

Footnotes



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Explore Atlanta on Sociology Tours

by Charles Jaret, Georgia State University

Many who attend the ASA meetings enjoy exploring and learning about the host city, either on their own or with other sociologists. An easy way to do this is by going on one of the tours sponsored by the ASA, and for the 1988 convention in Atlanta (August 24-28), we've planned a variety of tours of Atlanta neighborhoods and institutions that should catch a sociologist's interest. Some, as described below, are walking tours, others are by bus. At a future date you'll have a chance to sign up for them; for now just consider the possibilities.

For those who like the scene right at the center of a city, there's a walking tour that will take you through the new and the old downtown districts. It gives you a close-up view of the most historic and important buildings in downtown Atlanta. You'll learn some of the architectural history here, see buildings of many styles, and you'll learn of the key business leaders, families, and organizations that created Atlanta's early high-rise district and determined its later direction.

Another excursion that will involve walking (about two miles) is a trip down "Sweet" Auburn Avenue. No other street in the South, perhaps in the entire nation, has as many historically important black institutions on it. The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site and



The home in which Martin Luther King, Jr., was born, and his home for his boyhood years.

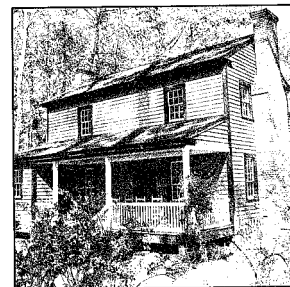
Preservation District, which includes the birth home of Martin Luther King, Jr., the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-violent Social Change, and Ebenezer Baptist Church covers much of Auburn Avenue. In addition, several other major black churches are located there, as is the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Auburn Avenue is also the home of some important black enterprises, including one of the nation's largest black owned insurance companies, the first black owned daily newspaper and radio station. Also on Auburn is a black arts center, and phase one of APEX (the African American Panoramic Exper-

ience), which is now a small black history museum, but will eventually be a tremendous, unique multimedia exhibition of Afro-American culture and accomplishments.

Atlanta is also home to Ted Turner's communications empire, and a tour has been arranged to go through CNN headquarters, where Cable News Network and Headline News are produced. It won't be "Broadcast News," but you will see a working newsroom, technical support areas, and have a chance to learn about the process of shaping a day's news stories.

For those interested in the shaping of the historical record, there's a trip to the Atlanta Historical Society. In the AHS museum there are two exhibits, one is on Atlanta in the Civil War and the other, titled "Atlanta Resurgens," was created last year to celebrate Atlanta's 150th birthday and covers the growth of Atlanta from the Reconstruction Era to the present. The tour of the Historical Society also includes the Swan House, a luxurious Palladian-style mansion built in 1928, and the Tullie Smith House, which is an actual 1840 plain-style Georgia plantation complex.

At the request of the ASA Section on Medical Sociology, there will be a chance for you to visit the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). After a brief walk around the facility, you will meet and talk with



The Tullie Smith House

some of the sociologists who work at CDC. Discussions will focus on the research or other duties these sociologists are engaged in, as well as the potential for CDC funding of sociological research by scholars outside the agency.

Another widely known institution in Atlanta is the consortium of black colleges and graduate programs that make up the Atlanta University center. These schools have been critically important in providing blacks with higher education,

See Tours, page 9

New Think Tank Links Research and Policy on Women

by Carla Hovey

There is a new player in the Washington, DC think tank game. The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) has set up shop on Dupont Circle with a full-time staff of three sociologists who have the vision, energy, and skill to make things happen.



Heidi Hartmann

Heidi Hartmann received her PhD in economics from Yale, and now is professor of sociology and director of women's studies at Rutgers University. "I've become a sociologist," she says, as she describes her new position at Rutgers that includes a weekly Amtrak commute

between Washington, DC and New Jersey. Hartmann is the founder and director of IWPR. She and others felt IWPR would fill a void. Other think tanks in Washington, DC served important constituencies, on the right and left, but "Washington, DC has not had a think tank which serves the policy research interests of women."

The founders of IWPR wanted a think tank that would have practical relevance and would make input to the policy process, but without "politically belonging to any organization; IWPR is even inde-

pendent from a university base." With Teresa Odenhal, Hartmann wrote a proposal to circulate to foundations asking for seed money.

From the beginning, IWPR has kept three constituencies in mind: scholarly researchers (in academic settings and outside), policymakers at the state and federal levels (including elective and non-elective positions), and advocates and activists. The premise was that the solid research would help advocates be more forceful and effective in seeking

See IWPR, page 6

Publications Committee Evaluates JHSB

In keeping with its policy of routinely reviewing all ASA journals, the Publications Committee undertook an evaluation of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (JHSB) during the fall of 1987. The subcommittee responsible for the review was chaired by Jeylan T. Mortimer and included Paul DiMaggio and Ida Harper Simpson. The current editor, Eugene Gallagher, provided information and other input, as did Gary Albrecht and Frederic W. Hafferty of the Section on Medical Sociology. The subcommittee report was presented to, and accepted by, the Publications Committee at its December 1987 meeting.

The subcommittee assessed JHSB in terms of the six criteria routinely used by the Publications Committee to evaluate journals and paid particular attention to changes made in response to a 1983 review. JHSB publishes articles by authors in university settings, as well as by authors in medical and health settings, thereby strengthening the ties between these academic and applied contexts. In consequence, the subcommittee concluded, "JHSB serves sociology well by providing a unique and high quality publication outlet for work in medical sociology."

See JHSB, page 7

Election Correction

Joseph Scott, University of Washington, had his photo and biography incorrectly placed under District 1 candidates for the Committee on Nominations. He is a candidate for the District 1 position on the Committee on Committees. We apologize to him for this error. He was correctly listed in the slate of candidates published in the January issue of *Footnotes* and will be correctly listed on the ballot, which will be mailed out May 1. □

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Observing

Is It Morning Again in Sociology?

Events in recent weeks continue to indicate that it is morning again in sociology. Job listings in the Employment Bulletin continue to increase; and the December Bulletin of the Office of Educational Research reported that undergraduate majors in the social sciences were up by some 2.3% for the first time in a dozen years. Graduate school enrollments were reported to be up by 3% for the same time period (1986). Meanwhile, colleagues around the country have reported enrollment increases ranging between 10% and 45%.

Several pieces of correspondence during early February add further substance to the optimistic feeling that the next decade in sociology will be more fruitful for more people than was the one just ending. Let me review them here.

The COSSA *Washington Update* of February 5 reports a growing recognition by members of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service of the potential utility of the social sciences in meeting problems caused by public use of the national parks. A workshop led by sociologists Lambert Wenner and his successor Arnold Holden, new Chief of the Social Impact Analysis Branch, resulted in a "social science action plan" that has the support of Forest Service leaders, according to the *Update* article, which states in part:

"Support for the plan is evident in the higher echelons of the Forest Service. Jeff Sirmon, Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, said he supports the plan's recommendations and will give it his official approval shortly. He noted in an



interview with COSSA that before he approves the plan, he will strengthen its language "to make it more evident that the social sciences have a very permanent place in the agency," adding "We've come a long way in recognizing the value of social scientists and the fact that there are a lot of social science resources" at the Forest Service's disposal.

"Central to the plan's recommendations is a desire to integrate social science methods and findings into Forest Service management, and thereby improve the agency's ability to deal with an increasingly interested public . . ."

Those who prefer the ice and snow may also take heart. On February 11 I received an announcement from the National Research Council concerning the formation of a Committee on Arctic Social Sciences. In an accompanying letter it was noted that "the social sciences have received rather short shrift in federal

funding for Arctic research over the years. We are hoping that this new committee, along with the recent Arctic Science Policy Act, will help bring about major changes in this regard."

In brief, the announcement from the National Research Council reported on the first meeting of the Committee on Arctic Social Sciences. Besides discussions with some nine agencies that use or sponsor social science research, ranging from the National Science Foundation to the Marine Mammal Commission, the Committee focused attention on "the significance of interdisciplinary studies linking social science research with studies of global systems and global change, the need to involve Native peoples more extensively in research project development and management, and a range of infrastructure concerns." It was also pointed out that the Committee talked about the need for models that will "provide a useful intellectual framework which transcends individual disciplines, bridging the social, biological, and physical sciences."

Among the social scientists on the committee is John Kruse, Department of Sociology, University of Alaska at Anchorage. Persons wishing more information about the work of the Committee should write to Andrea L. Smith, Polar Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418.

If neither the Arctic nor the National Parks are your favorite research preserve, you may find something of interest in the Report just released by the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy Task Force on Agriculture and Community Viability. In his letter accompanying the Report, Gene Summers, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, says the Report "calls for a major increase in the USDA budget to support social scientists focusing on three priority research areas which stress the interdependencies between agriculture and other natural resource industries, on the one hand, and rural families, communities and economy on the other. The increased funding request is for \$38 million in the first year, \$51 million in the second and \$64 million in the third year."

The following sociologists worked on the Task Force Report: James Zuiches of Washington State was co-chair, and Richard Stuby of USDA was the administrative advisor. Ron Wimberly and Summers shared the task of assembling and editing the final report. The other sociologists on the Task Force were Rex Campbell, Rand Conger, James Christenson, Steve Murdock and Alton Thompson. The Task Force also included economists, political scientists and human ecologists.

And on March 9, the National Research Council released a new report, *The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Achievements and Opportunities*. The report, the result of a four year effort by some 250 behavioral and social scientists, "has identified research opportunities ranging from the microscopic to the global, using methods that range from remote imaging by earth satellites to rigorous analysis of cultural codes," according to Frank Press, Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences. He went on to note that the report "delineates potentials for new practical contributions to virtually every sphere of Ameri-

can life, including health services, electoral processes, economic vitality, and national security."

Dr. Press concluded with the observation "I believe that the committee's well-defined recommendations for new investments in research technology, data-base development, training for young scientists, investigator-initiated studies, interdisciplinary research centers, and related efforts are stimulating, balanced, and highly appropriate."

Dr. Neil Smelser of the University of California, Berkeley, was co-chair of the Committee, and Dean Gerstein of the Research Council staff, served as Study Director.

In summary, these indicators suggest that it may well be morning again in sociology, despite the constraints facing all government agencies as a result of the budget deficits. Our task is to be prepared to meet these exciting challenges.—WVDA □

STEP Grants for Meeting Travel

The ASA is pleased to announce this year's renewal of a \$2,500 grant from the U.S. Information Agency through its Short-Term Enrichment Program (STEP). Administered by the Institute of International Education, the grant allows the ASA to assist full-time foreign graduate students to attend the ASA's Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA, August 24-28.

The STEP awards can only be made to non-U.S. government sponsored foreign graduate students. Recipients are ineligible if they are receiving any U.S. government funds for either academic or travel expenses. Foreign graduate students of refugee, immigrant, or tourist visa status are also ineligible. Any student who received a STEP award in the past is not eligible. Eligibility of each student will be checked with the Institute of International Education before an award is made. The maximum individual award is \$250.

Students receiving awards will be required to submit evaluations of the program and their participation in it within two months of the meeting.

Foreign students can apply for a STEP award by submitting a letter which explains their eligibility and provides the following information: home country, institution of higher education which they are now attending, current level of graduate work (year and degree program), the amount of money needed to attend the Meetings, and formal participation on the Program. Mail application for STEP award by June 1 to: The American Sociological Association, Attn: STEP Awards, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Inside 1722

"Good Afternoon . . . ASA; May I Help You?"

Occasional articles on the staff of the ASA Executive Office



Nancy Sylvester

Members often ask me, "Who is that nice woman who answers the phone?" This picture and short profile lets you meet Nancy Sylvester who has been the ASA receptionist for seven years. Although she has had opportunities to move to other positions within the office, Nancy wants to stay right where she is. "Ninety percent of the people who call are a delight; if I can help them, then it's my pleasure."

Nancy deliberately sought a job like ASA receptionist. "I was looking for a job for me," she says. She had worked for a courier company, a trucking company, a major food store chain before coming to ASA. Each job had a lot of overtime work and pressure. She wanted to work more directly with people, yet have regular

hours. Nancy had also run her own business, a craft shop that sold items on consignment. She juggled craft shows, advertising, buying, and all the responsibilities of a business. Nancy and husband Bill have five children who were in their teenage years during her business-woman days. "When I look back at the calendars from those years and see the scout meetings, PTA, doctor's appointments, birthday parties, and all of that, I can't believe I did it all. It must have been good preparation for this job," she says laughing in her characteristic way.

Nancy handles most of the phone calls that come into the office and tracks down staff members and remembers who's where, just like she did with her teenagers. She also handles requests for mailing list rentals, processes the orders and checks that come in each day, sends out invoices, and distributes the mail.

Nancy and Bill have season tickets to the Redskins, a coveted commodity in Washington. She wears Redskins jewelry and decorated the office in anticipation of the Super Bowl victory. They also enjoy boating and spending time with their first granddaughter.

Call the ASA and you'll get a friendly voice (with a Connecticut accent) on the phone who'll try her best to help find the answer, person, or service you need. "I'm a people person," Nancy says, "and I don't have to see people face-to-face to enjoy this kind of work. I've got friends all over the country, and who would have thought they'd be sociologists!"—CBH □

Now available . . .

The Industrial Sociologist as Teacher and Practitioner: A Career Bulletin for Students

Edited by Delbert C. Miller

\$4.00 to ASA Members
\$6.00 to non-members

25 pages, 1988

Send prepaid orders to: Professional Development Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Representation of Women in U.S. Sociology Departments

by Karen A. Miller, Stephen Kulis, Leonard Gordon, and Morris Axelrod, Arizona State University

Employment opportunities for both women and minorities in academic sociology have been affected by various conflicting forces, among them institutionalized racism and sexism, affirmative action efforts to achieve greater representation within sociology departments, and the economic contraction which has affected the discipline as a whole. We reported in *Footnotes* (Kulis, et al., 1986b) that these forces resulted in minority faculty making only very slight gains in representation on sociology faculties from the mid 70's to the mid 80's. In this article we assess the situation for women faculty for approximately the same time period, pointing to problems remaining to bringing women to full participation in the discipline.

Data

Most of the data presented here are drawn from our survey of sociology departments in four-year colleges and universities in the United States. It was conducted in the Fall of 1984 by the Sociology Department Survey Research Laboratory at Arizona State University.¹ Our study included a complete census of the departments in 13 western states,² and a stratified random sample of departments in the remaining states. The more extensive data from the western states were compiled as a five-year follow-up to a 1979 census of that region (Nigg and Axelrod 1981). Data from this 1979 study are used in this report to assess trends over time in women's representation in the western section of the nation. These data are analyzed and discussed more extensively in Kulis, et al., 1986a.

For the 1984 study, completed questionnaires were received from 230, or 91 percent, of the eligible departments. While these data provide a representative profile of academic sociologists and graduate students in colleges and universities, it is important to bear in mind those who remain excluded: those employed in two-year colleges, those in academic disciplines other than sociology, and the increasing numbers employed in non-academic positions. There is need for more data on sociologists working in these diverse settings.

Findings: Women Faculty in Sociology Departments

In the U.S. in 1984, 24% or one out of four faculty in sociology departments were women. This is twice the 12% who were nonwhite (reported by Kulis, et al. 1986b for the same period).³ Here we examine the situation of these women relative to men in terms of rank, tenure status, and type of program, and discuss trends over time for the western region and for the U.S. as a whole where data are available.

Table 1 shows the breakdown by academic rank for each gender. Women are much more likely to be found at the lower ranks and men at the upper ranks. Specifically, in 1984 in the U.S. as a whole, 43% of men but only 14% of women were full professors, while only 17% of men and 37% of women were assistant professors. A time perspective is offered by five year trend data for the Western region of the U.S.: women had improved in average rank since 1979 in that region, but in 1984 women still held considerably lower average rank than men. Further, both men and women

have become more concentrated at upper ranks than they were in 1979, reflecting the fact that fewer of either gender have been entering the academic ladder at the bottom rung.

Table 2 depicts gender in relation to tenure status, a crucial variable which is closely related to but not determined by academic rank. In the U.S. in 1984, a higher proportion of men (80%) than of women (47%) were tenured, where a higher proportion of women than of men were not even on a tenure track (26% of women compared to 9% of men in this insecure position). Is there any indication of progress over a five-year period? In the western region, there was an increase of about 10% between 1979 and 1984 for both sexes in proportion tenured. This suggests that men and women were being tenured at approximately equal rates in that period and region. However, it is also true that smaller proportions of both men and women were in tenure-track positions in 1984 than in 1979, suggesting again the contraction in hiring in general and in hard lines in particular over the five-year period.

Table 3 shows the difference over a twelve-year period (data from 1972 and

1984) in the percentage of all faculty in graduate sociology programs who are women, by academic rank. Data from 1972 are from the report of the American Sociological Association, *The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-72* (Hughes, 1973), and cover the entire nation. The year 1972 offers a good baseline for measuring change in women's situation because major affirmative action legislation was passed in that year. Data for 1984 are from our national sample. It is clear from these data that women have made some gains at all academic ranks. Comparing departments with graduate programs, the biggest gains are at the lowest levels, with women moving from only 16% of all assistant professors in 1972 to 39% in 1984, and from 29% of all lecturers and instructors in 1972 to 61% in 1984. Gains at the higher ranks are more modest, but women moved from 12% to 19% of all associate professors, and from 5% to 9% of all full professors.

