

Footnotes



APRIL 1989

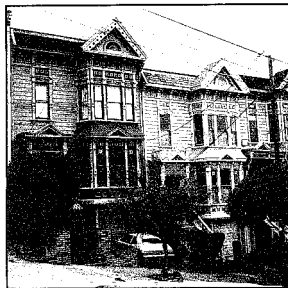
The Castro in Transition

by Kay Tiblier, San Francisco State University

When you come to San Francisco for the ASA meetings, you may wish to sample the city not found in guidebooks. San Francisco is best understood as a cluster of neighborhoods, each with its own history, character, topography, sub-culture, and weather. The Castro is a good choice to visit.

Nestled in a valley below the looming east slopes of Twin Peaks, the Castro (or Eureka Valley) is a neighborhood that is the geographical heart of San Francisco. While it is not as well-known as the Haight-Ashbury, North Beach, or Chinatown, the Castro allows the visitor to experience the geography and community of an authentic San Francisco.

Whether you focus on social change or stunning views, this neighborhood affords an alternative glimpse into the San Francisco most tourists never see. Here you can most readily sense the impact of gay influence on the culture and politics of the city, join the many who buy bouquets of fresh flowers, lunch at a lovely patio restaurant, and appreciate your sociological eye.



Italianate Victorians of the Castro survived the 1906 earthquake and fires.

Sun-drenched on days other San Francisco neighborhoods are shivering in fog, the Castro boasts sidewalks warm and wide. Rows of Italianate Victorians climb the hills; light and clouds provide constantly changing vistas. Bouganvillea and hibiscus share gardens with large cacti or towering redwoods. The pace of this place is relaxed, even if you happen upon one of our local celebrities such as



Gentrification has altered the face of the traditional neighborhood.

Robin Williams or Bobby McFerrin at a corner store.

The hills of Noe and Eureka Valley are easy to explore in comfortable walking shoes. A series of WPA-era stairs punctuate the hills, surprising the visitor and allowing spectacular views of the city, the bay, and far beyond. The play of light adds drama to the panorama of blue sky above, water and hills below. If



Photos by Sherri Cavan

The landmark centerpieces of Eureka Valley is threatened by conversion.

you are driving, check out your brakes and your nerve before descending Hill Street from Sanchez, for this is a steep slope (even for San Francisco) and locals have scrawled "cliff" on the "hill" warning sign for good reason.

The centerpiece of the valley is the wonderful Castro Theatre, a 1922 art deco beauty with original gold leaf interior and nostalgic live organ concerts on the Wurlitzer before the showing of art, foreign and classic films. This grand building enjoys landmark status, but rumors of its planned conversion to a movie tri-plex are greeted with horror by denizens of the district.

Controversial change is no stranger in this neighborhood which has struggled with transition throughout its existence. Once again many people living here are worrying that the area is becoming too attractive to outsiders and may lose the qualities which made it special.

The Eureka Valley and the adjacent Noe Valley were for most of their recent existence quiet and politically

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Alice S. Rossi Wins Common Wealth Award

Alice S. Rossi, Harriet Martineau Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, is the recipient of the Common Wealth Award in Sociology. Rossi is a distinguished analyst of women's status relative to men's in modern societies. She saw the irony of social customs that encouraged women to master academic subjects but at the same time discouraged their progress in the occupations for which they had been prepared. This insight has been the basis for her lifework on the ways that work and family roles intertwine and affect modern societies.

Rossi's early work represented an analysis of the status of women in American society, beginning with "Equality of the Sexes: An Immodest Proposal" which appeared in *Daedalus* in 1964. Rossi's pathbreaking essay, "Transition to Parenthood", which appeared in *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (1968), examined an idea new to the family literature: the effect of full-time childcare on the mother. Her edited book, *Academic Women on the Move* (1973), analyzed the reasons for the scarcity of women in academic occupations. Rossi's other significant endeavors include historical research in the John Mill-Harriet Mill *Essays on Sex Equality*, and a pioneering biosocial approach combining biology, sociology and psychology exemplified in the 1977 article, "A Biosocial Perspective on Parenting".



Alice S. Rossi

Professor Rossi's scholarly interest in contemporary political events resulted in the volume *Feminists in Politics* (1982), which reported on a panel study of the first National Women's Conference in Houston in 1977. This was the first panel study on the impact of a major political convention and the first to use quantitative methods to examine the leadership of a major social movement.

Rossi has served as both President and Vice President of the ASA and is a Founder of the National Organization for Women. She has received honorary degrees from Towson State College, Rutgers University, Simmons College, Goucher College and Northwestern University, as well as a Dis-

tinguished Scholar Award from the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Rossi's current work, following the publication of her ASA Presidential volume *Gender and the Life Course*, focuses on families from both a biosocial and historical perspective and involves new ways of measuring kinship. It is being done jointly with Peter H. Rossi, himself a Common Wealth Award winner.

The Common Wealth Awards recognize excellence of achievement and high potential for future contributions. This year, the other recipients of the Common Wealth Awards are: Toni Morrison—Literature; David Brinkley—Mass Communication; former Secretary of State George P. Shultz—Government and Public Service; biologist Leroy E. Hood—Science and Invention; and lighting designer Jennifer Tipton—Dramatic Arts. The Common Wealth Awards were established under the will of Ralph Hayes, and are administered by the Bank of Delaware. Each recipient will receive \$18,000 and an engraved trophy at the Common Wealth Awards banquet on April 29 in Wilmington, DE.

Previous award winners in sociology include Kingsley Davis and Robert Merton (1979), James Coleman and Otis Duncan (1980), Howard S. Becker and Peter Blau (1981), Charles Tilly (1982), William Sewell, Sr. (1983), Matilda White Riley (1984), Peter H. Rossi (1985), John A. Clausen (1986), and Robin M. Williams, Jr. (1987). □

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Inside the ASA Budget

(First in a series of feature articles that aim to explain the ASA budget and the goals and choices it represents)

Annual Meeting

by Janet L. Astner, ASA Meetings and Convention Manager

Perhaps the most frequently asked question about the Annual Meeting is "Why are we meeting there", with "there" meaning anything from a specific hotel to a region of the country. Since the location of the meeting affects the budget more than any other factor, let us look at general issues of site selection in this review of the 1989 budget.

The site selection process works as follows. Sites are selected four years in advance of the meeting. The ASA Council has set up a five-year rotation pattern based on geographic areas of the continental U.S. and Canada. The main reason for moving the meeting around the country is to reduce costs of attending the meeting for members. This usually means that at least once in every five years, most members will be able to drive to the meeting instead of having to fly and some will be able to stay in their own homes. Since a majority of members live in the northeast and north central areas of the U.S., the current rotation pattern calls for meetings in the east twice during the five-year pattern: west in 1989, east in 1990, central in 1991, east in 1992, and south/southwest in 1993. The pattern starts all over again with the west in 1994, east in 1995, and so on.

