

that the American Sociological Association condemn his consistent misrepresentation of sociological research,

that information on this action and a copy of the Committee's report entitled "The Paul Cameron Case" be recommended by Council to be published in *Footnotes*,

and that a copy of the Committee report and a statement of the Council action be sent to officers of all regional and state sociological associations and to the Canadian Sociological Association with a request that they alert their members to Cameron's widespread lecture and media thrust."

The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 23, 3, 1986 carried Barry Adams' extensive review of the image of homosexuality in approximately 33 Canadian textbooks. This project was

initially undertaken for this committee and presented to it in 1984.

The Committee voted unanimously to support the Gay Caucus resolution opposing ASA meetings being held in sodomy law states, in line with our view that sodomy laws pose a threat to the status of homosexuals in sociology and that it is our charge to protect that status.

Plans for the coming year are still being developed; the Committee welcomes suggestions from others about issues of concern.

Cathy Stein Greenblatt, Chair

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Sociological Theory is a biannual journal of papers about recent developments in sociological theory. Norbert Wiley, University of Illinois, is the editor.

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