Table 3 also shows that the percentage of faculty who are women was greater in 1984 in undergraduate institutions than in departments with graduate programs, at all academic ranks. This fact has negative implications for women's salary and research opportunities.

Conclusions

Despite increases in their proportionate representation over time, women as of 1984 were still only a small minority of faculty, particularly at the highest academic ranks. Furthermore, they were still disadvantaged relative to men in terms of security and rank of their academic jobs. Although both women and minority faculty experienced slight gains between the early 70's and the mid-80's, there still appears to be a very long way to go toward the goal of equity. As we approach the end of the 80's, it may be that an upturn in college enrollments will help women's situation, but any such positive effect may be counterbalanced by weak enforcement of affirmative action if the current political climate continues. We need to continue to monitor the trend with new data. Certainly the data presented here suggest that those concerned about equity in academia should not relax their vigilance.

Footnotes

¹The university was defined as four-year colleges or universities listed in the 1984 edition of the ASA *Directory of Department of Sociology*. These were either sociology departments, combined departments of sociology and other disciplines, or social or behavioral science departments offering sociology courses.

²These states were Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

³The situation of minority women will be addressed in a separate analysis.

References

- Hughes, Helen M. 1973. *The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-1972*. Washington, D.C.: American Sociological Association.
- Kulis, Stephen, Karen A. Miller, Morris Axelrod and Leonard Gordon. 1986a. "Minorities and Women in the Pacific Sociological Association Region: A Five-Year Progress Report." *Sociological Perspectives* 29 (#2).
- Kulis, Stephen, Karen A. Miller, Morris Axelrod and Leonard Gordon. 1986b. "Minority Representation in U.S. Departments, Part I." *Footnotes* 14 (#15)
- Nigg, Joanne M. and Morris Axelrod. 1981. "Women and Minorities in the PSA Region: Results of the 1979 Survey." *Pacific Sociological Review* 107-28. □

TABLE 1: ACADEMIC RANK OF SOCIOLOGY FACULTY MEMBERS BY SEX

Academic Rank	United States 1984		Western U.S. 1984		Western U.S. 1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professor	43.1	13.9	51.7	27.0	40.1	14.9
Associate Professor	32.5	30.4	27.5	30.6	30.2	28.7
Assistant Professor	17.4	36.6	11.4	22.3	20.5	40.0
Lecturer/Instructor	1.9	10.0	2.5	13.7	4.6	9.8
Other*	5.0	9.1	6.9	6.5	4.6	6.6
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	1751	497	997	278	1073	275
Total N (weighted)**	1224	391	—	—	—	—

*Includes professors emeriti.

**The weighted N for the national sample corrects for the oversampling of graduate departments and those in the western region. The unweighted N is also given to show the actual numbers of faculty enumerated. The discrepancy between the weighted and unweighted total number of faculty arises because weights were calculated to preserve the actual number of departments sampled, not faculty.

TABLE 2: TENURE STATUS OF FACULTY MEMBERS BY SEX

Tenure Status	United States 1984		Western U.S. 1984		Western U.S. 1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tenured*	79.9	47.4	81.1	56.2	71.8	44.4
Not Tenured	11.6	26.7	10.0	21.2	18.2	34.2
Not on Tenure Track	8.5	25.9	8.9	22.6	10.0	21.4
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	1698	486	963	274	1063	266
Total N (weighted)**	1189	385	—	—	—	—

*Professor emeriti are excluded.

**See note on Table 1.

TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN FACULTY IN UNITED STATES SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT GRADUATE PROGRAMS BY ACADEMIC RANK AND YEAR

Academic Rank	Program	Year	% Women Faculty	N
Professor	Graduate	1972	5	1035
	Graduate	1984	9	305/634*
	Non-Graduate	1984	10	277/312
Associate Professor	Graduate	1972	12	686
	Graduate	1984	19	218/406
	Non-Graduate	1984	26	298/253
Assistant Professor	Graduate	1972	16	1115
	Graduate	1984	39	160/261
	Non-Graduate	1984	41	196/142
Lecturer/Instructor	Graduate	1972	29	190
	Graduate	1984	61	21/54
	Non-Graduate	1984	63	42/35

*Weighted/unweighted N. See note on Table 1.

Corrections

- The December 1987 *Footnotes* story on the 1987 National Science Foundation awards (page 9) misspelled the name of *Jeremy Heim* in the announcement of his NSF award (with C. Ragin).
- The story by Verdugo and Blackwell in the January 1988 issue of *Footnotes* should have been titled "The Representation of Minorities in Sociology."
- The story on the expansion of the MFP which appeared in the March issue of *Footnotes* inadvertently omitted the name of *John H. Stanfield, II (Yale)* from the list of MFP Task Force members. □

Emeritus Membership

Anyone who is over 70 years of age and has been a member of the ASA for the past ten years is eligible to be an Emeritus Member. Please send a note indicating your interest and verifying that you meet these requirements to: Membership Secretary, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Reach Out and Touch Someone: A Report on AIDS

by Ellen Berg

With AIDS, education is our only vaccine. Thus we must reach out to those at risk and touch their minds, their fears, and their hopes; we must reach out and touch their will to live and their resolve to change.

Reaching out to intravenous drug abusers (IVDUs) and their partners is the challenging task being addressed in a National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA) AIDS Outreach Demonstration Program which is just getting underway. A two part program, this article treats only one part: the Comprehensive AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants which have been awarded to six cities for the purpose of mounting and evaluating outreach programs to IVDUs and their partners in a variety of settings. Each city will receive approximately a million dollars a year for three years for the project.

Congratulations—and best wishes—are due the sociologists who are Principal and Co-principal Investigators for five of these grants: Dale Chitwood and Clyde McCoy in Miami, Harvey Feldman and Patrick Biernacki in San Francisco, Samuel Friedman in New York, Lynne Kotranski in Philadelphia, and Wayne Wiebel in Chicago. (Houston is the sixth city: there the project is under the direction of psychologist Irene Eastling who referred me to Joseph Kotarba, a sociologist at the University of Houston who serves as an ethnographic consultant to the project.)

The following discussion of these demonstration projects is based on interviews in which I asked each sociologist with whom I spoke about the broad contours and special focus of their city's project and about his or her own background. I am also indebted to Gloria Weissman at NIDA for an overview of the program.

The Overarching Program

Six grants were awarded to cities which are among the fifteen highest in incidence of IV drug related AIDS; additional cities are now competing for additional awards. The program is directed at developing and testing strategies for curtail and/or modifying the behavior of IVDUs and their sexual partners (wives, friends, and prostitutes) which puts them at high risk for AIDS. In each city the project will combine ethnographic research on the populations at risk and outreach programs on the street and at relevant institutional sites (the criminal justice system, drug treatment programs, emergency rooms). Each project will research questions of concern in that city, but additionally they will all participate in a standardized evaluation study. The questionnaire for that part of the program is about to be piloted in the participating cities; final revisions will follow that experience.

The San Francisco Project

Patrick Biernacki told me that several years ago he and his partner, Harvey Feldman, realized that despite the outstanding AIDS education program in the gay community the epidemic would not be stopped in San Francisco without a commensurate, ethnographically sensitive program for the drug using population(s). With years of drug abuse research in their background, they turned their attention to this new area of risk facing IVDUs.

Their initial step was to place workers in social service agencies in a number of

communities, each with a distinctive drug using population. They found that they had easy access—outstandingly easy access—to the addicts they wanted to reach. Awareness of AIDS was high, concern about this new danger ran deep, and people wanted information. Using the marketing technique of "focus groups," in this case groups of IVDUs, they began to develop billboards and cartoons carrying simple messages about needle sharing and cleaning.

Biernacki and Feldman soon decided that this kind of "passive campaign" was ineffectual; that change depends on (a) personal, direct education and (b) intervention in the very process of drug use. Thus they turned all their attention to building an outreach program whose workers, by their constant concerned presence, are a reminder that change is important and possible; and to intervening in the drug use process by distributing bleach. The NIDA project in San Francisco will build on eighteen months of experience with this outreach program.

The Houston Project

In Houston there is less experience to build on; Joseph Kotarba acknowledged this by saying "San Francisco is a model for what we want to do." Here the project is beginning by mapping IV drug use prevalence across the area, conducting an inventory of available health and social services, and simultaneously mounting an outreach program which will disseminate educational materials and offer counseling and support in professional and peer groups.

Kotarba comes to AIDS research from a background in medical sociology which is reflected in his overall insistence on an epidemiological rather than deviance approach to drug abuse as well as AIDS, and in a special research focus on health care. In addition to the inventory of services, Kotarba plans an ethnographic study of the patterns of use of traditional medicine and alternative health care in several culturally differentiated drug using populations. Understanding the process by which individuals choose to use either a physician or alternative healer (or both concurrently) will help outreach workers make appropriate referrals.

The Chicago Project

Wayne Wiebel feels that his graduate training at Northwestern University where qualitative research was emphasized has stood him in good stead during years of drug abuse research using an epidemiological-ethnographic model developed at the University of Chicago. He will be using this model in the Chicago project and also in projects in Denver, El Paso, and Baltimore.

This model is processual and dynamic. Epidemiological research (analyzing diagnosed cases, patterns of transmission, successive risk groups) is the basis for targeting ethnographically sensitive outreach efforts. The epidemiological research is on-going (as is the outreach), for as the epidemic moves from group to group new assessments must be made of where to target outreach. For instance, if AIDS is just getting started among the drug users in an area then they are an appropriate target for an educational effort directed principally at protecting themselves, but if they are widely infected—"saturated"—then the primary target for outreach may be their partners.

The ethnographic outreach component

of the model points to the use of indigenous workers who will work with individuals to help them identify and adopt "viable alternatives for risk reduction." The worker will help the individual assess his own risk, identify what is an unacceptable level, and choose among the options for reducing that risk. Many users will not cease use, but, Wiebel says, "if every user reduced his sharing partners by half, the results would be dramatic." An ideal of course would be not to share or only to share with one clean, trusted partner—the analog of sexual monogamy.

The Philadelphia Project

Lynne Kotranski, whose background is in urban sociology and health policy, talked to me particularly about outreach to the partners of users. The primary focus will be on assuring these women that they are truly cared for: that they are important not simply as potential carriers, but in their own right. These women, who are so often blamed for being in "destructive relationships," are burdened with guilt and low self-esteem; it is expected that this approach will stem this tide of negativity and lay a positive foundation for making changes.

The most critical change for sexual partners of IVDUs is that they insist on the use of condoms. But this insistence, Kotranski says, puts these women at risk in a new way: already subordinate in their relationships they are particularly vulnerable to physical abuse when they refuse sexual relations without protection. Recognizing this, the Philadelphia project is developing a network of resources for dealing with domestic violence to which outreach workers can refer the women they are working with.

The Miami Project

Dale Chitwood and Clyde McCoy have been studying drug abuse in Dade County for fifteen years—and AIDS for the past three. Their Miami project has three parts: a cohort study of IVDUs in treatment, an ethnographic study of needle use practices among street users, and a community intervention project. In combination they expect that this will provide a comprehensive "picture of the whole county."

Chitwood, with whom I spoke, has an interdisciplinary background: sociology, coupled with the behavioral science component in a medical school, augmented by an internship at the narcotics hospital at Lexington. His sensitivity to interdisciplinary relationships was evident in several things he said about the program.

First, that because "no one program can meet all the needs of an individual," the outreach intervention program in Miami will be "aggressive" about referrals. Second, that they value a history of professional relations with other programs (such as the criminal justice system) which assure them of "cooperation without interference." And third, that "because (AIDS research) deals with the lives of individuals . . . it is important not to be too parochial, but to integrate (sociological theory and findings) with other perspectives."

The New York Project

In New York Sam Friedman comes to AIDS research with an academic background in social movements and having done research on labor issues (structure of labor markets, youth training). Currently the Co-chair of ASA's Marxist Section, he notes that AIDS researchers come

from "a wide variety of theoretical perspectives."

Friedman will be building on earlier AIDS outreach work, including a street education project and the development of formal self-help groups of male users, female users, and the partners of males. These groups are led by trained workers and focus on issues such as AIDS, risks, protection, and, of course, feelings. The great value of this approach is that fairly isolated, outcast individuals "develop a reference group for behavior change."

An innovation of the current project will be the use of organizers who will go onto the streets and "figure out how to develop self-help groups from natural groups of users." They will build on existing friendship groups, using the bonds and patterns which exist between people as a base for introducing the new knowledge and values which will prompt behavioral change.

Conclusion

Translated into sociological "reach out and touch someone" becomes "ethnographically sensitive outreach." As Wayne Wiebel put it, "We must not ram a public health perspective through the worldviews of this population, but must use their worldviews to bring about change."

Because these sociologists are mounting intervention programs there is a demand for developing a qualitative appreciation of the practices and values of IVDUs and their partners which reverberates in all they say. I hear an echo of Weber as these sociologists supplement their formulations of stratification and sub-cultural differentiation with a focus on the meaning of their action to the actors involved. In most cities the research component of the project will include qualitative, processual, fieldwork reports. An important challenge to the sociologists in the field, who know when they mount outreach programs how important fine-grained ethnography is, will be to build this kind of contextual understanding into the national research component.

Finally, a moral: this report has included a few words on the background of these sociologists in order to point out the diversity of their interests—AIDS research is not dominated by sociologists from one or another sub-field. AIDS is a complex and compelling problem; one way or another we can all reach out, teach out, and touch someone. □

Ask ASA

Q: Our department is involved in departmental review. Where can we get some help with national norms for departments of our size? Can ASA recommend some consultants for the site visit part of the process?

A: The Teaching Resources Center currently sells *Guidelines for Assessing Sociology Departments* by Charles S. Green III (\$6 for members, \$8 for non-members). The Teaching Services Program has commissioned a study on the sociology curriculum, looking at course offerings at two-year and four-year colleges. Those data will not be ready for some time. To arrange for a consultant visit, contact the Teaching Resources Group, a network of over 60 consultants, all trained in teaching sociology. Contact: William Ewens, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 355-6639. The department needs to cover the expenses of the visitor(s) and a reasonable honorarium.

Professional Ethics and the ASA

by Barbara B. Altizer and Benigno E. Aguirre

The Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) is currently revising the ASA Code of Ethics. COPE invites comments from the members about ways to improve the present code as well as examples of ethically objectionable professional practices which would, by their open discussion, educate the members about the ethics of the profession.

In the course of revising the code, COPE has reviewed the codes of ethics of many professional associations and profited from the thinking of scholars in our own and other disciplines. For the past three decades, members of the American Statistical Association have engaged in extensive debate regarding the appropriateness of a code of professional ethics for statisticians, the essential content of such a code, and the form through which principles of conduct for statisticians might take shape. The diversity of opinion expressed by statisticians over this thirty year period suggests that global consensus on professional ethics is generated slowly and with great difficulty (Ellenberg, 1983). Nonetheless, the validity of a code of ethics is as much contingent on the process whereby it is adopted as on its substance.

The key moral issue, the justification for a code of ethics as an additive to more universal ethical and legal constraints, rests with the risk of harm posed by the incompetent or unscrupulous use of knowledge, skills, and abilities in the performance of professional tasks for clients or publics who may not be in a position to evaluate the competence of the service rendered or who may have a vested interest in the consumption of substandard or distorted work. The imbalance of power created by special and distinguishing professional competencies, coupled with the restraint on trade implicit in title protection, occasions the potential for inappropriate conduct and the corresponding consequences for others. The high status and credibility accorded to professionals, their differential access to resources, the impact on cost of service resulting from extensive training and title protection, and the relevance of professionals' work

in the political and economic outcomes of others may precipitate a configuration of undue pressures. Under these circumstances, a code of ethics may provide guidance.

Jowell (1981), a statistician, describes three ideal type professional codes: aspirational, regulatory, and educational. Aspirational codes express "unattainable ideals"; regulatory codes embody "rules to govern behavior, based on the premise that there are universal (and enforceable) models of appropriate practice"; educational codes "seek to describe and explain professional norms, expose inherent conflicts and give guidance on possible approaches to their resolution." Educational codes, as defined by Jowell, are suggestive of an earlier model for professional ethical codes, described by Brown (1952) in the context of the debate among statisticians, as the biblical model. The biblical model suggests some common ethical grounding in general ideals which act as guidelines for the interpretation of principles but does not attempt to define rules which govern every instance of behavior.

COPE has reviewed twelve codes of ethics for behavioral science disciplines, including aspirational codes, regulatory codes, and educational codes. Although the ethical codes reviewed vary significantly with respect to purpose, form, and content, all have at their core an assumed or explicit understanding of a unique scope of practice and corresponding standards.