Cities within the loosely defined regions are reviewed to determine whether there are a sufficient number of sleeping rooms along with meeting and exhibit facilities to meet the needs of not only this Association but also the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Association for the Sociology of Religion, and other sister associations/societies. The eligible sites are then evaluated along the following points: meeting and exhibit space under the same roof (in one facility); flexibility of meeting space and accessibility to all attendees; available meeting dates; sufficient sleeping rooms within walking distance (1-5 blocks) of the proposed meeting headquarters; provisions of the proposed contracts; room rates; air access; local transportation; restaurant availability; downtown location and general "city feel"; climate; convention bureau assistance. Most of these points have a direct bearing on the cost of the Annual Meeting, both to members and to the Association.

Few sites measure up perfectly on all the points, so each year Council considers what acceptable trade-offs will be. For example, Pittsburgh was chosen as the 1992 meeting site. The eligible eastern sites for 1992 included Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York City, Boston, Montreal and Toronto. (DC was disqualified for 1992 since ASA is meeting there in 1990.) Of the six eligible sites, Montreal and Baltimore

did not have mid-August dates available so those two cities dropped out. Of the remaining sites, only New York City offered meeting/exhibit space under one roof; two hotels were needed to provide enough space in Boston and Toronto, and Pittsburgh offered a convention center and adjacent hotel. However, proposed room rates in the northeast were high, and they became higher the further north one went. Summer is the main tourist and vacation time for northern sites and the demand for hotel rooms and meeting space is high, which lowers negotiability. By choosing to go to Pittsburgh in 1992, Council decided to give a higher priority to lower room rates, food and local transportation costs than to other meeting factors, such as holding all meetings under one roof.

Meeting dates play an important part in site eligibility and meeting attendance costs. The 1982 membership survey indicated that a majority of respondents preferred meeting dates in mid-August, away from the start of school and the Labor Day weekend. Council approved moving to meeting dates of at least two weeks before Labor Day and also indicated that the date pattern should straddle a weekend in order to take advantage of lower air fares. In 1990 the Annual Meeting will run from Friday to Tuesday, and similar patterns have been booked for 1991-1993.

Moving to a weekend meeting pattern helps to increase negotiability and lower room rates, but if meeting dates were moved to time periods less in demand, such as between Christmas and New Year or even over July 4th or Labor Day, room rates would take a significant plunge

downwards and many more cities would be considered. But, based on the previously mentioned membership survey, ASA members want their meeting in August, and they want it before school starts. Until recently August was not a demand period for conventions; the peak meeting months fall in the spring and autumn. But as more groups move into August meeting patterns to try and reduce costs, the new demand reduces rate negotiability. If members are truly interested in making hotel room rates the highest criterion for meeting selection, they should vote to meet over one of the holiday periods listed above.

There is a direct connection between meeting space and sleeping rooms. In exchange for filling a room block at a hotel, meeting space is made available to the Association. If the room block commitment is not met, the Association is liable for various rental fees which in turn must be passed on to members via higher registration fees. Because convention centers do not have sleeping rooms to offset their facility costs, rental fees are mandatory. These fees must be covered somehow, usually by raising registration fees to program participants or working out a rebate system with participating hotels so that several dollars of the room rate are set aside to cover convention center rental costs. These economics of meeting planning indicate it is generally better for the Association to book into larger convention hotels and work hard at arranging lowered room rates for attendees.

This leads us to recent complaints about meetings being booked in "luxury" hotels. ASA first looks for meeting space which will handle the program needs of the Program Committee, Sections, affiliated groups, plus exhibits and services. This space is not available in small hotels or motels, only in large convention hotels. True luxury hotels, such as Four Seasons, Ritz-Carlton, etc., have never been part of the ASA complement of hotel rooms in a city. ASA is one of a dwindling number of national associations that has not broken the "\$100 barrier" for average daily room rates. Even the majority of rooms in the block at the San Francisco Hilton for 1989 are below \$100.

The number and type of hotels offering room blocks for ASA convention attendees depend on how many sleeping rooms are needed beyond those at the headquarters hotel. (Remember, the headquarters hotel is providing all its meeting and exhibit space in return for a commitment to fill sleeping rooms, and not filling that room block brings more costs back to the Association and its members.) If more rooms are needed, hotels within reasonable walking distance to the meeting headquarters are reviewed and, where there is mutual interest, rooms are blocked and rates are negotiated. It is not unusual to encounter small hotels that are not interested in blocking rooms for a convention. These properties are able to fill their rooms with local or transient traffic and they see no need to provide rooms at a convention rate when they can fill them at regular rates.

One aspect of meeting space and sleeping room requirements not yet mentioned is accessibility. ASA is committed to selecting sites which provide barrier-free access for all meeting attendees and which can accommodate the special needs of disabled attendees. This requirement, perhaps more than any other, points toward the use of newer facilities which have been constructed to meet federal accessibility regulations. The "talking elevators" in Atlanta provided essential information

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Observing

Bits 'n Pieces

□ The American Sociological Association is proud to announce that Alice S. Rossi, Harriet Martineau Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst is this year's Common Wealth Award winner in Sociology. (Please see feature story, page 1 of this issue.) Dr. Rossi was the first ASA president with whom I had the opportunity to work closely following my appointment as Executive Officer in 1982. I not only came to appreciate her efficient and effective operation of the 1983 Program and Council, but also her intellectual as well as personal interest in and commitment to matters of kinship and family. My warmest congratulations, Alice.

□ Congratulations are in order also for Ms. Stacy Elisabeth Benjamin, a high school senior from Flushing, NY, winner of a third place scholarship (\$10,000) in the 48th Science Talent Search for her project, "Color Blind? The Influence of Race on Perception of Crime Severity." This is the highest award for a social science project in recent years. Stacy used research by sociologists and criminologists as background to design a questionnaire and produce a television film clip to carry out her study, with 222 subjects from Queens, NY. Her key variables included age, race, sex, educational level, personal experience with robberies or muggings and feelings about neighborhood safety. She found that age and level of education affected perception more than racial bias. She also discussed the limitations of her findings. Stacy's accomplishment shows that social science research can be done and done well by high school students. I hope we can find ways to use this event to encourage the development of an intellectually challenging social science program in the high schools of the USA. Congratulations, Stacy, for pointing the way.



Stacy Elisabeth Benjamin

□ Speaking of social science in the high schools, I met last week with NSF officials who have responsibility for Teacher Training and Curriculum Programs for K-12. A number of social science associations are exploring the feasibility of a collaborative effort with the National Council on Social Studies to develop innovative summer seminars for K-12 teachers, and also to seek a grant that will help us find out just what is being taught by whom under the rubric sociology, anthropology and psychology. A new ASA Task Force has been authorized by Council to work in this important area, and President Huber will be making appointments shortly. One goal should be to have college social science programs expect as a matter of course to have significant numbers of people like Stacy Benjamin enrolling in their departments.

□ And finally, a word about the 1990 FY Budgets for Social and Behavioral Science Research. COSSA's eighth annual analysis of the federal budgets for social and behavioral science research (COSSA *Washington*

Update, February 3, 1989) offers sober thoughts about the end of the Reagan era, and the beginning of the Bush era.

The final Reagan budget held few surprises. As Howard Silver, COSSA's Executive Director, noted (page 2, COSSA *Update*), "With the exception of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and AIDS research, there are no great increases . . . Most agencies are given incremental increases or decreases . . ." "While the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate increases by 11.7%, the Behavioral and Neural Sciences and Social and Economic Science Divisions receive proposed increases of 7.7% and 7.5% respectively."