All codes of ethics reviewed reveal some effort to articulate the concept of scope and standards of practice and guidelines for evaluating potential acts of malfeasance, nonfeasance, or misfeasance: acts which were done, acts which were left undone, and acts which were done poorly. Because of the often vague and overlapping definitions of practice, these guidelines remain, for the most part, aspirational. Exceptions are for acts of malfeasance, or conduct which is inappropriate in the professional role, e.g., plagiarism, sexual harassment, or falsification of data. These acts are typically covered by regulatory type statements.

Most of the codes of ethics reviewed

focus on appropriate and inappropriate public communications in light of the responsibilities of behavioral scientists to a diverse set of groups impacted by acts done and left undone, and by acts which are disclosed versus those which are kept secret. Appropriate public communication with due respect for the rights to privacy of individuals is typically covered with specific references to the entitlements of the general public, private clients, populations studied, students, colleagues, sponsors and governments. Codes of ethics in behavioral science disciplines, depending upon their purpose, may specify appropriate and inappropriate communication channels or they may provide minimal guidelines for interaction with these various groups.

The ASA Code of Ethics is an educational code which employs the biblical model. In comparison with the codes reviewed, and in light of the complexities posed by the inherent compound of morality and competence, the ASA code represents a reasonable effort to address ethical dilemmas which sociologists may encounter. The code establishes feasible requirements for ethical behavior. These requirements cover many—but not all—of the potential sources of ethical conflict that may arise in practice, research and teaching. Most represent *prima facie* obligations that admit of exceptions but which should stand as principles for guiding conduct. The code states the Association's consensus about ethical behavior upon which COPE will base its judgments when it must decide whether individual members of the Association have acted unethically in specific instances. More than this, however, the Code is meant to sensitize all sociologists to the ethical issues that may arise in their work, and to encourage sociologists to educate themselves and their colleagues to behave ethically.

The Committee on Professional Ethics is appointed by ASA Council and has primary responsibility for interpreting the code, for investigating complaints brought under it, for recommending actions to the Council regarding such complaints, and for bringing the code to the attention of the members. The predominant goal of the committee is to educate and involve ASA members in issues of ethical concern and interest.

Periodically, articles on professional ethics will appear in *Footnotes* under a column to be featured as an open forum. Members of the association are invited to submit specific examples of ethical dilemmas or questions of interest to the Chair of the Committee, Benigno E. Aguirre, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843. Given space limitations, these materials will be edited by the committee, and published after complete confidentiality is established.

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Kessler Wins MERIT Award

Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan, was awarded a MERIT award from the National Institute of Mental Health. MERIT stands for Method to Extend Research in Time and honors investigators who have demonstrated superior

because s/he is able to gain up to ten years of support. Investigators cannot apply for MERIT awards. Instead project officers nominate outstanding candidates.

Eve Moscicki at NIMH commented on the nomination and selection of Kessler. He is "an outstanding contributor in the field of stress research. In particular, he has been a pioneer in creative approaches to studying gender, work, and stress. One of the key innovative features is the focus on the dyadic relationship (marriage) so stress and coping are studied within a relationship rather than focusing on the individual."

Kessler is among the first nominees for this new award. He was selected for his use of sophisticated and creative methodology that makes him a "Renaissance researcher," says Moscicki. Because the area of stress research is so complex, he can make a tremendous contribution to understanding the risk factors that play into psychiatric disorders and their exacerbation. In going beyond the individual to direct measurements of the dynamic interpersonal relationship, Kessler has "set the pace for stress research." □



Ronald Kessler

competence and outstanding productivity in their previous research endeavors. The principal feature of the MERIT award is to relieve the winner from writing frequent renewal applications,

Open Forum And Sociologists Created Man

The temptation to respond to Raymond Eve's recent *Footnotes* (February 1988) piece on creationism and other "unscientific beliefs" rampant among Texan (and other American undergraduates) is irresistible. After 38 years of intermittent residence in the United States, I am still at a loss to explain why the United States remains the most archaic of the industrial societies. A medieval system of measures, a racial caste order, gang warfare, a multiplicity of police jurisdictions, tolls on bridges and roads, religious fundamentalism, belief in horoscopes and pre-Copernican cosmologies, susceptibility to otherworldly cults and incantations to the Supreme Being in presidential speeches are but a few illustrations of American "pre-modernity." A body of Americans, variously estimated at between a fourth and a third of the total population, seems to have missed the last 500 years of Western intellectual history.

Creationism is certainly a fascinating case in point. Nearly half-a-century ago, when I was a student of the Jesuits in Belgium, the Catholic Church (as well as all the major European Protestant denominations) had already made their peace with Darwin. There was, the good padre told me, no conflict between science and religion. The two operated in different domains. Faith was not susceptible to scientific proof or disproof. Nor was the physical world a matter of faith. End of argument. Yet, in 1988 USA, creationism is still felt to be a proper topic of intellectual debate in American universities. My European acquaintances shake their heads in disbelief, even the few who are devoutly religious.

Yet, can American sociologists blame the students for their "unscientific beliefs" when the mainstream of the American social science establishment continues to espouse what is, in effect, a secular brand of creationism in respect to human behavior? Perhaps three fourths or more of my colleagues, while accepting that our bodies evolved by natural selection, are adamant that our behavior did not. Instead, they invoke culture as the *deus ex machina* explaining human behavior. Human behavior, they continue to claim, cannot be understood within the same scientific paradigm as accounts for the behavior of other animals. Humans have animal bodies, but their minds took a great leap forward from nature to culture. Therefore, biological evolution can safely be ignored if one wants to understand nearly all that is of interest to sociologists.

Anthropologists, thank goodness, are a bit more sophisticated, but, pray, show me five introductory sociology textbooks out of the hundred or more published in the last quarter century that take the biological evolution of human behavior seriously, and make its relevance to sociology clear to students. Evolution gets at best a perfunctory two-or-three-paragraph treatment in the first chapter, and then the student is treated to one brand or another of naive, dogmatic social determinism and/or cultural relativism. Sociology is little more than an inchoate, eclectic potpourri of all the anti-reductionist, anti-evolutionist ideas that have plagued the social sciences during the last 50 or 60 years. Can the Southern Baptist student in Arlington, Texas be expected to know better? I think not, but I keep hoping my colleagues will, some day, stop being behavioral creationists.

Pierre van den Berghe
University of Washington □

Notes for '88 ASA Conventioneers

Sociology by Subway in Atlanta

by Brian Sherman, Mercer University in Atlanta

I want to share some insights about Atlanta with you my colleagues in sociology along with some suggestions for how you can see a few things yourselves while you are here. I am writing primarily for those of you from places outside the South. I find most colleagues who teach and work in the South have been here at least several times and have at least some knowledge of the city. Most of the sociologists I know who work outside the South have hardly ever been to Atlanta, if at all. This article is mostly for the latter group.

First, what is meant by the term "Atlanta?" I say I've lived in "Atlanta" for 12 years, even though I've never lived inside the city limits. "Atlanta" the term is thus something larger than Atlanta the city, something like the MSA which the Bureau of the Census now defines as a set of eighteen counties centered around the city.

The MSA contains an estimated 2.6 million people. The city's boundaries contain an estimated 430,000. For this discussion, however, I define "Atlanta" as larger than the city but smaller than the MSA. I define "Atlanta" as consisting of two counties, Fulton and DeKalb. This Atlanta's population is an estimated 1,118,000. There are two factors which make this definition meaningful. First, the two-county area is served and socially integrated by the continually growing MARTA (Metro Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority) subway and bus system. The other counties surrounding Fulton and DeKalb have repeatedly refused to join MARTA.

Second, these two counties contain most of the MSA's blacks. About half a million blacks live in Fulton and DeKalb which together are forty-two percent black. In contrast, the third and fourth largest counties in the MSA, Cobb to the northwest and Gwinnett to the northeast (the fastest growing county in the United States in the 1980s), have over 700,000 residents of whom fewer than six percent are black. Their low proportions of blacks are part of the "We are not Atlanta" self-identity they project.

Many observers believe (as cited to, for example, in several articles in the Atlanta newspapers) Cobb and Gwinnett counties have continually refused to join MARTA because to do so means poor blacks from south Fulton and south DeKalb will travel to Cobb and Gwinnett to fill the rapidly expanding number of low income positions opening up in the offices and retail establishments there. In February, for example, a state legislator from Gwinnett was quoted in the Atlanta Constitution as saying that where MARTA goes, "riffraff and crime follow." Race is still an issue; in many arenas it is the major issue in Atlanta. Do I need to add that the data don't support the legislator's position?

MARTA's ridership data, however, don't necessarily contradict the idea that many whites don't ride MARTA because of either fear or dislike of blacks. The ridership is most (according to a MARTA 1985 study) or nearly all (according to my regular and frequent observation) black. The MARTA study indicated that the ridership was about 3/4 black and 1/4 white. I am one of the few middle-class middle-aged professional whites who rides MARTA virtually everywhere I go. I may well be the only one in that category in Atlanta who orients his or her

routines around MARTA rather than personal auto. Except on special occasions such as the annual visit of the circus to the OMNI, major sports events involving virtually all-white Georgia Tech, and sports arena concerts by musicians with large white followings, one is rarely on a subway platform or in a subway car or bus with more than you-can-count-them-with-the-fingers-on-one-hand whites among several dozen blacks, most of whom appear to be on their way to or from work or school.

I recommend that you verify this for yourselves by finding time to ride the subway during the convention. If you are used to the older systems in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, or Toronto you'll find our trains are a physical pleasure as they are clean, quiet, and smooth. And if you know the new DC Metro system, you'll find that Atlanta's MARTA compares favorably. The riding experience is just as good and there is the added treat that each station has its own unique design and artwork, a relief from the gloomy monotony of the DC Metro stations.

It's not that the artwork is so good, although some of it is much better than the visual equivalent of, say, Erik Satie's furniture music. That is, the art is worth some moments of conscious attention. What is remarkable is the deliberate effort which MARTA takes to make each station so architecturally unique in a sculptural sense, that even after traveling through it several dozen or even hundreds of times, many Atlantans find they still enjoy the experience of sculpted space the station offers. A few such as the King Memorial and Lakewood stations are exceptional, but I think the stations are more interesting as an aggregate experience rather than individually.

True, our subway system is a lot less extensive than those in the cities named above. It can be visualized as two lines in the form of a plus-sign. One leg is the North-South line. The other is the East-West line. The two legs cross at the station called Five Points which is consensually thought of as the center of downtown Atlanta. The convention hotel is at the first stop (Peachtree Center) north of Five Points.

The actual ride from Five Points to the end of each of the four legs averages less than twenty minutes and you don't have to go to the ends to get a sense of Atlanta's basic social dynamic: poor blacks are travelling longer and longer distances to get to where the jobs are as whites move and locate their commercial institutions farther and farther away from a weakened central business district. To experience this most intensely, ride the west leg of the East-West line. Beyond the first station (the OMNI), you, if you are white, may well be the only white in your car. It's like riding the #3 West Side express on your way to Columbia and forgetting to get off to transfer at the 96th Street (except that we don't have the graffiti).

I am often the only white in the subway car when I ride the north and east legs in the evenings after, say, teaching a night class and generally the only white in the subway car almost every time, night or day, when I ride the south leg. It's possible this may have changed between the time I write this (March) and the time of the convention as the subway's south leg will, most likely, have been extended to the airport by then. I expect, however, that most of the

riders to the airport will be the blacks who work there rather than the whites who ride the planes.

There really is a lot more to Atlanta than the racial composition of its subway riderships, but I think for a sociologist there is no quicker way to get some participant observational knowledge of what our city is about than riding the subway. Race is the primary feature of life here and a sociological understanding of Atlanta inevitably begins with a study of race.

Within race, social class, not surprisingly, is the primary feature. A recent doctoral dissertation by a black political science candidate at Atlanta University documents the persistence of Frazier's findings on the black bourgeoisie vis-à-vis the black underclass. I hypothesize, based on participant observation, that a similar analysis of the whites here would indicate the same class distinction and barriers among whites. The bi-caste bi-class model is a valid representation of social structure in Atlanta, keeping in mind that the role-descendants of the small group identified several decades ago by Hunter still run the show. Our

internationally prominent mayor is one of their best players.

By consensus, our professional football team, the Falcons, are awful and their owner-managers incompetent, but when they threatened to move the team to Jacksonville, the business community, the state legislature, and the Fulton County government acted unusually quickly to promise the team a domed stadium. The stadium will be plunked in the corner of Vine City, one of the oldest low income black communities in Atlanta. The community was never consulted about the location.

Take the west leg of the east-west line to the Vine City stop. Walk around to get a sense of how long this other-side-of-the-tracks-from-downtown black community has been there. (If you are white, don't go if you feel uncomfortable among poor blacks). Then look east to the expanding CBD poised to overwhelm Vine City. A few subway rides, of course, can only tell you a small proportion about Atlanta's social structure and its cosmopolitanism. I suggest, however, that they are the fastest way to learn about us. □

IWPR, from page 1

"better things for women." There are a lot of fine research centers, "but our uniqueness is the desire to have the network of the three communities."

At first the foundations didn't bite. "They didn't see the need that Washington, DC women did for a new voice in the debate." In March 1987, Hartmann and colleagues went ahead and organized an initial meeting of about 25 women representing the three groups, and some funders. Building up steam, IWPR raised \$20,000 in seed money and received its first foundation support: \$45,000 from the Ford Foundation for a study on the costs of not having a national parental leave policy. A second grant of \$5,000 to study the salaries of child care workers soon followed, coming from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Child Care Action Campaign.

Both of these projects have been completed. Hartmann and colleague Roberta Spalter-Roth (professor of women's studies and sociology at George Washington University) prepared the study on the costs to women, families, and society when family and medical leave is lacking. They calculated the costs in increased unemployment, increased welfare, and lower wages for women without leave to be an additional \$363 million per year. On October 29, 1987, they delivered those findings at the final Senate hearing on the Temporary Medical and Parental Leave Act of 1987.

IWPR has worked with the National Committee on Pay Equity to prepare two briefing papers, one on the wage gap and another on comparable worth in the federal sector. In the pipeline is a project to study the value and transferability of homemaking skills, using the comparable worth "scales" to measure and identify job skills.

After the initial meeting, IWPR held additional meetings in Boston, Chicago, and two more in Washington, DC. One meeting was specifically targeted for women of color. In the future, IWPR will have meetings of "the three communities" in New York, California, and Atlanta. Write for information about the

dates, exact locations, and agendas.

Organizationally, IWPR has incorporated and is in the process of forming a board of directors.

In addition to Hartmann and Spalter-Roth, sociologist Diana Pearce is part of the IWPR staff. She directs the Women and Poverty Project and continues to work on the "feminization of poverty" with an eye toward assessing state level welfare reform. Another interest targets housing as a women's issue.

How can you become involved with IWPR?

1. Make a financial contribution.
2. Attend one of the spring meetings in NY, CA, and GA.
3. Use space in the office, occasionally or as a guest researcher.
4. Use IWPR to "front" a grant proposal, if you are an independent scholar and need a base from which to work.
5. Offer your expertise to testify before Congress or State Legislatures
6. Prepare a 10-page briefing paper on a women's policy issue, written in a jargon-free way, that could be disseminated by IWPR.

Looking into the future, Hartmann hopes to have \$500,000 in project support in five years, with 200 affiliated organizations and 1000 affiliated individuals (researchers and policy people). IWPR already is getting calls from Hill staff and from the media. They plan to distribute their publications to Presidential candidates and to write position papers that might influence policies on women. Hartmann also wants to "broker" op-ed page material on policy issues about women.

"Feminist scholarship frames questions in a new way. We turn the current world view upside down. For parental leave, we took a different view than the Chamber of Commerce. We asked, how can this country afford *not* to have leave? Our different set of questions are powerful and we hope people who can make a difference are listening." □

Kanter Writes on "Massachusetts Miracle" with Dukakis

Amitai Etzioni suggests that sociologists should contribute more actively to social policy (*Footnotes*, January, 1988). Rosabeth Moss Kanter, the Class of 1960 Professor of Business Administration at Harvard University, appears to have taken up this challenge in co-authoring a newly published book with Presidential candidate Michael S. Dukakis. Entitled *Creating the Future: The Massachusetts Comeback and Its Promise for America*, (New York: Summit Books), the book describes progress made as a result of the Governor's policies. Once mockingly dubbed the "New Appalachia" or "Taxachusetts," today the state is something of a growth machine with booming economy, a record number of new jobs and businesses (resulting in a drop in unemployment from 12.3% in 1975 when Dukakis first took office, to the current 3.2% unemployment rate), lower taxes, and a balanced budget for the last nine years. The state also has a reputation as an incubator for workable new ideas and initiatives in such areas as: job creation, education and training, urban revitalization, child care, housing, and environmental protection. In *Creating the Future*,



Rosabeth Moss Kanter

the authors detail these innovations and approaches that Dukakis introduced to Massachusetts in order to create a government that could effectively support and encourage private initiative while serving broader public needs.