Silver went on to note that "In the Health area, AIDS research remains the major priority. Proposed funding is up 24%, although the administration is once again arguing for a centralized budget account, an idea Congress has rejected in the past. Heading the message of numerous reports, the AIDS budget for education and prevention receives a proposed 25% increase."

Silver concluded his summary of the report with a reminder that we have not merely survived the Reagan years, but in the process have built a strong network of support on the Hill. Still, the social sciences are underfunded and must "continually remind the new administration and the Congress of the value of social and behavioral science research in providing information to help find the answers to the many questions plaguing this nation as it moves toward the 21st century. Investments in research and training are investments for the future, and we cannot afford to squander any more of the future than we already have." To which we add our own "Amen!"—WVDA □

Sociologists Working in Israel

The three articles that follow were commissioned from the authors who have had different roles and experiences in working as sociologists in Israel. With guidance by the Committee on World Sociology, ASA is trying to highlight the work of colleagues in other countries. Future stories in Footnotes will look at national sociology organizations abroad.

Building Sociology and a New State: Sociologists at Work in Israel

by Shulamit Reinhartz, Brandeis University

Sociologists played an important role in the Jewish community before the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and continue to do so today. One of the first applied sociologists in Palestine was the German-born Arthur Ruppin (1876-1943). For years after his arrival in 1907, he directed the settlement activities of the World Zionist Organization, helping to create and fund kibbutzim and moshavim. He also produced numerous sociological studies of Jewish life. From 1926 on, he was a professor of sociology at the Hebrew University and in the 1930's he established the Economic Research Institute for the Jewish Agency, one of the major pre-state Zionist bodies.



Shulamit Reinhartz

Recognizing that Statehood would likely follow on the heels of WWII, David Ben Gurion began to draw on foreign expertise to create a development plan for post-war Palestine. At his request, social scientists in Palestine (e.g. Alfred Bonne, of the Economic Research Institute) and abroad (e.g. Walter Lowdermilk) created proposals for immigration absorption. Upon Ruppin's death, Bonne took on the task of directing Jewish settlement and industrializing the country with the aim of ensuring an attractive standard of living. During this period, "architects, engineers, economists, sociologists, and people with experience in government, banking, industry, and agriculture from within the Jewish community in Palestine as well as from abroad submitted studies or came to testify before a panel of experts . . ." Even before the establishment of the State, Chaim Weizmann, who was to become the first President, felt that "Palestine, for its size, is probably the most investigated country in the world."²

In 1950, the Israeli government adopted a national plan, called the Sharon Plan, which guided the development of towns and cities, in contrast to the former emphasis on rural development. This plan was closely examined by other nations since it "employed the language and the techniques of the best in Western planning and applied them to an emerging, developing nation."³ During this period, the work of sociologists was strongly oriented to the practical concerns of the new state.⁴ The

continuous stream of experiments in social organization was studied by Israeli and foreign sociologists.

The only university that existed in Israel prior to the establishment of the State was the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Martin Buber founded its sociology department. Later the department's leadership was taken over by Shmuel Noah Eisenstadt whose students became the first cadre of faculty. In the early years of the State, university sociologists worked closely with government offices on applied projects defined by the government. The late Yonina Talmon, for example, a student of Martin Buber's, produced the first studies of the kibbutz. Since then, Israeli social scientists—both kibbutz members and others—have become avid researchers of the kibbutz.

A feature of Israeli society with nearly as much sociological appeal as the kibbutz is immigrant absorption, acculturation, and social change. Jewish immigration into Israel occurred from 104 countries ranging from highly developed nations to those in which the immigrants lived a premodern existence. The sociological dimensions of the absorption of immigrants into Israeli society was an important focus of Israeli sociological research. Professor Judith Shoval of the Hebrew University, and former president of the Israel Sociological Association, received the prestigious Israel Prize in 1965 for her research on this topic. American sociologist and gerontologist, Eva Kahana, is one of many American social scientists who has done gerontological research in Israel focusing on issues of immigration. Since the late 1960s, nevertheless, there has been more differentiation between government and university functions, with academic sociologists oriented more to questions posed by the discipline itself.

An overview of current Israeli sociology with a qualitative orientation is available in a special issue of *Qualitative Sociology* (1988, volume 11, numbers 1 and 2) which Peter Conrad and I recently co-edited, entitled *Qualitative Sociology in International Perspective*. Included are articles from Great Britain, India, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Japan, Poland, Sweden, and West Germany. Professor Erik Cohen, Yugoslavian-born sociologist and current Dean of the School of Social Science at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, contributed the article on Israel. He described Israeli sociology as embracing a very wide range of subjects including research on Israel and Jews,⁵ on other societies, particularly in the Third World, and on broadly-conceived, comparative studies. Cohen's own work illustrates his points. Over the years, he has studied social change in Israel, especially as evident in architecture, kibbutzim, and development towns. He has also been engaged in long-term theoretical research on tourism and foreigners, especially in Thailand. The development of cultural symbols around highly charged political controversies in Israel (e.g. the return to Egypt of the Yamit region⁶ and the newspaper coverage of the shooting of a Jewish teenager in the West Bank Arab town of Beit'ar) are other foci of his research.

The broadness of Israeli sociology, despite the small size of the country, may stem from the multiple opportunities for study and research in Israel. In addition to a large number of community colleges, teachers' colleges, research institutes, institutes of technology, institutes of socio-historical research, and institutes of applied social research, Israel has five universities. They are The Hebrew Univer-

sity (Jerusalem); Tel Aviv University; Bar Ilan University (Ramat Gan); Haifa University and Ben Gurion University (Beer Sheva). Arabs study at all of the Israeli universities and sponsor Birzeit University located in the West Bank. Sociologists are also employed at the country's medical schools, schools of social work, nursing schools, and other professional schools, as well as the institutions of higher learning sponsored by the various kibbutz movements. In each university, the sociology department is part of a joint sociology/anthropology department. This arrangement has allowed Israeli sociologists and anthropologists to influence and appreciate each other's work while still maintaining separate professional identities.⁷

Complex quantitative research models have only recently become part of the work of these departments. Students interested in acquiring sophisticated quantitative research skills generally do their doctoral work in the U.S., although currently, American researchers with these skills are being recruited in order to provide training in Israel.

There are many other ties between American and Israeli sociologists. First, American social scientists have long been fascinated by research opportunities in Israel. Because of the unique features of Israeli society, it has earned "the fame of a paradise for sociologists and anthropologists . . . the living laboratory for social experiments," in the words of Shimon Bergman, the dean of Israeli gerontologists. After Yonina Talmon's pioneering studies of the kibbutz, many Americans conducted their own studies, or collaborated with Israelis (e.g. Lionel Tiger and Joseph Shepher). There seems to be a perpetual market among U.S. sociologists for books that analyze Israeli society, whether it be concerned with Arab-Jewish relations, the kibbutz, the impact of war on families, pluralism, immigration or society building.

Since Israeli universities host many guest professors and post-docs from the United States every year, and organize many international conferences, Americans have had an abundance of opportunities to learn about Israeli sociological work. University policies enhance these cosmopolitan qualities even further. When Israeli faculty go on sabbatical leave, they are provided with relatively generous funds which must be used in conjunction with appointments overseas. Participation in international and American professional meetings is also highly regarded.

Even a cursory examination of the program of the 1988 ASA meetings shows that Israeli scholars are among the most highly represented foreign groups.⁸ At these meetings Israelis presented research on their own society and results of their investigations of the U.S. Israeli sociologists may tend to participate heavily in American forums because of the considerable prejudice they face in international meetings based in many other countries. The Arab-Israeli conflict has made it difficult or impossible for Israelis to participate in professional groups with pro-Arab sentiments. Non-Israeli Arabs generally will not interact with non-Arab Israelis.

Much, if not most, Israeli sociological research is published in English,⁹ frequently in American and European journals and books.¹⁰ Tenure and promotion evaluations for Israeli sociologists rest heavily on publications in prestigious American journals.¹¹ An excellent command of English is a prerequisite for Israeli sociologists. Although teaching and national conferences are conducted in

Hebrew, English is turned to whenever someone is present who does not know Hebrew well.

The use of English also reflects the fact that many faculty members in Israeli sociology departments and research institutes are American settlers in Israel (e.g. Zvi Sobel of Haifa University, Brenda Danet of The Hebrew University), and many Israeli-born sociologists received their graduate or post-graduate training in the U.S. Several Israeli sociologists have developed theoretical and empirical work that has had worldwide acceptance. Some examples are Joseph Ben-David's sociology of science, Elihu Katz's sociology of the media, Louis Gutmann's methodological work, and Shmuel Eisenstadt's comparative sociology.

As a democratic country to which foreigners have generally had access, researchers have been welcomed to conduct individual or collaborative research in Israel. Between 1948 and 1953, five American social scientists who were fellows of the American Social Science Research Council did field studies of the Israeli kibbutz. In 1958, Richard Karpe reported that in 1955 he was told that the kibbutzim felt an acute need for research, and that they outlined seven specific ways in which American scientists could cooperate with them. In 1963 the Bernstein Israel Research Project was initiated at the University of Manchester, "the first concerted effort by a group of social anthropologists to explore an industrialized state since Warner's Yankee City studies (1930-35) . . ." "The 10 researchers involved in this project studied veteran groups, new immigrants, development towns, villages and institutional settings in large cities. Since 1972, the Governments of the United States and Israel have funded the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation to support collaborative research of mutual interest and with peaceful purposes. Other sources of funds for sociological research in Israel comes primarily from the Van Leer Foundation, the Israel Academy of Science and the Arts, and the National Science Council for Research and Development. Foreign funders such as the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have created the Israel Fund Trustees to coordinate their efforts.

Despite all of these opportunities, some Jewish American researchers (e.g. Gerald Caplan, David Schwartz, Eva Rosenfeld) have found that Israelis are ambivalent to outside experts, and that Jewish American researchers in Israel are unexpectedly torn by commitment and involvement. Part of this reaction stems from the expectation by many Israelis that a Jew interested enough to study their society should consider immigrating. Another part stems from the ill feeling that occurs when Israeli institutions are criticized in publications that stem from these investigations (e.g. Bruno Bettelheim's *Children of the Dream*). Sometimes, Israeli social scientists point out that the outsiders' criticisms reflect their lack of knowledge of Hebrew or Arabic and the short time they spent in the country. For example, Aziz Haider and Elia Zureik, two Palestinian sociologists, claim that Seymour Martin Lipset and Karl Deutsch's portrayal of Israeli sociology as ignoring the Palestinians, is inaccurate because literature in Arabic and Hebrew was overlooked. At the same time, they acknowledge that there is disproportionately little research on Palestinians, even though it is the focus of several social scientists' work (e.g. Sammy Smooha, Joseph Cinat).

This past year I was on sabbatical in Jerusalem, as a Research Scholar at the

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Brookdale Institute of Gerontology. It was my ninth visit to Israel. Almost every visit has been focused on a research project—some serendipitous, and some planned long in advance. The first extended trip (1970-71) occurred while I was still a graduate student. At the time I knew very few social scientists in Israel, but I attended a large international conference in Jerusalem at which I met several people who invited me to work with them on their projects. Several publications resulted from this work, including a study of the adaptation of holocaust survivors on a kibbutz, and the goals of mental health consultants in a development town for new immigrants. Another project I was asked to join led to a field study in a border town being shelled. This study eventually underlay my dissertation and later book, *On Becoming a Social Scientist* (Jossey-Bass, 1979; Transaction Books, 1984). Subsequent trips led to my collaborating with psychiatrists Roberto Mester and Uri Lowenthal on questions of community mental health.¹³ In 1979 while I was living in Michigan, an Israeli social scientist visitor invited me to conduct a year-long participant observation study in the kibbutz in which he was a member. The resulting book is being prepared for the University of Chicago Press and will be called *Aging on the Kibbutz*. In preparing the historical material for that book, I learned of a woman, Manya Wilbushewitz Shohat, who in my opinion deserves recognition as the person who implemented the first kibbutz experiment in Palestine in 1907.¹⁴ My interest in this woman's ideas and her attempts at implementing them was strengthened during my recent sabbatical in Israel by the encouraging response of feminist sociologists such as Deborah Kellian, Tamar Katriel, Debbie Bernstein, Rahel Wasserfall, Hanna Herzog and others.

In 1968 the number of sociologists in Israel was sufficient for the Israel Sociological Association to be formed. Currently it has about 200 members and sponsors seven sections—on health, women and gender differences, social policy, family, Marxism, social policy and culture. The Association meets annually, rotating the meeting site among the various universities. The Association does not sponsor a journal although it has frequently debated whether it might be useful to do so, and does publish a newsletter in Hebrew. The department at Tel Aviv University publishes its own sociological journal in Hebrew, focussing on cultural sociology. The current president of the Israel Sociological Association is Mehahem Rosner, kibbutz researcher, kibbutz member, and member of the faculty of Haifa University.

Ilan Troen, "The transformation of Zionist planning policy: from rural settlements to an urban network," *Planning Perspectives* 3 (1988):3-23.

¹³Quoted in Troen, p. 19.

¹⁴See Troen.

¹⁵Erik Cohen, "Qualitative Sociology in Israel—A Brief Survey," *Qualitative Sociology*, 1988, 11 (1-2): 88-98.

¹⁶For one analysis of Israeli sociologists' studies of Palestinians, see Aziz Haidar and Ekia Zureik, *The Palestinian Studies*, 1987, 16, 3: (pages not available).

¹⁷*The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1987, 23 (1):1-147.

¹⁸For an overview, see Harvey Goldberg, "Anthropology in Israel," *Current Anthropology*, 1976, 17 (1): 119-121.