Kanter wrote an independent introduction to the book, while Dukakis wrote the first and final chapters and they coauthored the other four chapters. The story of the revival of the Com-

monwealth's economy is told from a dual perspective—from the Governor's angle of vision and by Kanter's portrayal of the people and places directly effected by state policies.

This unusual collaboration grew out of Kanter's comparative study of corporate innovations for productivity, *The Change Masters* (1983), which brought her to the attention of Dukakis. She was invited to join him on a set of tours that the Governor and his entourage made in 1985 around the Commonwealth to foster local economic development. "To my surprise, I was asked to ride with him in his private car out to Western Massachusetts." In 1986 she designed a study on the effects of the local environment on and entrepreneurship in thirty Massachusetts companies—the "outside" perspective—and was asked to be a keynote speaker for two national commission task forces on the economy. Meanwhile the Governor and his staff had been writing about programs and policies from the "inside." In February of 1987 they decided to put the two perspectives together. (A month later he decided to run for President.) Kanter provides case materials throughout, to illustrate how Dukakis built an "integra-

tive organization" actually a number of partnerships—based on grass-roots alliances of business, labor, and universities with both public and private funds to spur economic growth.

According to Kanter, "the book, of course, is part of the campaign. But it really should be read as a model of government, of private-public partnership. My colleagues who read it will see that it is not one more story of accomplishments but an emerging paradigm..." that is being articulated not only by Dukakis but by other younger Governors such as Bruce Babbitt. It contrasts with the two prevailing views that (a) government either is in the way, clogging channels for private initiative or (b) government should redistribute the wealth on behalf of the public. The emergent model regards government as the leader, catalyst and investor in private initiative that can serve a public service. In all sorts of policy areas (such as affordable housing), government "can make modest investments and leverage those investments by creating partnerships, so small amounts of public capital combined with private initiative can have enormous payoff." □

JHSB, from page 1

Since 1980 annual submissions to *JHSB* have fluctuated between 161 and 238. After a sharp decline in 1981, submissions rebounded to a high of 238 in 1984. Since then submissions have declined somewhat, but appear to have held steady in 1986 and 1987 at around 180 per year. Subscriptions to *JHSB*, which stood at 4,105 in 1983, have also been dropping since the early 1980s. During 1987 they increased somewhat—from 3,857 to 3,889—but are still five percent lower than in 1983. Since the ASA's other two specialty journals (i.e., *SPQ* and *SOE*) suffered sharper subscription declines during the same period, *JHSB*'s performance is quite respectable.

A major conclusion of the 1983 review of *JHSB* was that the journal might increase its contribution to our knowledge about health and medical care by increasing the diversity and scope of the articles it publishes. Since Eugene Gallagher became editor in 1984, he has made a concerted effort to do just this. Among other things, he has diversified the editorial board so that it now includes representatives of formerly neglected areas (e.g., health policy, health professionals, organizations, etc.); asked people presenting papers on topics not generally included in *JHSB* to submit them for review; and published several editorials soliciting submissions on a wider array of topics and from people using qualitative, as well as quantitative, methodologies.

In examining the mix of articles appearing in the *JHSB* during the 1983-87 period, the subcommittee found a number of changes. The proportion of articles using qualitative approaches increased by some 20% (from 6% in 1983 to 27% in 1987) and the range of content areas covered expanded. The second change is largely a function of the fact that the number of articles dealing with what is referred to as "Life Events/Stress and Support" declined sharply—from 33% in 1983 to 10% in 1987. The proportion of articles dealing with other substantive areas has remained constant or increased somewhat, with the increase in articles dealing with health professionals most notable.

The subcommittee concludes that "consistent with the concerns of the

Publications Committee expressed in its last review, Professor Gallagher has clearly changed the 'mix' of articles published in the journal. He has also tried to diversify submissions through a range of creative approaches, attempting to communicate the openness of *JHSB* to material outside the areas in which *JHSB* had made its mark by 1983. He has increased the diversity of the editorial board, ensuring that work from multiple perspectives will receive a fair hearing. However, these measures do not seem as yet to have had a profound impact on the mix of submissions... Life-Events/Stress and Support studies still constitute more than one quarter of submissions, health behavior another one seventh, and mental health, social psychological and health professionals each represent more than 10%."

The subcommittee also examined the primary and secondary areas of interest of ASA members currently subscribing to *JHSB* and found that "the traditional areas of emphasis in the journal do not radically depart from the distribution of interests of subscribers, who probably constitute the vast majority of American medical sociologists." Few subscribers indicated an interest in the macro areas of organizations and occupations, with most indicating a concern with social psychology and topics approached from a more micro perspective (e.g., sociology of mental health, deviance/criminology, sociology of aging/social gerontology, marriage and the family, etc.).

"In summary, then," says the subcommittee, "*JHSB* seems to have diversified largely by publishing fewer articles in the life-events/stress & support area. It appears to have done this by publishing smaller proportions of submissions in this area, rather than by eliciting larger proportions of submissions in other areas... Professor Gallagher and his editorial staff deserve commendation for effectively broadening the scope of the journal as recommended by the 1983 evaluation by the Publications Committee. We salute Professor Gallagher's ingenuity and hard work in reaching out to scholars who may, in the past, have felt alienated from *JHSB*, and encourage his successor to continue these efforts."—BJH □

Richard Irish to Lead 1988 Annual Meeting Job Clinic

An intensive two-day job clinic on August 22 and 23 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*; *If Things Don't Improve Soon, I May Ask You to Fire Me!*; and *How to Live Separately Together (A Guide for Working Couples)*, 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 fifth year with the ASA. Over the past thirteen years he has conducted job clinics for the American Anthropological Association, the American Political Science Association and the Modern Language Association as well as at over three hundred colleges including MIT, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Virginia. The ASA job clinics have been extremely well-received as evidenced by participants' responses to post-clinic evaluation surveys. Participation in the job clinic is useful for anyone seeking to reassess the direction of their career but it is especially designed for those who are seeking work outside of the academy.

Dick Irish is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. When the Peace Corps was created in the early 1960's 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. He subsequently became a co-founder and vice president of TransCentury Corporation, a Washington, DC, management 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 Atlanta will deal with a wide range 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) negotiate a good salary without an impressive job history. Participants will have the option to meet 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 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 to 12:00 and 1:30-5:30 on Monday, August 22, and 9:00-12:00 and 1:30-5:30 on Tuesday, August 23. The clinic fee, which covers only direct costs to the ASA, is \$185 for members, and \$260 for non-members. Individual counseling will also be available at a rate of \$60 per hour. Those interested in the ASA job clinic can reserve a space at the time they pre-register for the Annual Meeting in Atlanta. They can also take advantage of the special hotel rates and air fares 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 enclosed in the preliminary program packet prior to July 15. Applicants will be notified during the third week in July whether they can participate.—SAB □

Improving Sociology's Relations with Journalists

by Herbert J. Gans

One of the thematic sessions at the 1988 annual meeting will discuss sociology's relations with journalism—and what we can do to improve them. These relations have too often been either nonexistent or stormy, producing misunderstandings and mutual dislike. Sociologists and journalists may be studying the same society, but they use different concepts, methods, and deadlines.

Some sociologists want to keep their distance from journalists, feeling that any popularization of their work may misinterpret it and thereby detract from its scientific qualities. Other sociologists want their work to reach the general public. Although both views are legitimate, I side with the latter. When we have findings and ideas that may be of interest to the general public, we should contribute them. I believe that the more we can contribute, the greater will be our support from the general public—and that can only strengthen public and private support for sociological research and teaching.

If journalism were similar to sociology, the news media would be full of sociological research reports, but obviously this statement is not and can never be true. Indeed, the news media do not even carry medical research reports, although they report medical research stories many times more often than the sociological ones. Be that as it may, what can we do to improve relations with journalism and get more sociology into the news media? Recent issues of *Footnotes* have reported the many new activities of the Committee on Public Information, currently chaired by Ronald Milavsky. The February 1988 issue described the Committee's efforts to identify journalists with an interest in and understanding of sociology, and to establish a Sociology Media Clearinghouse to help disseminate sociological research to the general public. This article, not a Committee project, offers ten observations about improving sociology's relations with journalists based mainly on my own experience. (If other ASA members have additional or contradictory observations which are based on more than just one or two encounters with journalists, send them to *Footnotes*!)

(1) Journalists are currently far less interested in our research than in our ideas, but the more helpful we can be with ideas, the greater the chance that the will become interested in our research (see 8 below). Sometimes, they want our ideas to check their own, or to provide them with an expert's quote, but increasingly often, they seek our ideas because they want their stories to include a sociology angle.

When reporters call, be as helpful as possible. If you are busy when they call, call back as quickly as you can. Most journalistic deadlines are very short. Be helpful to newspapers and magazines of low status as to those of high status. Actually, the former carry more "service" stories, for example about health, family life etc. that may use sociological findings—and they also have more readers.

(2) When reporters ask about a topic about which you are an amateur, say so and give them the names of more knowledgeable colleagues who you think could and would help. Supplying their phone numbers is also appreciated, what with journalistic deadlines. Do not be bashful if you feel you have the needed expertise, but do not try to play expert if you do not think you can. Giving reporters poor information hurts them, you—and all of us.

(3) In your conversations with journalists, try to avoid jargon and other forms of sociologese. The clearer you are the more likely your information will be useful and all other things being equal, it will be used. If you must have your words quoted exactly as you said them, ask the reporter if you can have your quote read back to you as it appears in the final version of the story. Often this is not possible, however. Also, quotes are often shortened. If your information or idea is reported inaccurately, grin and bear it, remembering that news is by definition ephemeral. You might also write to the reporter with whom you talked, to find out what went wrong. If you think a public correction is absolutely essential, write a letter to the editor when such a column is available.

(4) All other things are often not equal, however, and the information you have supplied may not appear in print or on the air. The reporter may like it but his or her editor may not. Or, both may like it but the story may need to be shortened, or even "killed" altogether for lack of space. Sociological ideas and findings generally wind up in "features," but may give way to "hard" news, about events of the day or hour journalists consider more important. Do not take journalistic "rejections" to heart and do not let them discourage you from being helpful the next time you are asked.

(5) If journalists are looking for a sociological angle and there are several, suggest them all. Try to learn the overall subject and angle of the story before you start making suggestions, however. Equally important, know how many words and hours the reporter has. If he or she is filing a 400 word story (or a 40 word one on radio or television) which must be completed in a couple of hours, do not suggest several days of journalistic research. I always inquire about a reporter's deadline before a phone inquiry progresses very far.

(6) Asking about the overall angle is important not only so that your suggestions are relevant, but to allow you to see if the angle is defensible. Just as we sometimes come up with bad hypotheses and spurious correlations, so do journalists. For example, if you are asked to explain or comment on a new social or cultural trend, ask the reporter what evidence he or she has that the trend exists or is new. If you have doubts about either possibility, express them, but do so politely and see if you can help the reporter deal with them. Having to give up an angle may mean losing the story and journalists do not like to do so. They too must publish or perish! Sometimes news angles are based on bad statistics, or probability theory. Again try to explain and to help, but journalists can be as stubborn as sociologists. However, you always retain the right not to be associated with a story based on a sociologically inaccurate angle.

Normally, journalists have no desire to go with a bad angle and are grateful if you can warn them off what could become a disastrous story. If you can also come up with an equally newsworthy replacement angle, the reporter will not only be grateful but will have clear proof that sociology can be helpful.

(7) Because few sociological ideas and findings now wind up in features, you may be asked to be helpful with trivial stories, or with stories on trivial subjects. Unfortunately, sociology has too often been turned into trivial stories, but while you have a right not to cooperate, the better strategy is to try to find and iden-

tify serious aspects of trivial stories. The best strategy is to encourage the discipline to treat serious topics and issues in language intelligible to journalists and the general public. When that happens, stories referring to findings in economic or political sociology may appear regularly on page one of the *New York Times*.

(8) The more often journalists believe you, and sociology, to be helpful, the more often you will be called, and you may become a regular source of information and quotes. Reporters from a variety of other news media may call you, because your name has gotten around as someone who is especially helpful. This brings a number of rewards with it. If you enjoy talking with journalists and learning from the kinds of questions they ask about the society you are both studying, your enjoyment and learning will multiply. Also, you may like seeing your name in "the paper" and in the media column of *Footnotes*. Even if you do not, a number of your relatives will. Perhaps more important, so will your employer. All the research centers and universities I have ever been associated with like to see themselves and their employees mentioned (favorably) in the news media. This cannot hurt either you or your department or center—or government agency, etc.

(9) The biggest reward is yet to come. If you are helpful and journalists learn from you, sooner or later one or more will surely ask whether you are involved in or finishing a study that might become a story for them. Now is the right time to talk about your own research—and by now you should be experienced enough in at least the basic rules of journalism to judge whether your research is at all newsworthy—and how to emphasize the newsworthy element.

(10) Nonetheless, you—and we—have to be patient, even as you and we explore all the possible ways of increasing the

number of stories about sociological research in the news media. A little sociological analysis of the news media should show, however, that economics and psychology obtain much more media attention than any other social science. In addition, the news media still prefer economic and political explanations of social phenomena—as well as moralistic and psychological ones—to structural and other sociological explanations. These continue to be more salient to the news audience, and to the journalists, who are themselves members so that audience.

While we should continue to "promote" newsworthy sociological research—other than as a source of trivia stories, I believe that the best way to advance this aim is to be helpful to the reporters who call for findings, ideas, and quotes, and to do so in such a way that journalists will learn that sociology can be useful to their work. I believe also that this is already happening, slowly but surely, and I have the impression (which I hope eventually to support with data) that the traditional journalistic attacks on sociology, as foolish, jargon-ridden, qualifying the obvious, and the like are decreasing in number.

(11) Last but not least; in fact first! If you are an academic, make sure that your or your department's introductory sociology courses are of very high quality. (If you are a practitioner, make sure that the sociological research with which you are associated is of the same high quality.) I have met too many journalists over the years who are turned off by sociology because they encountered a poor introductory sociology course in their undergraduate years. Unfortunately, some of them will no longer be persuaded that sociology can be of high intellectual quality and relevant to their work. Those journalists are not likely to call you for help, however. □

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Funding and Activities of the NICHD

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development supports research and research training in maternal and child health and related areas, and is responsible for the primary federal effort in population research. The Institute supports two Centers for extramural research grants and contracts—the Center for Research for Mothers and Children and the Center for Population Research. About 16% to 20% of the budget of the Center for Population Research goes to the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch (DSBG) to support research concerned with factors governing variations in the growth, distribution and characteristics of people and the impact of population changes on the health and well-being of individuals, families and society as a whole.

The Institute also funds 44 Research Centers; 9 of these Centers are funded by DSBG. Eight of the DSBG Population Research Center Grants provide centralized services and facilities required for the enhancement of the quality and productivity of existing population research project grants. The ninth Center

Research Grant provides for the support of a comprehensive population research program that is specifically responsive to research areas specified by the CPR.

Funding for FY 1988

For Fiscal Year 1988, NICHD was appropriated approximately \$382.5 million along with an additional \$14.3 million for Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) research. This appropriation level will fund 468 competing grants and 1057 non-competing. Of the competing grants, 10 were for AIDS research; of the non-competing grants 3 were AIDS research.

For FY 1988 the Center for Population Research (CPR) received approximately \$123.9 million of which \$4.1 million is for AIDS research. The Demographic and Behavioral Science's Branch (DBSB) of this Center traditionally receives about 16% to 20% of the CPR budget to carry out its activities. For FY 88, it is expected that the DBSB will receive slightly more funding due to the fact that Branch will undertake several major AIDS research projects.

The President's Proposed FY 1988 Budget

For Fiscal Year 1989, the President's Budget proposes a funding level of \$398 million for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a \$54 million increase over last year's appropriation, excluding AIDS monies. For FY 1989 the President's budget did not include separate funds for AIDS research and treatment at NICHD. All of the AIDS monies are proposed for consolidation under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. This office will allocate AIDS funding to NIH which will in turn allocate AIDS monies among the Institutes.

While the proposed NICHD budget reflects an increase, it does not translate into good news for the Institute. Project grants will be cut; funding for competing grants this year will be reduced by 17.3% and non-competing grants reduced by 10.7%. The number of non-competing grants would increase from 1054 to 1089 and the number of competing grants would decrease from 458 to 441. While the proposed FY '89 funding levels for the Centers remains the same, their number will have to be decreased by 3 leaving only 41 Centers. In addition, funding for the existing Centers will be reduced by 6%.

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1989 would fund the research at \$124 million—a 4% increase over FY 1988. It is expected that the CPR will also receive about \$5.8 million in AIDS monies. The Demographic and Behavioral Science Branch should receive approximately 16% to 20% of CPR funding—approximately \$20 to \$25 million. This summary was prepared by the Population Resource Center, which represents the interests of the Population Association of America, the professional organization of demographers, in protecting funding for quality demographic research. □

ASA Honors Program

At the Atlanta meeting, the Honors Program will once again be an integral part of the activities as it has been for a decade and a half. Starting as a kind of demonstration program for the teaching of Introductory Sociology, it has grown steadily over the years and now has many activities of its own including three paper and one roundtable discussion sessions. These special Honors Program sessions are organized by Honors students, papers are presented by Honors students and even the discussants are those participating in the program. Thus, there are numerous openings for seniors and graduate students in sociology to participate actively in ASA Meeting.