¹⁹For example, Amichai Silberman, The Hebrew University, The rise in the USA of a Voluntary Computer Technological Community and its contribution to Technological Institutionalization; Ephraim Tabory, Bar Ilan University, Identity Dilemma of Reform and Conservative Judaism in Israel; Hanna Ayalon and Ephraim

Tuchtman-Yaar, Tel Aviv University, Labor Market Position and Antagonism Toward Arabs in Israel, Noah Lewin-Epstein, Tel Aviv University, Educational Opportunities and Occupational Aspirations: A Two-Dimensional Approach; Gershon Shafir, University of California-San Diego, Land and Labor in the Shaping of Israeli Nationalism; Yitshak Haberfeld and Yehouda Shenhav, Tel Aviv University; Stanley Cohen, Hebrew University, Beyond "Smoking Gun" Type of Discrimination: A Firm Level Analysis of Rewards and Opportunities; Sammy Smooha, Brown University, Israel and South Africa: A Comparison of their Ethnic Structures and Dynamics.

²⁰Dissertations tend to be written in Hebrew with English summaries.

²¹See for example, Yoav Peled and Gershon Shafir, "Split Labor Market and the State: The Effect of Modernization on Jewish Industrial Workers in Tsarist Russia," *American Journal of Sociology*, 1987, 92 (6): 1435-60.

²²e.g. Janet Aviad, *Return to Judaism: Religion Renewal in Jerusalem*, 1983. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Victor Azarya, *The Armenian Quarter of Jerusalem: Urban Life Behind Monastery Walls*, 1984. Berkeley: University of California Press; Baruch Kimmerling, *Zionism and Territory: The Socioterritorial Dimensions of Zionist Politics*. Berkeley: University of California, Institute of International Studies.

²³Emmanuel Marx, "Anthropological Studies in a Centralized State: Max Gluckman and the Bernstein Israel Research Project," *The Jewish Journal of Sociology*, 1975, 17 (s): 131-150.

²⁴Reinharz and Mester, "Israeli culture and the emergence of community mental health practices: the case of the West Jerusalem Mental Health Center," *Mental Health and Society*, 1978 5 (5-6), 241-251; Reinharz, S. and Lowenthal, U. "Group dynamics in community mental health teams," *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1979, 7 (2): 104-110.

²⁵See Reinharz, S. "Toward a model of female political action: the case of Manya Wilbushewitz Shohat, founder of the first kibbutz," *Women's Studies International Forum*, 1984, 7 (4): 275-287.

Inside the Peacekeeping Forces

by David R. Segal, University of Maryland

Since 1982, I have been conducting research on the American soldiers participating in the MultiNational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai Desert in support of the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. Although the notion of constabulary or peacekeeping operations was introduced into the sociological lexicon by Morris Janowitz in *The Professional Soldier* in 1960, there has been virtually no sociological analysis of such operations except for Northwestern University sociology professor Charles C. Moskos's earlier research on the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and this current work.



David R. Segal

Up until 1980, international peacekeeping doctrine virtually excluded military personnel from the superpowers from participating in such operations, and the Camp David Accords originally excluded

participation by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. However, the Security Council was unable to agree on UN sponsorship of the force, and Israel insisted on U.S. military representation as a condition of carrying out the peacekeeping process under other than UN auspices. Since 1982, the United States has had a reinforced infantry battalion plus support troops and civilian observers in the Sinai Desert in support of the peace process.

I originally recommended against American participation in the Sinai MFO on three grounds: that American soldiers trained primarily for a major power confrontation in Europe would have trouble adapting to the passive posture of peacekeeping; that American soldiers in a peacekeeping role would be an attractive and vulnerable target for terrorist attacks; that American troops might adapt well to the passive peacekeeping role, which might reduce their effectiveness should they have to go to war. While the army did not follow this advice, it did invite me to participate in research on the operation in the hope of learning how to make the peacekeeping process more effective. My studies have been supported in part by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, where I hold a guest scientist appointment, and in part by the United States Institute of Peace.

My first concern has proven not to be problematic. While many soldiers do not like peacekeeping duty, and virtually all find it boring, I have been impressed at the degree to which even soldiers in elite combat units such as the 82nd Airborne Division have adapted to the peacekeeping role. My concern with terrorism against peacekeeping units has not yet proven warranted in the Sinai, although the 1983 bombing of the Beirut headquarters of a Marine unit on peacekeeping duty is an example of the kind of event to fear. And as the tourism industry develops in the Sinai, I remain concerned that the threat to American soldiers will increase there as well.

My third concern has led to interesting research results. I have found that soldiers assigned to the MFO do tend to develop a somewhat more pacific view of the world system. They have lower expectations of conflict than do soldiers who have not served as peacekeepers. In collaboration with my Maryland colleague, Barbara F. Meeker, I have also shown that participation in peacekeeping seems to sensitize soldiers to important differences in the intensity of different conflict scenarios.

The Sinai MFO has provided a research site for another group of Maryland sociologists as well. Professor Mady Wechsler Segal, who is interested in the work-family interface in the context of military organization, with a group of her graduate students and the collaboration of colleague Kenneth C.W. Kammeyer, has been studying the effects of deployment and separation on soldiers' families—a concern on which Reuben Hill undertook research in World War II, but which has largely lain fallow since then, except for research on the special case of POW families conducted during the Vietnam War.

Between January 1987 and January 1988, I travelled to the Middle East three times, including ten days spent in the field with peacekeeping troops in September 1987. The most recent trip, however, concerned a different element of the Camp David Accords. One of the goals of the Camp David process was to encourage Egyptian and Israeli scholars and universities to undertake collaborative research to help solve problems of the region. This has not yet happened. In an effort to accelerate the process, William Falk (Chair of University

of Maryland's Sociology Department) and I participated in a delegation of scholars that visited both Egypt and Israel to develop bilateral relations with each. It is hoped that these bilateral relationships with the United States will evolve into trilateral relationships involving all three nations, and ultimately lead to bilateral relationships between Egyptian and Israeli scholars and universities.

Organizational Consulting in Israel

by Bruce Alan Phillips, Bar Ilan University

I left General Motors about two and a half years ago to come to Israel. I am an Associate Professor in Sociology and Business Administration at Bar-Ilan University, where we have a very active program in organizational sociology. My current teaching includes: a class for MBA students in entrepreneurial behavior, a graduate sociology seminar in organizational diagnosis, and a graduate sociology seminar in organizational crises. The seminar in crises has turned out to be particularly interesting. The students have divided up into two teams and are studying two large Israeli companies which have gone through deep crises. The crisis in one company was accompanied by a complete turnover in top management, while the crisis in the other company did not (yet) result in any major managerial changes. Once they complete the job of writing the cases, we plan to invite executives from the two firms to the class to answer questions concerning the ways their organizational and managerial behavior changed during the crisis.



Bruce Alan Phillips

In addition to teaching, I provide consulting and training services for Israeli companies. While many Israeli sociologists have research and/or consulting interests in the public sector, I am one of very few professors in sociology who have attempted to work with private companies. On the other hand, I have discovered that quite a large number of sociology graduates (primarily with degrees at the BA and MA levels) work in Israeli companies in both personnel and general management positions. They represent an excellent network for emphasizing the potential value of sociological approaches to organizational problems.

Traditionally, most of the organizational consultants here have had backgrounds in either psychology or business administration. Many tend to base their work primarily upon assessments concerning the capabilities of individual managers. In contrast, my years at GM taught me to focus less on personality issues and to emphasize the role of empirical research in building a consensus on the problems and challenges facing a company.

My applied activities fall into four basic categories: public lectures on

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organizational issues, company diagnoses, in-house training seminars, and consulting. With respect to the first area, I have discovered quite a demand for lectures on topics related to organizational effectiveness, managerial change, innovation, and human resource management. I use these lectures as both a marketing vehicle and an opportunity to explain the practical application of social science research to managerial challenges.

Secondly, I am often asked to come into a company and provide an independent diagnosis of the organizational and managerial problems which they face. The data collection phase of such a diagnosis typically includes intensive interviews with a limited number of managers and employees, participation in management deliberations, examination of available quantitative data, and a review of literature on companies in similar industries. The diagnosis itself attempts to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the situation within the company and for identifying potential "leverage points" which could be used to obtain either short or long-term increases in effectiveness.

Third, I occasionally conduct in-house company training programs on organizational issues as diverse as managing new product development, designing a company turnaround, management control, and union-management relations. Most often, such "training programs" are really a highly concentrated intervention tool where key employees are isolated for two to three days to discuss their problems, learn how other companies address similar issues, and arrive at some type of consensus on required actions.

Finally, I have several companies where I consult with top management on a continuing basis. This type of arrangement gives

me an opportunity to address more long-term issues and participate in a gradual process of increasing performance. The fact that I am not dependent upon any one company for my income gives me considerable freedom to objectively assess the progress (or lack of progress) of an organization and to speak freely about what types of actions need to be taken. (At times, this type of relationship makes me feel like the little boy in the fable about the emperor's new clothes).

Given the short time that I have been in Israel, I have been overwhelmed by the reception I have received from Israeli businessmen. In part, this may be attributable to my background in a large American corporation and to the relatively high social status of a professorship in an Israeli university. However, it is also due to the fact that Israel is currently undergoing a profound transformation from a centralized, socialist economy with strong government and union domination to a more competitive economy within which companies must succeed or fail on their own. This transformation has forced many companies to reconsider their basic conceptions about management.

At the current time, my main consulting clients include a large bank, a private high-technology computer manufacturer, and a government-owned research company. Because the organizations are so different from one another, the work contains a lot of variety and excitement. I find the combination of university teaching and applied work to be an excellent one—with each activity benefiting from the insights gained from the other.

Addendum from the editor: If you are interested in more information, contact:

Shulamit Reinharz, Department of Sociol-

ogy, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254.

David R. Segal, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996 (for 1989) then Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315.

Bruce Alan Phillips, 11 Zerach Barnett, Har Nof, Jerusalem, Israel.

The Fulbright Program has a disproportionately large number of applications for fellowships to Israel. It also sponsors Israelis studying in the University States. Israeli recipients in the past include Michal Palgi of the University of Haifa, a kibbutz member and researcher. One current recipient is Rachel Wasserfal, who is at Duke in anthropology.

The U.S.-Israel Binational Science Foundation grants money for basic research involving a collaboration between U.S. and Israeli sociologists. William Gamson, Boston College, currently has a three-year grant in collaboration with Hannah Herzog of Tel Aviv University. The maximum amount of such grants is \$25,000 a year. The research must be carried out in Israel but the funds granted include travel and related expenses for one of the principal investigators each year.

Two past presidents of the Israel Sociological Association who are ASA members and have been helpful with collaborative work are:

Ephraim Yaar, Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Israel.

Judith Shuvai, Department of Sociology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel (BITNET: JAVETZA@HBUNOS).

Israel Social Science Research is a multidisciplinary journal. Volume 5 is a special issue on "Women in Israel." Subscriptions are \$15 (U.S.) a year. For more information, write: Humphrey Institute for Social Ecology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, P.O. Box 653, Beersheva 84105, Israel. □

Budget, from page 2

information for certain attendees, and to some of us who got stuck between floors, the audio communication was a downright relief. The ASA Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities has been monitoring meeting site adequacy and is providing guidelines for reviewing meeting properties.

Speaking of registration rates, current ASA fees are in the middle range of fees charged by social science associations. Registration fees constitute 51% of Annual Meeting income, exhibits and program advertising provide 34%, and the remaining income is a result of the various services and activities during the meeting. A comparison of income against expenses reveals that the meeting "makes money" only if indirect costs (staff time, percentage of building and computer use, etc.) are not included. Once indirect costs are added in, the meeting budget runs a deficit ranging from \$69,000 to \$130,000. An increase of \$22-43 in registration fees would be required to close the gap, bringing ASA fees much closer to the levels of the Association of American Geographers or the American Statistical Association.

ASA Council did not raise registration fees for 1989; the annual meeting is still an activity which is subsidized by other sources of income. The question of how much subsidy is appropriate versus what fees should be raised occupies much discussion in budget meetings. ASA fees for program advertising and exhibits are comparable to those of other social science associations of the same size, so any increases in those areas will be gradual in order not to lose exhibitors and advertising. Fees for other meeting activities and services produce income greater than or equal to direct expenses, with the exception of the child care program.

A historical review of child care fees and usage of the child care program shows that usage decreases as fees increase. The large hike in fees for 1988 almost resulted in cancellation of the program due to lack of enrollment. Fortunately, financial support was obtained from sources outside the Association (SWS and Wadsworth Publishing Company) and the program ran as planned. Outside support is again being sought for the 1989 program.

Printing costs were reduced several years ago by changing the size and format of the final Program. The *Preliminary Program* adheres to a strict page limit while trying to provide ample information for members to make decisions about attending the meeting. The possibility of printing only one program publication to be mailed in advance to all members was investigated last year. The proposed publication would combine all the information contained in both programs, including advertising, housing and registration forms, etc. Cost estimates to produce and mail a 160-page publication to over 12,000 members exceeded the current program printing and mailing costs, so the proposal received no further consideration.

Anticipated changes in the next year or two lie in the area of registration services. The Executive Office is in the process of purchasing computer equipment and software which will allow meeting pre-registration to be handled in-house. While there are numerous software programs which will print badges, few provide ticket printing and the other support services needed to process registrations. The hope for 1990 is to have in-house registration processing well enough in hand to move to printing badges and tickets by computer for on-site registrants.

While we have not covered the meeting budget line by line, we have taken a look at the bases for many decisions relating to meeting cost. Your comments on the Annual Meeting are welcome. □

Castro, from page 1

conservative neighborhoods of working class Irish, German, and Scandinavian families. The Ohlone Indians were the original residents of these grassy peaks and valleys, but they were displaced when the Spanish founded Mission Dolores nearby. After the Gold Rush, Irish and German immigrants worked on the area's dairy farms and brickyards.

Many of the Victorian houses were built before 1890 and survived the massive earthquake and fires which leveled much of the city in 1906. The Castro Street cable car was installed in 1887 and the area was soon filled with rows of two or three story frame structures, often with quite generous and hidden backyards.

In the 1970s working-class residents began to be displaced as gays, many of whom were young professionals, began to buy the affordable and historic housing in one of the warmer parts of the city. Trendy boutiques and gay bars changed the face of the Castro; long-term residents began to move out. For a decade, it seemed that the Castro had become one of the true gay ghettos of the United States. Gay gentrification did not come without conflict. Homophobic attitudes were roused among the poor and powerless who perceived their neighborhoods threatened by the influx of affluent gays. The continuing restoration of faded architectural beauties has been accompanied by real-estate speculation and spiralling rents.