Ordinarily, first-time participants in the Honors Program are about evenly divided between seniors and graduate students, usually about 15 from each group. The seniors, at least, are becoming increasingly viewed as an excellent source for new graduate students by a number of graduate departments. Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State University are kindly hosting receptions for all students participating in this year's ASA Honors Program, providing students with an excellent opportunity to talk with representatives of these two fine universities.

Back in 1982, the students themselves formed the Honors Program Student Association (HPSA). This organization has grown since then and now has a constitution with bylaws, elected officers, committees and a regularly published newsletter, *The Network*. Students work actively during the year preparing for subsequent programs. Indeed, the Program could hardly function without their invaluable assistance.

As of February 15, announcements and information concerning the Program were mailed to all institutions having graduate departments in sociology. Earlier, general information was sent to all departments in the U.S. and Canada.

Faculty and students desiring more information and application forms are invited to write to the current director: Professor Burton Wright, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816. Or, if desired, interested persons can telephone (305) 275-2227. Anyone wishing to obtain information on the Program from the perspective of a student who has participated is invited to write to: Ms. Trudy Milner, President HPSA, 32 N. Lincoln Avenue, Newtown, PA 18940.

Any person who would like to make application is urged to do so as quickly as possible particularly if he or she wishes to participate actively by delivering a paper or acting as a discussant. The number of openings is limited and these are usually filled by early May of each year. □

Tours, from page 1

and they make Atlanta an international center of black intellectual life. A visit to the Atlanta University area will begin with a tour of the Herndon Mansion, exquisite home of Alonzo Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and AU benefactor; you then go on to see parts of the AU campus areas and adjacent neighborhood.



Mansion of Alonzo Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, one of the leading black-owned insurance companies in the U.S.

Members of the Association for the Sociology of Religion came up with an intriguing idea for another tour. Given the prominence of religion (Christianity in particular) in southern culture and the fact that churches are major institutions in southern communities large and small, there will be a tour of Atlanta churches. You'll visit churches that represent a broad range of religious orientations and talk with the ministers about their roles, congregations, religious doctrines and practices.

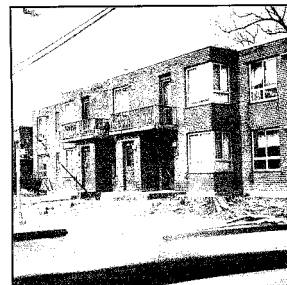
You can get the best broad overview of Atlanta, past and present, by going on the Atlanta social history bus tour. As you roll through the downtown and close-in neighborhoods, you'll observe the impact of the railroads, the trolley, and the auto in the city's development; you'll see how residential areas reflect racial and class divisions, and learn about some important episodes in Atlanta labor history; you'll get a feel for Atlanta's popular and high culture, its race relations, and its role in the regional economy.

In Atlanta, like many other cities, a limited number of neighborhoods have experienced partial or complete renovation and gentrification. This development



Statue of Henry W. Grady, Atlanta's most famous "booster," who was active in the 1890s in attracting investment to Atlanta and publicizing the city.

has attracted a great deal of attention, and because of its mixed blessings and costs, it has been very controversial. For anyone interested in seeing how this issue has played out in Atlanta, there will be a tour of selected renovation neighborhoods. We'll combine bus and walking to go through three or four neighborhoods (e.g., Inman Park, Grant Park, West End, Candler Park or Cabbage town) that exhibit interesting and very different patterns and degrees of renovation, and you'll see the problems and prospects they face.



University Homes—one of the first public housing projects in the U.S., located right next to Atlanta University.

Plan on coming to this year's ASA meeting, and while here, get to know a little more about this fast-rising metropolis by taking one of our tours!

Photographs courtesy of Charles Jaret □

Sociologists Think Science

Science magazine is the publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is a "forum for the presentation and discussion of important issues related to the advancement of science, including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view," according to the editorial statement. Social sciences are sparsely represented, although recent articles on AIDS have included the work of our colleagues. Sociologists are encouraged to submit articles, editorials, books for review, and news notes to the editor: Daniel E. Koshland, Jr., *Science*, AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. □

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USC Prepares Sociologists to Do Family Therapy

by Carla B. Howery

Ask the faculty at USC about their sociology PhD program specialty areas and they'll reply with familiar offerings in Deviance, Demography, Aging, and Comparative Social Change. Their fifth specialty is more unique: Marriage and Family Therapy. The Therapy program is celebrating its 35th anniversary. Among extant doctoral programs only Florida State University has been at the job of preparing clinicians as long.

Founded in 1953 by James Peterson, this pioneering program in clinical sociology has been successfully recruiting and placing graduates in both the private sector and in academia. For the last 17 years, the program has been headed by Carlred Broderick, a family sociologist trained at Harvard and Cornell but who went on for post-doctoral work in the clinical area at the University of Minnesota. Broderick is active in sociology organizations (a past chair of the Family Section), family organizations (past president of the National Council on Family Relations), and in therapy groups (president of the Southern California Associates of Marriage and Family Therapists, SCAMFT).

Other clinical faculty include Constance Abrams, known for her work on the binuclear family; Thomas and Marcia Lasswell whose research on love and on early marriage has been widely cited and who have each served as regional and national officers in the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT); Irving Borstein, founder of the Family Therapy Program and the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research; and Alexander Taylor, a graduate of the program and former president of the SCAMFT.

This clinical program is shaped by its home in a sociology department. Students must first qualify for admission for the sociology PhD program before enrolling in the marriage and family therapy program. Candidates are asked to take a battery of personality tests, write an autobiographical paper focusing on the life experiences that led to their career

interest, and to schedule a series of three interviews with faculty members. In addition to their clinical coursework and practicum, students must take all of the core coursework in sociology and pass competence examinations in social theory and methodology. They take qualifying examinations in both clinical marriage and the family and in a second sociological area of their choice such as social psychology, medical sociology, or gerontology. Students typically take five years to complete the program; graduates receive a PhD in sociology and a certificate in marriage and family therapy.

The clinical work takes place at the James A. Peterson Human Relations Center on the main campus of USC and in community agencies. The Center is a joint venture between the USC marriage and family therapy program and the clinical psychology program. Students may also work with the Andrus Older Adult Center. Through the Human Relations Center, therapy is provided to children, adolescents, and adults and older adults from the community on a sliding scale fee

schedule. The marriage and family therapy program is accredited by the AAMFT and by the Board of Behavioral Science Examiners of the State of California.

In the days of continuing concern over the placement of sociology PhD's, the USC program "uniquely qualifies graduates to function both as a faculty member in either a family sociology or family therapy tenure track position (and there is a growing market for each) or as a full-time practitioner," says Broderick. The majority of graduates prefer some combination of academic appointment and clinical appointment. Broderick himself has followed that pattern, with his own counseling firm, Broderick, Langlois, and Associates. He speaks with enthusiasm about this program. "The unusual combination of background in sociology and in family therapy gives students a breadth and depth of perspective that neither discipline provides by itself. And the combination has proved to be eminently marketable." For more information, contact Dr. Carlred Broderick, (213) 743-3020 or 2137. □

POD Grants, Deadline Announced

Seven of twenty-four proposals were funded from the November round of the joint ASA/NSF Small Grants Program. The grants are administered by the ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline; proposals were judged during the January meeting of Council.

Joining the Subcommittee as a representative of NSF was Phyllis Moen. As announced one year ago, a three year NSF grant has supplemented monies from the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline and now makes possible two grant rounds per year rather than one. Deadline for the next grant round is June 15 (see below).

Those receiving awards in the November grant round are:

Raymond G. DeVries (St. Olaf College) and Ronald Fagan (Pepperdine University) "The Needs of Institutions and the Fate of Sociology," \$2,500;

Carole E. Joffe (Bryn Mawr College), Dorothy E. Kurz (University of Pennsylvania), Carol M. Mueller (Harvard University), Ronnie J. Steinberg (Temple University), and Lenore J. Weitzman (Harvard University) "Feminist Goals and the Political Process," \$2,500;

Alan C. Kerckhoff (Duke University) and John Wilson (Duke University) "Publication Subsidy: The Jensen Lectureship," \$2,000;

Annette Lareau (Southern Illinois University) "Managing Childhood: Social Class Differences in Children's Lives Outside the Home," \$3,000;

George Ritzer (University of Maryland) "Sociological Theory: Current Status, Near-Term Prospects," \$1,250;

Clara E. Rodriguez (Bronx, NY) "The Labor Market and Puerto Ricans in the U.S.," \$2,250; and

Immanuel Wallerstein (SUNY-Binghamton) "Colloquium on the Processes of Proletarianization in the World Economy," \$1,500.

ASA/NSF Grant Deadline

The ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline invites proposals for the first round of its 1988 ASA/NSF Small Grant Program. The deadline is June 15, 1988.

Popular with scholars looking for opportunities to confer with colleagues on new developments in research and for a means of launching innovative projects, the program was expanded last year by a three-

year grant from the National Science Foundation which now enables both a spring and fall grant round.

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 Subcommittee 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. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Funding: While the upper limit of each award normally will be \$2,500, the Subcommittee 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.

Submissions: June 15 deadline; decisions announced in September; November 15 deadline; decisions announced in February. Submissions which are too late for one deadline will be carried over to the next review period only with written request 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 Grant Program, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. □

New Footnotes Columns Need Input

Footnotes has added a new column, *New Books*, to announce the publication of sociologists' work. If you have a book that has been published within the last twelve months, please send the complete citation to *Footnotes*. We encourage you to send the book to *Contemporary Sociology* (c/o Dr. Ida Harper Simpson, Editor, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706) for possible review in the journal. Finally, please encourage your publisher to advertise your book in *ASA Journals*, *Footnotes* and in the ASA annual meeting program. Contact the Executive Office for details.

The second new feature in *Footnotes* will be a section devoted to *Commentary and Ideas*. It is designed to pose a provocative topic and to ask readers to write in their thoughts about that topic. Letters should be no more than 200 words and may be edited by the *Footnotes* staff. Letters should be signed. Please send your contributions to Carla B. Howery at the Executive Office. The topics on which we seek commentary and ideas are as follows:

□ August *Footnotes*—how can ASA increase the representation of practitioners in the membership, in the program, and in the elected leadership? Letters due by June 15, 1988.

□ August *Footnotes*—how has certification helped or hindered the work of sociologists? Letters due by June 15, 1988.

□ November *Footnotes*—should the ASA branch out into more "commercial" benefits, such as the credit card program? What are the consequences, pro and con? If pro, what other benefits would be desirable? Letters due by October 1, 1988.

□ December *Footnotes*—The ASA now has 26 Sections, with one more in formation. Are Sections too restricted on what they can do, or are Sections occupying too large a role in the affairs of the ASA? Letters due by November 1, 1988. □

New Section on Microcomputing

Council approved a new section-in-formation on microcomputing. "The purpose of the section is to facilitate the exchange of ideas, resources, and methods among sociologists using microcomputers," according to the organizer, Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota. For the past five years, a Microcomputer Users Group has met during the ASA annual meeting. The new section would provide an organizational structure to continue sharing information and data files. A section newsletter would keep members up to date on relevant conferences, events, publications, hardware, software, and coursework.

The new section-in-formation will have an organizational meeting at the 1988 annual meeting in Atlanta. It will establish bylaws, elect officers, and recruit dues paying members for 1989. It will appear on the 1989 dues renewal notice. Interested persons should pay their \$8 section dues anytime from August 1988 on for the 1989 year. The section must have 200 dues paying members by December 1988 in order to become an official ASA section and to arrange two program sessions for the 1989 meetings. For more information, contact: Ronald Anderson (University of Minnesota) at his summer address: 13221 Lake Point Road, Belleville, MI 48111; (313) 485-8539. □

NSF Seeks Applicants for Sociology Position

The National Science Foundation, Division of Social and Economic Science, seeks qualified applicants for the position of Associate Program Director for the Sociology Program.

The Program supports research directed at increasing the understanding of problems of social organization, demography, and the processes of individual and institutional change.

The position is excepted from the competitive service and will be filled on a one or two-year rotational basis at a per annum salary of \$39,501 to \$65,000. Applicants must have a PhD or equivalent experience in Sociology. Four or more years of teaching experience beyond the PhD are required.

For technical information about the position, call Roberta Balstad Miller, Division Director, at (202) 357-7966. Applicants should send resumes to: Catherine Handle, National Science Foundation, Personnel Administrative Branch, Room 208, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9259. Hearing impaired individuals should call (202) 357-7492. NSF is an Equal Opportunity Employer. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Italian Historical Association 21st Annual Conference, October 13-15, 1988, CUNY Graduate School and University Center, New York, NY. Theme: "Italian Americans in Transition." Those interested in presenting a paper at this conference should submit a 150-word prospectus, along with a curriculum vita, by April 30, 1988, to: Joseph V. Scelsa, Director, Italian American Institute, City University of New York, Graduate School and University Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Conference on Discourses of Power, October 20-22, 1988, Arizona State University. Papers are invited concerning the relationships of language and power. Session proposals, including names of participants and paper titles, are also welcomed. Send one-page paper or session proposals by May 1, 1988, to: Karen Adams, Department of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-3810. BITNET: ATKLA at ASUACAD.

Feminist Conference on Menopause, May 1989, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Menopause: Passage Into the Second Half of Life." Diverse presentations are sought from the humanities, arts, health professions, and sciences. Presentations may be theoretical, research, clinical, or performance. Abstracts are due August 1, 1988. Send abstracts to: Carolyn S. Bratt, Alumni Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, College of Law, Lexington, KY 40506-0048. To discuss an idea prior to submitting an abstract, call: Gretchen LaGodna, Associate Professor of Nursing, University of Kentucky; (606) 257-5263.

Interdisciplinary Conference on the Economic, Political, Rhetorical, Social, and Technical Implications of the Military Industrial Complex, October 13-15, 1988, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. Theme: "The Military-Industrial Complex: Eisenhower's Warning Three Decades Later." Papers presented at the conference will be reviewed for publication in the conference proceedings and should follow appropriate style manuals (e.g., MLA, APA). Submissions should include vitas of prospective authors and presenters. Send completed papers, abstracts, and program proposals by June 30, 1988, to: Gregg Walker, Director, Peace Studies Program, Speech Communication Department, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; (503) 754-2461.

Michigan Sociological Association 1988 Fall Conference, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI. Send ideas or prospective papers to: Akbar Mahdi, Department of Sociology, Adrian College, Adrian, MI 49221; or Jay Weinstein, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Second Annual National Conference on Liberal Arts and the Education of Artists, November 10-12, 1988, New York, NY. Proposals for paper presentations or requests for information should be sent to the conference director: Mark Salmon, Chair, Social Sciences Department, School of Visual Arts, 209 East 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010; (212) 679-7350.

Sociological Practice Association Tenth Year Anniversary Celebration, June 16-19, 1988, Sheraton Inn Washington Northwest, Silver Spring, MD. Theme: "Continuing the Progress/Ensuring the Future." Send suggestions for paper sessions, roundtables, or panels to: Betsy Clark, SPA President, RD2, Box 141A, Chester, NY 10918. Deadline is April 15, 1988.

PUBLICATIONS

Advances in Medical Sociology, a new series edited by Gary L. Albrecht, in-

vites new and recent work which reorients a sub-area or carves out a new area of research. Work from other countries is particularly welcomed. Deadline for submission of manuscripts for Volume 1 is September 1, 1988. Send five copies of papers in ASA format to: Gary L. Albrecht, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6998 (m/c 923), Chicago, IL 60680; (312) 996-5765.

Organization Science, a new international journal published by the Institute of Management Science, invites manuscripts. The journal hopes to provide a forum for novel thinking and to facilitate a linkage between theory and practice. The journal has several editors, and authors may submit manuscripts to the editor they feel most appropriate for the manuscript topic, or directly to one of the editors-in-chief. For additional information about submissions or subscriptions, contact one of the editors-in-chief: Richard L. Daft, Department of Management, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; or Arie Y. Lewin, Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

Social Psychology Quarterly invites papers for a special issue on "Sentiments, Affect, and Emotion." Papers within a variety of theoretical and methodological traditions, ranging from laboratory experimentation to social constructionism, are solicited. Articles developing general theory about social processes involving affect are appropriate, as are more empirical treatments of emotion. Papers will be accepted until June 30, 1988. Normal ASA submission requirements will be followed. Submit four copies to the editor of SPQ (Karen S. Cook, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195) and a single copy to the special issue editor (Lynn Smith-Lovin, Department of Sociology, Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853). Prospective authors are invited to communicate with the special issue editor about the appropriateness of their paper.

The American Sociologist solicits papers for a special issue on the impact of feminism and feminist theory on sociology. Four copies of each paper should be submitted by September 1, 1988, to the special issue editor: Mary Jo Neitz, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-4572.

Meetings

April 7-9. Conference on Women and Work: A Comparative Perspective, Lawrence, KS. Contact: Susan Noakes, Women's Studies Program, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; (913) 864-4011.