The corner of Market and Castro, the main streets of the area, became a major center of U.S. gay activism and city politics. Gay supervisor Harvey Milk represented this district before his assassination in 1978

with Mayor Moscone by Dan White. The Gay Freedom Parade in June, the Castro Street Fair in August, and the Halloween Costume Parade attract huge crowds, and every progressive politician wants to speak here. The Castro's gay and lesbian identity is represented by congregations of gay Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, as well as by gay cleaners and bookstores. Hundreds of gay flags show their rainbow colors.

AIDS has profoundly changed the tenor of the Castro. Where once there was an atmosphere of liberation, there now is a more somber tone. Of course, many of the young people who settled here have now reached middle age, but many of the young men have died in their prime. No one among us has escaped the loss of beloved friends, neighbors, or partners. This is the dreaded zip code illegally redlined by life insurance companies. The specter of AIDS is everywhere: safe-sex literature; appeals for donations; utility poles blanketed with advertisements for healers, alternative medications, and grief workshops. Even as they are heralded the world over as inspiring models, many grass-roots efforts organized to combat the disease are struggling to maintain energy and commitment as the epidemic goes on.

An important symbol of change in the community is the Coming Home Hospice on Douglass Street. It is of no small significance that in San Francisco some of those who are dying of AIDS are lovingly cared for next door to an elementary school and in a former convent. Across the street a church holds bingo nights to raise funds to fight the epidemic.

For now, the Castro remains a neighbor

hood of individuals and families representing diversity in social class, race, ethnicity, age, and sexual orientation. At our Liberty Street block parties are two Japanese-American families who moved here after internment. Other neighbors contribute potluck offerings reflecting heritages of Hawaii, Israel, France, and Mississippi. There are two gay couples, older retired folks, teenagers of various ilk, cartwheeling third-graders and four little two-year olds. The cop drinks beer with a psychoanalyst and a hotshot downtown lawyer. Only Jack Rogan, born 53 years ago in the house next door, boycotts, but our children love him both because he is gruff and because he brings us fresh abalone ready to cook and sacks of walnuts from his back yard. There is a lot of talk as the sun goes down. A lot of talk about who is moving out and who may be moving in.

To start your exploration of the Castro, Eureka and Noe Valleys, board the Metro Muni Underground at Powell Street and Market (under the Cable Car Turnaround) with correct change of 85 cents. If you are feeling particularly thrifty and in a hurry to get back to the next ASA sessions, take a transfer when you enter and your return trip within the hour is free. Exit at Castro Station. From the Castro it is a short jaunt down 24th Street to the Latino Mission District. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Association for Humanist Sociology 14th Annual Meeting, November 1-5, 1989, Howard Inn, Washington, DC. Theme: "The Dynamics of Class, Race and Gender. In Pursuit of Justice and Equality." Submission of papers as well as proposals for panels, workshops, roundtables, video events, and tours are invited from sociologists, scholars in all disciplines, activists, progressive change agents from all arenas and others. Contact: Walda Katz Fishman, Howard University, 6617 Millwood Road, Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 320-4034.

Association for Women in Development Fourth Conference, November 17-19, 1989, Lowes L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Development Challenge for the 1990's: Global Empowerment of Women." Contact: Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Program Chair, International Development Program, Clark University, Woodland Hall, 950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610; (508) 793-7201. Deadline for proposal submission is April 28, 1989.

The Fifth World Conference in Computer Education (WCCE/90), July 9-13, 1990, Sydney, Australia. Organized under the auspices of the International Federation for Information Processing, WCCE/90 will be a conference for all aspects of computer-related education in all education environments. Draft papers will be required by October 1, 1989. For further information, please contact: WCCE/90, PO Box 319, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010, Australia; Fax: (+612) 281-1208.

Gender in Academia: The Future of our Past First Annual Conference, November 2-4, 1989, Sabal Park Holiday Inn, Tampa, FL. You are invited to submit a one-page single spaced abstract of your work that addresses some aspect of the conference theme. Please indicate the format desired, e.g., individual paper, panel, symposium, workshop etc. Please submit abstracts to: Ellen Kimmel, University of South Florida, LLL 012, Tampa, FL 33620. Submissions should be post-marked no later than April 7, 1989.

International Institute of Sociology, 29th World Congress, June 12-16, 1989, Rome, Italy. Theme: "The Status of Sociology as Science and Social Policy Formation." Papers are invited for a working session on "Sociology and Social Policy Formation in the Mountain and Peripheral Areas." All those who intend to participate, send a brief outline (one or two pages) of their paper, by April 1989, to: Renzo Gubert, Working Session Coordinator of the 29th International Congress of the IIS, Direttore del Dipartimento di Teoria, Storia e Ricerca Sociale, Università Degli Studi Di Trento, Via Verdi, 26-38100 Trento, Italy; (0461) 881345-881308.

International Institute of Sociology, 29th World Congress, June 12-16, 1989, Rome, Italy. Papers are invited for a session on "Social Change and National Social Character." Send all communications to: Gordon J. DiRenzo, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

International Sociological Association, 12th World Congress of Sociology, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid, Spain. Papers are invited for a session on "Personality and Society: Dysfunctional and Pathological Dimensions." Send all communication to: Gordon J. DiRenzo, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

International Sociological Association, 12th World Congress of Sociology, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid, Spain. Papers are invited for a session of the Working Group on Housing and the Built Environment. Proposals should be sent to the session organizers: David Popenoe, 92 Moore Street, Princeton, NJ 08540

and Willem van Vliet, College of Environmental Design/Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Campus Box 314, Boulder, CO 80309-0314. Deadline: August 1, 1989.

International Sociological Association, 12th World Congress of Sociology, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid, Spain. Research Committee #39 on Sociology of Disasters is seeking papers for the following sessions: mass media in disaster, research on risk, post Chernobyl studies, cross national approaches to disaster research and planning, comparative evolution of national disaster planning, and the international decade of natural disaster reduction. For further information contact: Russell R. Dynes, Disaster Research Center, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 451-6618.

International Sociological Association, 12th World Congress of Sociology, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid, Spain. The Research Committee on the Sociology of the Arts invites proposals for papers on topics which include: artistic reception, theater and society insider and outsider art, cultural capital in theory and research, politics and art, institutions and cultural policy, artistic professions and labor markets. Send title and abstract to: Vera L. Zolberg, Program Organizer and Liaison, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 before September 1, 1989.

The Lifestyles Organization 15th Annual Convention on Lifestyles and Sexuality, August 18-20, 1989, Hacienda Resort & Casino, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "The Proper Function of Man is to Live, Not to Exist." Proposals are solicited from people knowledgeable in the areas of contemporary lifestyles, marriage, relationships, sexual behavior, personal growth, and medical, legal and political issues that affect style of living, marriage, relationships or sexual expression, and related topics. For a presentation proposal form, please write to: Lifestyles Program Committee, 2331 W. Sequoia Avenue, Anaheim, CA 92801; (714) 520-4127.