April 8. Iowa Sociological Association Annual Meeting, University of Dubuque, IA. Contact: Mohammad Chaichian, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, University of Dubuque, Dubuque, IA 52001; (319) 589-3183.

April 8-9. University of Chicago Society for Social Research Annual Spring Institute. Contact Paula Brush, (312) 268-4792.

April 8-10. Seventeenth Annual UJWM Linguistics Symposium, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Contact: Mickey Noonan, (414) 229-4539.

April 27. Chicago Sociological Practice Association Dinner Meeting. Contact: Leah Goldman, 2970 N. Sheridan, #915, Chicago, IL 60657; (312) 281-3023.

April 27-30. National Symposium on Child Victimization, Anaheim Marriott, Anaheim, CA. Contact: Denise King-Miller, Conference Coordinator, Children's Hospital, National Medical Center, 111 Michigan Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20010; (202) 745-5000.

April 28-30. NEH Conference on Labor Movements in Transitions to Democracy,

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN. Contact: Samuel Valenzuela, Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-6410.

May 27-29. Association for the Study of Food and Society Annual Meeting, National 4-H Center, Washington, DC. Theme: "Food in Society." Contact: Bill Whit, President, ASFS, Department of Sociology, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506; (616) 459-8281, x217.

June 16-19. Sociological Practice Association Tenth Year Anniversary Celebration, Sheraton Inn Washington Northwest, Silver Spring, MD. Theme: "Continuing the Progress/Ensuring the Future." Contact: Betsy Clark, SPA President, RD2, Box 141A, Chester, NY 10918.

June 29. Chicago Sociological Practice Association Dinner Meeting. Contact: Leah Goldman, 2970 N. Sheridan, #915, Chicago, IL 60657; (312) 281-3023.

August 15-19. Fourth International Conference on the Future of Higher Education, Turku, Finland. Theme: "Visions of Higher Education: Transnational Dialogue—Social Responsibility in Higher Education." Contact: Rolf Homann, Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute, Head of Unit for Culture and Society, Langhudenstrasse 21, CH-8803 Ruschlikon, Switzerland.

August 21-23. Society for the Study of Social Problems Annual Meeting, Westin Peachtree Plaza, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Contradictions and Conflicts: Building a Healthy Society." The SSSP Task Force on Applied Sociology and Consulting Opportunities will hold a workshop on Applied Sociology and Workplace Interventions, co-sponsored by the Society for Applied Sociology, on August 23 at 1:30 p.m. The session will focus on three workplace interventions that have been studied by sociologists and in some instances may be implemented by applied sociologists: Health Promotions, Quality of Worklife, and Employee Assistance Programs. In addition, SSSP, the Association of Black Sociologists, and Sociologists for Women in Society are co-sponsoring a Black Heritage Tour of Atlanta at 5:30 p.m. on August 23. Tickets are available for \$10 each from: SSSP, N631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612.

August 24-28. American Sociological Association 1988 Annual Meeting, Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Sociology in America." Contact: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

September 4-9. 10th International Congress on Criminology, Hamburg, West Germany. Theme: "Perspectives in Criminology, Challenges of Crime, and Strategies of Action." Contact: HMC Congress Organization, 10th International Congress on Criminology, P.O. Box 30 24 80, D-2000 Hamburg 36, West Germany.

September 15-17. Wingspread Conference on Parental Leave and Childcare: Setting a Research and Policy Agenda, Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, WI. Contact: Janet Hyde, Director, Women's Studies Research Center, 209 N. Brooks Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53715.

Funding

The Alcohol Research Group invites applications for fellowships for postdoctoral training in alcohol studies. Fellows will have an appointment at the Alcohol Research Group or Prevention Research Center for 9-12 months, renewable in exceptional cases. Stipends range from \$1,333 to \$2,500 per month and there is provision for tuition and fees. Inquiries should be sent to: Research Fellowship Committee, Alcohol Research Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Ber-

keley, CA 94720; (415) 642-5208. The next deadline for applications is May 1, 1988.

The American Foundation for the Blind invites applications for partial funding of doctoral dissertation research in the areas of the Foundation's concerns. A total of \$4,000 will be awarded. Deadline for receipt of proposals is April 18, 1988. Direct inquiries and proposals to: Katherine A. Nelson, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2142.

The American Nurses' Foundation invites applications for 1988 Competitive Extramural Grants. Approximately 20-30 grants of up to \$2,700 each will be awarded to support research conducted by beginning nurse researchers and experienced nurse researchers entering new fields of study. Deadline for submitting proposals is June 1, 1988. For further information and to receive application materials, contact: American Nurses' Foundation, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO 64108; (816) 474-5720.

The ASA Section on Medical Sociology invites applications from advanced level graduate students for the Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology for 1988-89. Students must be enrolled in a PhD program. Stipends range from \$13,000 to \$3,250, depending on the length of the internship. Application deadline is May 15, 1988. For application forms and information on internship sites, contact: Sue Hoppe, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284; (512) 567-5470.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars invites applications for 1989-90 Fulbright grants in research and university lecturing abroad. The awards include more than 300 grants in research and 700 grants in university lecturing for periods ranging from three months to a full academic year. U.S. citizens with a PhD or equivalent are eligible to apply. For additional information and application materials, contact: Council for International Exchange

of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036-1257; (202) 939-5403.

Florida State University, Center for the Study of Population, invites applications for a postdoctoral training program in the Demography of Aging for Fall 1988. Applicants must have a PhD in a gerontology/aging related area and be able to demonstrate a strong research orientation. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000, depending on experience. Applications should include a complete curriculum vita, examples of written work, a one-page statement of reasons for interest in the program, and the names of three references. Applications should be sent to: David F. Sly, Center for the Study of Population, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4063.


Sigma Theta Tau and the American Nurses' Foundation invite applications for a \$6,000 grant for nursing research on a clinically-oriented topic. Principal investigators must be registered nurses with a minimum of a Master's degree. Deadline for applications is June 1, 1988. For additional information and application materials, contact: Sigma Theta Tau International, 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 634-8171.

The Sociological Practice Association invites applications for the national training fellowship program in clinical sociology. The candidate selected will be able to take advantage of the full range of an outstanding clinical training program at St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center in New York City. Applicants must be a member in good standing of the SPA and have completed the PhD in Sociology by June 1988. For further information and application forms, contact: Julia Mayo, Chief Clinical Studies, St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center, O'Toole Building, Room 602, 203 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 790-8243.

The Virginia Center for the Humanities invites applications for residences at the Center. Fellows invited to

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Funding, continued

the Center may pursue writing, research, or programming in any field of the humanities. Subject proposals should have special relevance to Virginia. Stipends will range up to \$3,000 per month. The next deadline is November 1, 1988, for summer and fall residencies. For application forms and instructions, contact: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 1939 Ivy Road, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 924-3296.

Competitions

The National Council for the Social Studies is sponsoring an Exemplary Dissertation Award competition in order to recognize excellence in research conducted by doctoral candidates in areas related to social studies education. The author of the selected dissertation will receive a certificate of merit and \$150. The dissertation must have been completed between June 16, 1987 and June 15, 1988. Nominations should include four copies of abstract (with author's name, address, telephone number, institution where degree was completed, name of advisor, and date of degree) and should be sent to: Lynda Stone, Stanford University, School of Education, Stanford, CA 94305. Deadline for submission is May 30, 1988.

The Sociological Practice Association invites nominations for the annual award given to a sociological practitioner who has made an outstanding contribution to the field. An individual may be nominated for an outstanding career, major contributions to the development of theory and methods, for improving possibilities of practice, and/or for outstanding contributions to the Association. Nominations and supporting documentation should be sent to: Jonathan Freedman, Chair, SPA Awards Committee, Department of Education and Training, Hutchings Psychiatric Center, Syracuse, NY 13210.

Contact

The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education has recently revised its standards for the accreditation of professional education programs. This is a major reorganization that will require all teacher education institutions to review and reevaluate their

programs. Departments that offer professional education majors also must meet particular standards for accreditation to keep their programs viable.

ASA does not have a set of written guidelines for curricula for a teaching major in sociology. David Kaufman, Central Washington University, wants to make contact with departments that offer a teaching sociology major. If you have such a program, please send your requirements to him, with a copy to the Executive Office (Attn: Carla Howery) so we can build a file on the subject. Contact: David Kaufman, Chair, Department of sociology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA 98926.

A new Teaching Resources Center product is under development. David Walczak is compiling a manual on "Teaching Sociology Using Song Lyrics: Syllabi, Lyrics, and Instructional Materials." If you have used songs in your teaching, please send him syllabi, class exercises, examples, and a narrative of what you used and how. Contact: David Walczak, Department of Sociology, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.

Alan Marks, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, is organizing a professional workshop for the ASA Annual Meeting on "Sociologists Working with State and Local Governments." He is interested in making contact with colleagues working with state and local governments to tap their experiences. Contact Marks at: 8 Hickory Court, Little Rock, AR 72209; (501) 455-3006.

The Coalition of Labor Union Women is organizing a Washington, DC, rally to demand a comprehensive national family policy, including family and medical leave; quality child care; improved educational opportunities; economic security; comprehensive health care; and services for the elderly. DSA has endorsed the event and will make mobilizing for the rally a priority. Contact Sherri Levine at (212) 962-0390 for additional information.

Irving Babow is doing research on clusters of drive-by shootings and bus-bashings in California, with particular reference to intimidation, threat display, and traumatic stress. Functions and dysfunctions of violence are being examined in perspectives of psychoanalytic sociology and theoretical implications of Sorel's *Reflections on Violence*. If you are doing any research on this subject, contact Babow at: 85 Circle Avenue, Mill Valley, CA 94941.

Awards

Thomas Deitz, George Washington University, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Society for Human Ecology.

Burleigh Gardner received the first annual Chicago Sociological Practice Association Award for Outstanding Contributions to Sociological Practice.

Eric Godfrey, Ripon College, received one of six college-wide Severy Awards for distinguished teaching.

David Hyllegard, PhD candidate at CUNY-Graduate Center, received the first Joseph Bensman Memorial Award and the Harold M. Proshansky Presidential Fellowship.

Don Luidens, Hope College, received the Michigan State Sociological Association Excellence in Teaching Award.

Robert Thompson, Minot State University, received the 1987 Minot Chamber of Commerce Teacher of the Year Award.

Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University, was awarded the honorary degree, *honoris causa*, by the Universite Rene Descartes-Paris V, the Sorbonne.

Kathryn Ward, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, received a Young Alumni Award from Fort Hays State University.

Hans Zeisel received the second annual Chicago Sociological Practice Association Award for Outstanding Contributions to Sociological Practice.

People

Frederick Campbell, University of Washington, is the new Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education.

William H. Frey has been named the Population Reference Bureau's Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Visiting Scholar for the fall term of the 1988-89 academic year.

Debra Friedman has been appointed Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation for one year beginning September 1, 1988.

Davia Silfen Glasberg, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, received a summer teaching fellowship from the University.

Michael Hechter has been appointed Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation for one year beginning September 1, 1988.

Helena Lopata, Loyola University, has just returned from a two-month research visit to India. She was awarded a fellowship from the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars to study the social support of widows in selected cities in India.

R. Dean Peterson, College of DuPage, is the President-elect of the Illinois Sociological Association.

Sandee J. Potter is the Executive Director of Nashville CARES (Council of AIDS Resources, Education, and Services).

Barbara L. Richardson is the new Academic Vice President and Dean of the Faculty at West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Terrence Russell, American Chemical Society, has been appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Committee to the Division of Science Resource Studies.

David Scullin and Allan L. McCutcheon, University of Delaware, are the new editors of *States and Societies*, the newsletter of the ASA Political Sociology Section.

John H. Stanfield II, Yale University, has been named Cummings Professor of American Studies and Sociology at the College of William and Mary.

New Books

G.C. Ankerl, *Urbanization Overripe in Tropical Africa* (Geneve-Groton, MA: INU Press, 1987)

Harry A. Grace, *The Salem Village Green* (a novel).

Peter J. Venturelli, Valparaiso University, *Drugs and Society, Second Edition*, co-authored with Weldon Witters (Monterey, CA: Bartlett Publishers, 1988).

Media

Peter and Patricia Adler were featured in a February 5 *Rocky Mountain News* "Lifestyle" article.

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in an article on parent and adult child relations in the December 1987 issue of *Parents' Magazine*. She was interviewed by the *Detroit Free Press* and by the WMAL (Washington, DC) radio "Dr. Joseph Novello Interview Show."

Nicholas Alex had his book, *Black in Blue: A Study of the Negro Policeman*, cited in a February 14 *New York Times* article.

Elizabeth Almquist, North Texas State University, was quoted in a February 14 *Chicago Tribune* article on the ERA and the women's Movement.

Dane Archer, University of California-Santa Cruz, had his research on the U.S.' high murder rate featured in a February 21 *West* article.

Andrea Baker, Ohio University-Lancaster, was quoted in a December 1987 *Los Angeles Times* article about her research on the press coverage of AIDS. As a result of this news item, she was called by PBS and NBC researchers and planners and contacted by a press agent from the Presidential Commission on AIDS.

Elisabeth Clemens, University of Chicago, was quoted in a January 19 *New York Times* article on the debate over the extinction of dinosaurs.

William H. Friedland, University of California-Santa Cruz, had his participation in a precedent-setting legal suit against the University of California for the character of its agricultural research cited in such newspapers as the *Washington Post* and the *Portland Oregonian*.

William Gibson, Southern Methodist University, was quoted in a January 25 *Time* article on the emergence of the Neo-Nazi movement.

Edward Gross, University of Washington, has his research on embarrassment featured in a May 1987 *New Woman* article, which was also excerpted in the January 1988 *Readers Digest*.

Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was featured in a January 7 *Milwaukee Journal* article for his support of the University's policy of allowing qualified minority students attend free of charge.

Michal Kosakiewics, Warsaw University, was quoted in a *New York Times* article on emigration from Poland.

Robert H. and Jeanette C. Lauer had a chapter from their book, *Watersheds: Mastering Life's Unpredictable Crises*, reprinted in the March 1988 issue of *Self* magazine.

Janet Lever did a methodological critique of Shere Hite's book, *Women and Love*, in the February issue of *Playboy*.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, and Joyce Ladner, Howard University, were quoted in a February *Parents* article on a parents' poll on racism.

Joan Moore, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, authored a January 31 *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* "Comment" article on "Cooking Gang Statistics."

Lisandro Perez, Florida International University, was cited in a *New York Times* article on Cuban-Americans in Miami.

Charles Reasons, University of Calgary, was quoted in a February 15 *Christian Science Monitor*.

Jai Poong Ryu, Loyola College, has authored commentary articles on the Korean situation in several newspapers.

Dmitri N. Shalin, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, authored articles on "glasnost" in the *Chicago Tribune* and *Los Angeles Times*.

William L. Smith, Carroll College, was quoted at length in an Environmental Impact Statement released on February 5 by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. The statement concerned the Church University and Triumphant and their proposed development of Corwin Springs, outside Yellowstone National Park.

Robert A. Stebbins, University of Calgary, was cited in a February 20 *Christian Science Monitor* on technical aspects of the 1988 winter Olympics.

Deaths

Beverly Dunca, University of California-Santa Barbara, died on January 8.

Irving Goldader, Miami, FL, died on January 30.

Wayne C. Rohrer, Kansas State University, died on December 24, 1987.

Barbara Rosenblum, San Francisco, died February 13.

Obituaries

Joseph Bensman
(-1986)

Joseph Bensman, Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, died on November 4, 1986. He had been told he was deathly ill seventeen years before but he defied that diagnosis and lived an active and productive life until the last moment. On the Friday before his end, he met his seminar at the Graduate Center. He was tormented by pain and could barely move his wheel chair through the corridor and he had every right to stay home, but he would not disappoint his students any sooner than he had to. So he taught his course with great difficulty but with the usual lucidity; he went home—and died.

Bensman was the first sociologist to be appointed Distinguished Professor at the Graduate Center of, indeed, in the entire City University of New York. He attained that position after having, for many years, been the dominant intellectual influence in the Department of Sociology at City College. That Joe was to spend much of his career at the "working class Harvard" was apt. He was the son of Jewish immigrants who settled in Two Rivers, Wisconsin. The GI Bill of Rights made it possible for him to get to Madison and it was the lectures and tutelage of Hans Gerth that led to a lifelong study and critique of the writings of Max Weber. Over Gerth's objections Bensman moved to Columbia for his PhD where he did the research and dissertation that became *Small Town in Mass Society*, the book that was the joint effort of Joe and his career-long friend and collaborator, Arthur Vidich.

For a long time Joe could not find a position in the academic world and worked at Republic Aviation, the Voice of America, the William Estey advertising agency when he finally got the call. Despite disappointment that it took so long to find a place in the university, Joe got insights into the nature of work in American society that eluded most sociologists and he was always dismayed that textbooks in introductory

Continued on next page

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Obituaries, *continued*

sociology had so little to say about work.

Franco Ferrarotti recalled that Joe joked that the pressure to publish had not increased creativity but increased only the strain on readers. Yet it was his own volume of writing that set the tone for sociology at City College and he took pride in the growing bibliography of his colleagues and could recite at any given moment their works in progress. It was not, of course, the number of books and articles that counted; for Bensman scholarship was the supreme value in academia and if that scholarship was produced by someone whose ideas he rejected it did not matter, he gave his respect and defended the scholar against detractors.

Small Town in Mass Society was followed by *The New American Society* (also with Arthur Vidich), *Dollars and Sense: Ideology, Ethics and the Meaning of Work in Profit and Non-Profit Organizations*, *Between Public and Private: Lost Boundaries of the Self* (with Robert Lilienfeld). Joe would have liked to have had two more years in order to complete an ambitious work that he had begun with Robert Jackall on the dilemmas and contradictions in ethics in American society. He did have time to recruit the scholars who would contribute the essays to the volume.

Bensman was involved in the production of many other books which started out as PhD theses. He was as enthusiastic about promising dissertations as he was about his own or his colleagues' writings. He would go through a draft of a dissertation and make so many emendations it was sometimes difficult to read the text. Included were hints as to what directions should be pursued to improve the work. When the thesis neared completion he would edit it so that the final draft was ready for publication. Then, beaming with pride, he would proclaim that the student had produced a fine work. No matter how demanding Joe was, no matter how many revisions he required, no matter how much literature he wanted the student to master, there was a line outside his office of

candidates who wanted Joe as their supervisor. After all, how many other advisers feel that the obligation to the student ended only in the publisher's office?

Many of those who knew and loved Joe have commented on his marginality in American sociology and compared him to Thorstein Veblen. That was consistent with the way he liked to see himself especially in the days when he was outside the academic world. However, in his lifelong dialogue with the ghost of Max Weber, in his determined scholarship in the face of often unbearable pain, in his resistance to fads that promised quick recognition, in his encouragement of junior faculty, in his devotion to students, Joe Bensman was central to the sociological enterprise.

Sidney H. Aronson
Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of
the City University of New York

Wilbert Ellis Moore (1914-1987)

On December 29, 1987, American sociology lost one of its most eminent and beloved contributors through the death of Wilbert Ellis Moore. Born in Elma, Washington on October 26, 1914, he received his BA degree from Linfield College in 1935 and the MA from the University of Oregon two years later. Then, striking out for the East, he conquered Harvard University, winning the AM (1939) and the PhD in 1940.

From graduate studies Wilbert went on to begin his teaching career at Pennsylvania State University in 1940. From 1943 to 1964 he was at Princeton University, first at the Office of Population Research and then in the Department of Sociology. In 1964 he became a staff sociologist with the Russell Sage Foundation, where he remained until 1970. He then began a new career at the University of Denver, serving as Professor of Sociology and Law until late in 1987.

Meanwhile Wilbert had energetically pursued a long, productive and distinguished career of professional service to social science. Among many other activities, he served a term as a director of the Social Science Research Council,

was president of the Eastern Sociological Society, and was a responsible and wise participant in many committees of the American Sociological Association. He was president of the ASA in 1966.

His honors included election to the American Philosophical Society, Sigma Xi, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Culminating the recognition of his achievements was his receipt in 1987 of the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from the ASA (*Footnotes*, October 1987).

He was a creative research sociologist, whose original and careful scholarship spanned a wide range of centrally important concerns. From his graduate student days forward, he maintained a strong interest in the comparative sociology of social change, exemplified in major works on industrialization and socioeconomic development as well as in a series of penetrating essays on basic theories of social change.

Among the best known of the some dozen major books he authored were *Industrial Relations and the Social Order* (1946), *Industrialization and Labor* (1951), *Economy and Society* (1955), *The Conduct of the Corporation* (1962), that gem of concise exposition, *Social Change* (1963), *Order and Change* (1967), *The Professions* (1976), and *World Modernization* (1979). Along the way he found time, somehow, to edit or co-edit five other works, including the landmark volume (with Eleanor B. Sheldon), *Indicators of Social Change* (1969). It can be fairly said that his early works decisively shaped the founding and development of the then-emerging field of industrial sociology. He was a pioneer in analyzing industrialization and other pervasive aspects of social change in world perspective. For a full generation, his works have stimulated and guided the development of comparative sociology, not only in North and Latin America but in many other countries.

During the 1980s, Wilbert Moore was venturing in new directions in his research on sociology of law. In collaboration with Joyce Sterling he already had reported a reinterpretation of Max Weber's conceptions of rationalization of law (in *Sociological Forum*, Winter 1987), and he had planned a rich agenda of work on law in relation to social structure and social change.

He was a master of concise exposition, in which highly complex concepts and theories were unfolded in a lean prose style that reflected the organized precision of his probing and skeptical thinking.

Wil was a superb raconteur. His keen sense of the general absurdity of things produced a low-keyed humor that permeated his irresistible tales of persons and events.

Wilbert's gentle humor expressed his sensitive and empathic character. At the same time, he had his share of impatience with pretentiousness and obscurantism—often targets of a spontaneous and offensively accurate wit that delighted sociological audiences

for four decades. Generous to a fault, he was always ready to accept error as part of the human condition, but he did not spare the laser in his critical responses to excessive claims or inadequate scholarship.

Wilbert and I were born in the same year, in the same month, he often rejected my claims to special respect because I was two weeks his senior. We were at Harvard together as graduate students in the dramatic days preceding World War II. We overlapped for a year at the Russell Sage Foundation. When I gave my presidential address to the ASA in 1958, he introduced me. When he gave his presidential address to the ASA in 1966, I introduced him. Reflecting upon these histories, Wilbert once suggested that we should co-author a joint autobiography. We never did quite get around to it.

Wilbert Moore represents a model of sociological inquiry at its best. He had an enduring vision of the integrative intellectual tasks of the field, high respect for evidence and rigorous thought, an enormous capacity for sustained effort, a creative imagination, and a deep sense of the importance of close acquaintance with the complexity of historical processes. His influence has been and is far reaching. We are all in his debt and we shall miss him as a great sociologist and a great human being.

Robin M. Williams, Jr.
Cornell University

New Publications

The Annual Review of Nicaraguan Sociology, is now available from the Institute of Human Relations, Loyola University, New Orleans. The *Review* is a digest of critical social thought and analysis produced in the new Nicaragua. Annual subscriptions are \$25 to individuals in U.S. and Canada (add \$5 for elsewhere) and \$35 to U.S. and Canada libraries and institutions (add \$7 for elsewhere). Send orders to: ARNS, Editors, Institute of Human Relations, Loyola University, Box 12, New Orleans, LA 70118. Checks should be made payable to the Institute.

Other Organizations

The Michigan Sociological Association announces new officers and board members: Officers—President, Akbar Mahdi, Adrian College; Vice-President, Lawrence T. Schwartz, Veterans Administration Medical Center; Secretary-Treasurer, Sandra D. Reist, Delta College; 1988 Program Chair, Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University. The following individuals were elected as board members: Richard E. Gall, David Chaplin, Theodore Curtis, Linda Easley, William Ewens, Alan G. Hill, Stephen Kononow, Akbar Mahdi, Roger Nemeth, Marvin Olsen,

Sandra D. Reist, Lawrence Salinger, Lawrence T. Schwartz, Robert J. Thaler, Jay Weinstein, William C. Whit, and Joseph Yankech. Student members are Lou Ann Rosekrans, Debbie Menzies, Robert Ruiz, and Michelle Terrell.

The Midwest Sociological Society has elected Roberta G. Simmons, University of Minnesota, President-Elect and 1989 Program Chair. The following people were elected to two-year terms as State Directors: Philip Nyden, Loyola University (Illinois); Brent Bruton, Iowa State University (Iowa); Charles Warriner, University of Kansas (Kansas); Barbara Keating, Mankato State University (Minnesota); and Cathleen Burnett, University of Missouri-Kansas City (Missouri).

Summer Programs

University of Michigan will hold the 26th annual ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research in Ann Arbor, MI, June 27-August 19, 1988. The eight-week program will be divided into two four-week terms and will offer special and standard courses, and presentations. For additional information and application forms, contact: ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; (313) 764-8392.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Political Economy of the World System

The Political Economy of the World System (PEWS) Section has increased its membership, expanded its activities, and organized a varied and well-attended set of sessions at the 1987 ASA meeting in Chicago.

Membership. As of July 15, 1987, there were 353 Section members. In February 1986 it had only 277 members. PEWS hopes to increase its membership even more this coming year.

Activities at the 1987 ASA Meeting in Chicago. PEWS sponsored two sessions and 9 roundtables. All were well attended. One session, organized by Martin Murray, focused on "Current Crises in the World Economy"; panelists included Robert Wood on the debt crisis, Fred Bienefeld on the African crisis, Dabar Moody on South Africa, and Dello Buono on Nicaragua. The other section, Issues in Political Economy, organized by Susan Eckstein, included presentations by Maurice Zeitlin, Peter Evans, Charles Lipson, and Ivan Szeleynyi. The roundtables focused on the impact of the global debt crisis on domestic political economies, gender and race, labor and labor migration, primitive stateless world systems, methodological issues in the study of the political economy of the world system, primary goods exports, cities in comparative perspective, socialist transformations, and state and class formations. The roundtables were organized, respectively, by Howard Winant/Robert Wood, Kuniko Fumita/Joan Smith/Valerie Monnghadam, Shreeram Krishnaswami/Priscilla Handy/Ewa Morawska, Christopher Chase-Dunn, David Smith, Stephen Bunker/Carmenza Gallo, Joe Feagin, Marifeli Perez-Stable/Evelyn Stephens, and Philip McMichael/A.N. Azim. The panels all shared a common concern about major global issues, and how best to study them.

The "PEWS Day" at the ASA ended with a lively and well-attended party. The annual party provides an opportunity to get together informally.

Susan Eckstein (Chair) presided over the Business Meeting; about 40 section members attended. The agenda included the items below:

A Letter From A Publisher . . .

Dear Professor,

As practically all of you know, "readers" have precipitously declined in usage. The primary reason, it seems to me, is simply because the basic textbooks have become nearly prohibitively expensive. It is regrettable, because "readers" can and do contribute a variety of sociological understandings which no straight text can provide.

See the review in the January, 1988 issue of Teaching Sociology pertaining to our Stimson and Stimson SOCIOLOGY: CONTEMPORARY READINGS, Second Edition. From the review: "As a group, the articles chosen would be difficult to surpass. They are appropriate, well written and full of quality. They reflect a wide range of theoretical orientations but are slightly biased toward symbolic interaction and an emphasis on social change. Each chapter contains readings which are theoretical along with readings which are case studies."

We hope you will seriously consider this book for adoption next Fall.

F. Edward Peacock

F. Edward Peacock



F. E. PEACOCK PUBLISHERS, INC.
ITASCA, ILLINOIS 60143

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Reports, continued

Announcement of the newly elected Section officers. John Walton is the Chair-Elect, and Gary Gereffi, Lucy Cheng, and Kathy War are the newly elected council members. The continuing PEWS officers include Jeff Paige, Chair (1987-1988), and Joan Smith, Saskia Sassen Koob and Heather Jo Hammer.

Selection of a new nominations committee for the 1988 elections. The committee will include Susan Eckstein (Chair), David Smith, Stephen Bunker, and Philip McMichael.

Introduction of an annual PEWS scholarship award. The members attending the meeting agreed that PEWS will introduce an annual award, the Political Economy of the World System Award for Distinguished Scholarship, for an outstanding book, article, or series of articles published in the three calendar years prior to the year that the award is given. Anyone may nominate anyone for the award. All works that deal with comparative and international sociology, especially those concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic and political processes, are eligible. The award will be announced in *Footnotes* and other publications.

PEWS brochure. The new brochure was made available.

PEWS Annual Book Conference. PEWS continues to organize its annual book conference. The theme of the next conference, organized by Terry Boswell, of Emory University, will be War and Revolution. It will be held March 24-26 at Emory. People interested in participating or attending should contact Boswell. The proceedings of the conference will be published by Greenwood Press. Last spring the PEWS conference, on racism and sexism in the world system, took place in SUNY Binghamton.

The PEWS Newsletter has been expanded. It now provides information on conferences, book reviews, and announcements of employment opportunities of interest to its membership. It also plans to introduce op-ed type pieces.

PEWS will carry on its traditional activities, introduce the book award, and expand its activities in the year to come.

Susan Eckstein, Chair

Committee Reports

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee

The Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee solicited nominations for the 1988 award during academic year 1985-1986. Three 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.

The Committee continued its annual 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 reviewed the procedures for soliciting nominations for the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Based on our review and discussions, the Committee recom-

mends that the Executive Office prepare a mailing to all members of the association which includes a solicitation for nominations for all the major awards presented by the ASA. The Committee felt that a direct mail call for nominations would be a useful addition to the notices which are published in *Footnotes*.

The 1987 award was presented to Professor William Gamson (Boston College) at the annual business meeting. Richard J. Gelles, Chair

Electronic Sociological Network Committee

We gathered at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 20, 1987, in Parlor D at the Palmer House in Chicago. Attending were Nicholas Mullins (chair), Steve Buff (ASA staff liaison), David McFarland (UCLA), Grant Blank (University of Chicago), Don Ploch (University of Tennessee).

1. The committee first expressed thanks to Russell Schutt of the University of Massachusetts, Boston for completing a manual on network use for *Footnotes*. Steve Buff reported that a considerable backlog of *Footnotes* items had delayed publication. R. Weber of Harvard, also participated in this effort. Buff and Mullins will follow up on publication.

2. The ASA Council acted on several items from last year. The Executive Office will ask for electronic addresses on the ASA membership forms. Don Ploch noted that a request for methods section members to list their electronic addresses produced between 30 and 40 addresses. After a brief discussion it was decided that this experience does not tell us too much about possible ASA membership response. The Methods poll required a separate mailing and the ASA request will be on the membership form.

Council requested that the committee investigate the costs of inclusion of electronic addresses in the ASA membership directory. Buff reported that the costs are minimal and that exact

cost figures will be included in our report.

Council also requests some information on what the ASA office could use information on the electronic addresses for. This produced a great deal of discussion.

(1) Meetings of committees by electronic mail instead of face to face be much less expensive for ASA. At a time where budget concerns rank high this should be determining.

(2) If the members of an ASA committee or activity are known to have electronic addresses they could be used for the circulation of draft material for comment. The Committee decided to demonstrate this by circulating the minutes of this meeting for comment to the committee.

Neither Steve Buff nor the ASA office have a BITNET connection. Steve will investigate:

(1) Use of the Executive Office Burroughs computer for electronic mail, with a bitnet port being provided by a local (Washington) university.

(2) Use of a personal computer at ASA office or at home through the same channels. A rough estimate of the expense of purchasing and using a PC at ASA would be about \$2000 for hardware and another \$500-750 for software.

(3) Until some alternative for getting the ASA office on line is found, Mullins will mail Buff items from the network discussion.

Other uses of the electronic addresses in the ASA membership directory would be for communications about publications and professional discussion.

A further discussion ensued on uses of an ASA Executive office computer.

Nicholas Mullins, Chair

Membership Committee

The basic charges to the Membership Committee are to increase the size of the membership by gaining new members and retention of present membership and to seek ways in which to improve the satisfaction of members

with the services of ASA. In August membership was up to 12,100 (prior to the meeting and it is reasonable to believe that the goal of 12,300 would be met and even exceeded. In the three years of the Committee's existence ASA membership has increased from 11,200 to nearly 12,300. Section membership has also risen during this period of time, hopefully in part as a result of our activities at the Orientation party. To create greater satisfaction among the members a number of measures have been instituted or proposed.

The Membership Committee met in Washington January 16, 17 and 18th. It also met four times at the Annual Meetings. Other activities of the Committee at the National meetings included: a luncheon for Area Representatives, a workshop for new Area Representatives, and a Welcoming and Orientation Party.

Discussion of a five year Plan for the committee's work was begun. Following the suggestions made during the meeting it was proposed that this be discussed more fully at the January 1988 meeting.

Area Representatives. The work of Area Representatives was first begun in 1986 when their duty consisted mainly of compiling a census of sociologists in their area and to prepare a list of both members and non-members of ASA. During 1986 the sociologists working at universities were the major target group for the representatives, although other groups were also approached with special attention given to sociologists not in academic work.

For 1987 the Area Representatives were asked to target the four year colleges, where feasible, and to make other contacts with non-member sociologists. A special effort was made to contact lapsed members from lists provided the Area Representatives by the Executive Office. For 1988 Area Representatives are to generate, from existing censuses or other means, the names of 40 non-members from their area or specialty. As personal as possible an approach to these members is urged. Also in the Spring another contact will be

made with lapsed members. Also Area Representatives are asked to contact a number of ASA members in their area to determine their level of satisfaction with ASA services.

Area Representatives receive a newsletter, *Rep Rep*, with news and information concerning Representative activities. The Executive Office regularly supplies the representatives with "recruiting" material.

Welcoming Party. The annual Welcoming and Orientation Party was held on the first night of the Annual Meeting. Each year the event grows more successful in providing knowledge about ASA services, sections and committees. It also provides a means for letting members get involved in ASA and also to meet one another in an informal setting. The participation of sections and committees in the event was greater this year and we seek even more involvement at the Welcoming and Orientation Party in Atlanta.

Dues Structure. The Membership Committee was asked to consider the possible restructuring of the annual dues rate for ASA. At the August meeting, after hearing reports prepared by several members of the committee, this was discussed. It was decided that all four models proposed by committee members would be submitted to EOB as advisory statements rather than recommendations. John Schnabel was elected to serve as the committee's representative on the Council Subcommittee on Dues Structure.

Sabbatical Opportunities for Scholar-Teachers. A proposal to work on the possibility of structuring sabbatical opportunities for those wishing to increase their ability as scholars and teachers as opposed to sabbaticals for research purposes only was discussed. The committee endorsed the concept. A six-person planning committee was proposed and it was agreed that \$1500 of the Committee's budget would be spent to fund a meeting of this committee and ask that Council and the Section on Undergraduate Education contribute \$500 each. It was agreed that

Continued on next page

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Reports, continued

John Schnabel would select members for the committee. Sources of possible funding were discussed.

A report on the committee was made in August. A grant proposal writer is needed. It is the intent of the committee to have a program director selected by July 1989 and have the first group of Teacher-Scholars sought in July 1990.

The Committee spends many hours at the annual and mid-year meetings working on the implementation of ideas, evaluation of existing programs and the generation of new ideas to fulfill our purpose. Members of the committee for 1987 were Michael Aiken, Jeanne Ballantine, H. Paul Chalfant, Norah Dempsey, Donald P. Irish, Judith Levy, Anne McCarrick, Terrence Russell, John Schnabel, Ann Sundgren, Burton Wright, and Camille Wright-Miller. Carla Howery and Caroline Bugno actively supported the committee as staff for ASA. We express our great appreciation to Carla Howery for her work with the committee during the time she was our liaison with Executive Office.

Three members of the committee "retire" this year: John Schnabel, Anne McCarrick, and Burton Wright. We wish to thank each of them for their tremendous service to the committee. John Schnabel, as the original chairperson of the committee, deserves special appreciation. Four new members have been appointed by President Herbert Gans: Earl Babbie, Kathleen Piker King, Joy Reeves and Stephen Steele. One of the new members will be replacing Donald Irish for one year as he will be out of the country during most of 1988.

H. Paul Chalfant, Chair

Committee on Professional Ethics

One of COPE's most important responsibilities is to educate the members of the Association on matters of professional ethics. Consequently, during 1987 we wrote an article on the nature of codes of ethics and professional responsibilities which will be submitted to *Footnotes* for publication during the first part of this year. In subsequent articles for *Footnotes* we hope to be able to present germane testimony and discussion of members of the Association.

The primary activity of the committee during 1987 was rewriting the code of ethics of the Association. We have now finished the first draft of the revised document and are working on a second draft which will incorporate the remaining changes proposed by the members of COPE. This second revised draft will be discussed this summer with a subcommittee of Council, and then the revised draft will be formally submitted to Council for its evaluation.

In general the work of revising the code has been instructive. Much of the material in the present code continues to be relevant, and has been left unrevise. On the other hand, we have tried to make the revised code more sensitive to the needs and concerns of applied sociologists, have added a new section on fair employment practices, and have clarified the procedures under which COPE will operate in the future (both in the text of the revised code and in a separate statement, referenced in the code, which will govern the behavior of committee members).

Committee on Sections

The committee convened with all members present at 4:30 p.m., August 20, 1987.

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

(1) The usefulness of the Section Tables has not yet been properly tested because the location has not been satisfactory. The tables should be located

near registration. Having section newsletters available is a good idea to be encouraged.

(2) More attention should be given to the logistics of the Welcoming Party, particularly the layout. Section membership chairpersons should be invited to the party.

(3) Section Membership Lists. The 1988 membership listings can include BITNET user IDs and in 1989 telephone #s will be included. In February, 1988 lists of current section membership will be sent to Chairpersons.

(4) Section Newsletters and Membership Lists. Questions were raised about the authority of sections to sell advertisements in their newsletter and to sell their section mailing lists raised. The Board asked the Committee to explore the matter and make a recommendation to Council.

Committee Consideration and Action on Authority of Sections to Sell Newsletter Space and Membership Lists. Committee discussion was generally sympathetic to the appropriateness of selling advertising space in section newsletters. This sentiment is reflected in the following motion which was moved, seconded and passed unanimously:

The Committee on Sections recommends that ASA sections be allowed to accept paid advertisements in section newsletters, the income from which would be deposited in section-restricted funds. Approval by Section Council of such ads would be required and the ads would have to be within the section page allocation.

The chair, not perceiving a consensus among committee members regarding sale of section membership lists, asked Joanne Miller to inform Council that the question had been raised and to assess sentiment in Council.

Section Awards. The proliferation of awards in sections has raised questions about existing guidelines and rules governing such matters. The following motion was moved, seconded and passed unanimously:

The Committee on Sections recommends that two non-cash awards by a Section, one to a professional and the other to a student, are current practice and within the spirit of current rules of ASA. ASA and Section rules governing awards should be clarified to be consistent with this understanding. Additional awards must be submitted to the ASA Awards Policy Committee for approval.

Contested Elections. Central Office will draft a letter to be sent to Section Chairs pointing out that the general policy of ASA requires that section elections be contested. Three sections failed to meet this standard in recent elections. To remove any ambiguity about the position of the Committee on this matter, the following motion was moved, seconded and passed unanimously:

All elected offices in sections must be contested.

Annual Report of Sections. Staff will remind section chairs of their obligation to submit annual reports. The committee requested that staff consider suggesting to chairs the format of an appropriate report which would take note explicitly of election procedures and outcomes and the procedure used in selecting participants in section programs.

Section Size and Program Sessions. The Committee moved, seconded and approved unanimously the recommendation of Section Board regarding section size and program session allocations as follows:

The current formula for relating section size to program allocation should be extended to award 5 sessions for sections with a membership 900 to 999 and 6 sessions for a membership of 1000 or larger.

Changing the Location of Selected Sections on Section Days at ASA

Annual Meetings. Prompted by Glen Elder's proposal, the Committee reviewed the discussion of the Section Board to swap the Section Day location of several sections.

The proposed swapping of the Sections on Family and on Criminology appeared unproblematic to the section councils involved. The following motion was moved, seconded and approved unanimously:

The Committee recommends that the Sections on Family and on Criminology will switch positions in the section day ordering and that other sections should be notified and asked to comment.

Elder's additional recommendation to switch the Sections on Political Sociology and Organizations and Occupations did not produce immediate consensus in Section Board, partly because Section Board felt that there had not been adequate time to discuss the matter with appropriate section leadership. This recommendation was referred to Catherine Berheide with the understanding she would explore the matter with relevant section leadership. In this exploration she would discourage the consideration of using random assignment of section days in the near future.

New Sections recommended. The Committee recommended to Council the authorization to organize a new Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology.

George L. Maddox, Chair

Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities

For the first half of the year, the Committee's work was "on hold" due to several almost-amusing but unfortunate misunderstandings—mainly uncertainty about who was Chairperson (details on request). After clarification, activity focused on preparation for the Annual Meeting; the full agenda which resulted engulfed even more than the four hours scheduled on August 18 in Chicago.

In attendance: Mary Jo Deegan, Greg Emerton, Nancy Kutner, Carla Howery and myself. Sharon Barnart and Hanan Selvin had last-minute obstacles to getting to Chicago. Jeffery Nash was not heard from. (Terry Russell, ASA member employed by the American Chemical Society with responsibility for disability-related activities, joined the meeting by invitation.) Highlights, grouped by issue areas, follow:

Committee's Composition. Although nondisabled sociologists with relevant interests are welcomed members, we feel that, especially in the infancy of this Committee, it is desirable for the majority of members and the Chair (or at least one of two co-Chairs) to have personal experience of disability. This goal may require special effort to locate members willing to serve. The Committee recommends to the Committee on Committees Emerton and Kutner as 1988 co-Chairs.

"Special Needs" Services at 1987 Convention: The Committee commended Jen Suter of ASA for her handling of requests. The Committee offered to be a more active resource; one suggestions is to compile a glossary, since some terms for special services are not familiar. Kutner will be the local resource for Atlanta's meeting. Recommendations: (1) Clearer identification of the "special needs" section in the preliminary and final programs; (2) more detailed map of hotel showing distances, obstacles, etc.; (3) on-site requests for special needs should be integrated with registration rather than separate desk; (4) guides to restaurants/entertainment should include information on accessibility.

Program Content: The Committee is pleased that "Disability" is apparently now regularly included in the topic listing for papers sessions. For additional cov-

erage, a suggestion is to contact Sections to develop joint sessions. The traditional link with Medical Sociology no longer adequately represents the scope or focus of much disability research; the Section on Aging was suggested for primary collaboration; other possibilities are "Collective Behavior and Social Movements"; Political Sociology"; "Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities".

Sharing with Other Professional Associations: Following leads from AAAS, I contacted the Chairpersons of similar committees in The American Psychological Association, American Statistical Association, and American Chemical Society. Materials about their activities were shared, with the aim of gathering ideas/experience for next year and beyond.

Other Professional Issues: The Committee discussed Howery's useful suggestions, notably: identify barriers faced by persons with disabilities in entering and completing graduate study, teaching, and professional research in sociology; review whether and how disabilities are covered in "Intro" texts; prepare and disseminate to sociologists norms for working with colleagues or students with disabilities.

Membership Survey on Annual Meeting Accommodations: "Snafus" prevented last year's planned mailing. Although Selvin and I leave the Committee this year, we will draft an analyst for the next Committee's review. Emerton will co-author the report for *Footnotes*.

Note: The survey has now been sent in ASA's post-renewal mailing. To date, about 700 returns have been forwarded to me; limited resources may delay data entry, but I hope not long.

In closing, the Committee seems, understandably, to have "growing pains", with a broad but unfocused agenda. Unfortunately limited resources have prevented its ever having a mid-year meeting; I believe the long span between its too-brief meetings makes it hard to solidify relationships and efforts around specific projects.

Corinne Kirchner, Chair

Committee on Sociological Practice

Ongoing concerns and follow-up actions of the Committee on Sociological Practice (CSP) during 1987 have built on the major projects that were initiated during the prior two Committee years: approval of an ASA sociological practice journal, the *Sociological Practice*


Review (SPR) and establishment of an ASA Executive Office position committed to developing employment opportunities in practice settings, the Professional Development Program (PDP) officer. These successful initiatives from the CSP were followed in 1987 by the less glamorous but important work of maintaining momentum for the journal and of support of the PDP. Representatives from the Committee were involved, at the request of the Publications Committee, in evaluating candidates for Editor of the SPR in order to reflect the needs and concerns of active practitioners. In its annual meeting, the Committee discussed budgetary issues that may delay or jeopardize the timely fulfillment of a timetable for the Review. Committee members, in a resolution to Council, urged that resources remain committed to this effort. The 1988 work of the CSP will include close attention to progress toward organization of the journal format, support for the editor, and release of the first issues as planned. The Committee endorsed current activities and progress reported by the Professional Development Program. Because most practitioners have other Section affiliations as well as identify as practitioners, the PDP officer was asked to assist the Committee in building closer ties to Sections with substantial numbers practitioners in their membership.

New issues relevant to practice have emerged this year and were acted on by the Committee on Sociological Practice. A memo circulated to the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System (Universities Research Division) caused grave concern and discussion among the Committee because of comments on training in clinical sociology. The CSP submitted a request for ASA Council to make inquiries about the correspondence and to assess possibility of a reply to this issue. In another request, the CSP asked for ASA to explore innovative ways to bring practitioners more fully into the elected leadership of the Association. Finally, the Committee continues to support work of a Subcommittee that is developing a Guide for practice curricula in undergraduate sociology departments. A draft of the undergraduate guide will be presented in the meetings in Atlanta, August 1988.

Katrina W. Johnson, Chair.

Continued on next page

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Reports, *continued*

Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology

The Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology met on Monday, August 17, from 8:30-10:20a.m.

Lionel A. Maldonado, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program, informed the Committee of new Minority Fellowship Program initiatives. The Committee felt that the development of a proposal focusing on undergraduate training through mentoring and training is an important new step. The idea of a six week summer session involving minority youngsters in their junior year received the whole-hearted support of the Committee. The Committee also felt that future initiatives involving a postdoctoral program should be pursued to improve the status of racial and ethnic minorities in Sociology.

The bulk of the Committee work centered on the report prepared by Bettina Huber, "The Status of Women and Minorities in the American Sociological Association." Although the committee was pleased with the overall progress of the Association regarding racial and ethnic minorities, there are areas which need real work. Therefore, the committee recommended the following issues for Council's consideration.

(1) Council should be aware that one group is consistently overlooked in ASA reports: minority women. We are aware of the difficulty of disaggregating ASA data by race/sex categories, but encourage a disaggregation strategy whenever possible. Furthermore, any new ASA data collection efforts should include women, minority men, and minority women. Currently, the Association has extremely poor information on how Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native American women fare in the discipline. Steps should be taken to correct this oversight.

(2) The greatest difficulty for minorities in the Association is getting elected to office. Steps such as featuring minority candidate strengths should be undertaken. The Nomination Committee and Committee on Committees, of course are strategic to the identification and nomination of minority candidates for office. Thus Council should stress in information packets to these committees, as well as by example, the impor-

ance of a diverse slate for ASA offices and committees. We encourage Council to pursue a range of other strategies to further minority equity in ASA elections.

(3) Minorities are still concentrated in a very small number of ASA sections. An aggressive section chair plays a strategic role in turning these numbers around and improving minority representation in all sections. Through chair leadership, the number of minority members in the section can rise. The section on Demography is a case in point. We recommend that Council encourage, possibly through at-Large Council members, section leaders to pursue strategies such as letter writing, receptions, programming, etc., which which might increase the interest and numbers of racial-ethnic minorities in the various sections.

(4) Finally, ASA publications and journals have a dearth of minority editors, associate editors and members of editorial boards. In appointing editors, Council might take into consideration their sensitivity to the status of racial and ethnic minorities in the Association. Furthermore, all ASA editors should be educated about the need for more diverse representation on ASA sponsored publications.

The Committee decided that over the coming year letters should be drafted by the Committee chair to the New President-Elect and all Section Chairs of the Association regarding improving the status of racial and ethnic minorities in their sections and the American Sociological Association. Moreover, Bettina Huber should be sent a letter regarding ASA data collection and minority women.

The Committee's final business was to recommend Ruth Horowitz as new chair of the Committee for 1987-88.

Rose M. Brewer, Chair

Representative Reports

Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

The AAASS held its annual meeting in Boston November 5-8, 1987. The meeting coincided with the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Harvard Russian Research Center which helped explain the particularly large attendance at the 19th national meet-

ings. In conjunction with this anniversary, a series of seminars were held under the sponsorship of the Center which focused on the problems of contemporary Soviet society. The limited number of sociologists specializing in Soviet studies was well represented in these sessions.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association coincided with the convention. The Association is in excellent financial health despite the recent decline in the stock market. Its fundraising drive of recent years has given the Association an endowment. Membership of the Association presently stands at 3225 members comprised primarily of academics with more limited number of government personnel. Its journal presently has 1397 subscribers apart from the membership.

The editor of the Association's journal *Slavic Review* expressed some concern with the extent of participation or members of the editorial board. He also expressed the need for more social science articles to appear in the journal as it continues to be dominated by scholars in the humanities. Although an effort has been made to encourage contributions from scholars in a wider variety of disciplines, it has met with limited success. The suggestion was made that more direct overtures be made to social scientists within the organization to participate. The board members also discussed the fact that

the journal is increasingly focused on the Soviet Union rather than the Slavic field. This has become more apparent since a new Eastern European studies journal has appeared.

The membership of the Association in the National Humanities Alliance was discussed as certain members had expressed concern that the Alliance had been active in partisan politics. The AAASS board members agreed that they were interested in supporting the humanities but did not think that a political role was appropriate for the Association.

The female caucus of the AAASS requested an allocation from the Association and greater attention to the role of female members in the society and more possibilities for participation in the program. The board members discussed the question and decided that more consideration needed to be given to the issues raised. The incoming president, Ellen Mickiewicz, stated that she would form a group to discuss the situation.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Hilton Hawaiian Village on November 18-21, 1988. The special theme of the meeting will be the Soviet Union and the Pacific Rim. Victoria Bonnell (Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720) is responsible for organizing the sessions devoted to sociology, demography and anthropology.

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For additional information, contact: Bill Ewens, ASA Teaching Services Program, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 355-6639; or Juan L. Gonzales, Jr., Sociology/Social Services, California State University, Hayward, CA 94542, (415) 881-3173.

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For more information about any of these plans, contact Albert H. Wohlers and Company, ASA Group Insurance Plans, 1500 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, IL 60068; (800) 323-2106.

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Footnotes

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