The Second National Conference on Health Promotion, October 15-17, 1989. The Conference is planned by Michigan State University's Health Promotion Program and funded in part by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Deadline for submission is May 10, 1989. Send 300 word abstracts for papers, posters and panels to: Healthy U Conference Papers, B127 W. Fee Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1316; (517) 353-0123.

National Historic Communal Societies Association Fourth Annual Meeting, May 12-13, 1989, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR. Theme: "Communal Societies: Founders and Followers." Send one page proposal and brief biographical statement to program chair: Joe V. Peterson, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; (503) 344-155 or 686-5002.

National Historic Communal Societies Association 16th Annual Historic Communal Societies Conference, October 5-8, 1989, Yankton, SD. Theme: "Communal Living on Frontiers: Land, Thought, Reform." Send one-page proposal and brief biographical statement to program chair: Orlando J. Goering, 1140 Ridgecrest Drive, Vermillion, SD 57069; (605) 624-6708.

The North American Society for the Sociology of Sport 10th Annual Meeting, November 8-12, 1989, Washington, DC. In conjunction with the Philosophical Society for the Study of Sport. Theme: "Exploring New Directions for Sport Sociology and Philosophy." Abstract deadline: June 1. Paper deadline: September 1. Contact: Howard Nixon, Program Chair, The University of Vermont, Department of Sociology, 31 South Prospect Street, Burlington, VT 05405; (802) 656-2126.

Popular Culture Association of the South and American Culture Association, October 5-7, 1989, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville, FL. Papers on any popular culture or American culture topic. Deadline for submission of abstract: May 1, 1989. Contact: Elizabeth S. Bell, PCAS/ACAS Program Chair, English Department, University of

South Carolina at Aiken, 171 University Parkway, Aiken, SC 29801.

PUBLICATIONS

Current Perspectives in Social Theory announces a call for papers on a range of issues in contemporary social theory. Published annually, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* is a journal-of-record in social theory, featuring high-quality papers from sociologists and others who work on issues of theoretical relevance. Submissions and inquiries should be directed to the editor: Ben Agger, Department of Sociology, 430 Park Hall, SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260. Deadline for papers for the 1990 volume is August 15, 1989.

The Journal of Applied Gerontology solicits papers for its special issue on "Creative Arts and Aging," to be published in 1990 and devoted to the impact of creative arts therapies on older adults. Papers submitted to the issue must be received by October 31, 1989. For further information or to submit a manuscript for consideration, contact guest editor: Nancy J. Osgood, Gerontology Department, Virginia Commonwealth University/Medical College of Virginia, Box 228, MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298; (804) 786-1566.

The Library of Sociology Series (Gardland, NY). Manuscripts and proposals in sociology and related disciplines are solicited. The series welcomes a wide variety of reference works such as research handbooks, annotated bibliographies, sourcebooks, etc. in various branches of sociology. Studies on a broad spectrum of issues of contemporary interest would be considered. Manuscripts and proposals should be directed to the series editor: Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3B 2E9 Canada.

Mid-American Review of Sociology is currently accepting papers for review and possible inclusion in upcoming issues. We are looking for current topics germane to the discipline of sociology which apply theory to contemporary human issues. Preference will be

given to articles dealing with critical feminist theory, social stratification, political economy, and radical alternative social, political or economic systems. Send article submissions before October 23, 1989 to: MARS, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; (913) 864-4111.

The Midwest Council for Social Research on Aging invites papers relating state-of-the-art theoretical and research information for a volume on the health of the elderly. Manuscripts should review contemporary knowledge about the health of older persons and about the institutions serving them and should suggest future research directions. Send manuscripts or abstracts to: Sidney M. Stahl, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, an annual, seeks papers for Volume 9, to be published in 1991. Contributions in any area of medical sociology are welcome, including qualitative as well as quantitative essays. Papers up to 100 pages are acceptable, though the average length is 30-50 pages. Send contributions to: Dorothy C. Wertz, School of Public Health, Boston University, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, MA 02118. Use ASA style. Deadline for volume 9: September 1, 1989.

The Series on Race and Ethnic Relations by Sage Publications Inc., announces its first call for manuscript proposals. Prospective monograph and book authors and anthology editors working in creative theoretical areas related to race and ethnic relations are most welcomed. Manuscripts should be between 200 and 400 typewritten pages in length. Proposals should be five single-spaced pages including information on manuscript themes, comparable studies and the manuscript's market. Interested researchers should contact: John H. Stanfield, II, Frances L. & Edwin L. Cummings Professor of American Studies and Sociology, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

Studies in Technical Innovation and Human Resources is a bi-annual series of books which bring together research, critical analysis, and proposals for change in this fairly new and highly important field of inquiry: Technological innovations and how they affect people in the workplace. The third volume will be called, "Management and Technology-Mediated Communication." Five copies of manuscript should be sent to: Urs E. Gattiker, Technology Assessment Research Unit, School of Management, The University of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada T1K 3M4; (403) 320-6966.

Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques

Survey Research Center Institute for Social Research The University of Michigan

The Survey Research Center announces fifteen courses in survey methods offered by the Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. Graduate-credit courses will be offered in two, four-week consecutive sessions, beginning June 26 and running through August 18, 1989.

Courses will be offered on the following topics:

Introduction to Statistical Research Design
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Improving the Quality of Survey Data
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Questionnaire Design
Methods of Survey Sampling
Analysis of Survey Data
Computer Analysis of Survey Data
Event History Design and Analysis
Design of Evaluation Research
Regression Analysis of Survey Data
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Courses will be taught by Survey Research

Center faculty and guest instructors:
Duane F. Alwin, University of Michigan
Frank Andrews, University of Michigan
Richard T. Campbell, University of Illinois, Chicago
Don A. Dillman, Washington State University
Robert Groves, University of Michigan
Graham Kalton, University of Michigan
Laura Klem, University of Michigan
Jon A. Krosnick, Ohio State University
Jason Lee, Northern Illinois University
James M. Lepkowski, University of Michigan
Lars Lyberg, Statistics Sweden
Robert Quinn, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Willard Rodgers, University of Michigan
Jay Teachman, University of Maryland
Paul Wortman, University of Michigan
William Yeaton, University of Michigan

Inquiries about the SRC Summer Institute should be addressed to Duane F. Alwin, Director of the SRC Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. Telephone: 313 - 764-6593.

Meetings

May 19. *First Annual Women's Policy Research Conference, Institute for Women's Policy Research, Washington, DC.* Theme: Convening researchers, advocates, and policymakers to explore the implications for public policy of feminist research on health and reproduction, employment, wages and marginal work, poverty and welfare, housing and homelessness, and global perspectives on women. Contact: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th Street NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-5100.

May 25-28. *North American Society of Adlerian Psychology Convention and Workshops*, Marriott City Center Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Centennial Conference, 5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 103, Boulder, CO 80303; (303) 499-2299.

Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

May 30-June 2. The 1989 Organizational Behavior Teaching Conference. University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Contact: Allen Bledorn, OBTC Conference Coordinator, 225 Middlebush Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-3089.

June 14-16. International Psychobiological Association Conference, Hunter College, CUNY. Contact: The International Psychobiological Association, PO Box 314, New York, NY 10024.

June 14-18. The National Women's Studies Association 11th Annual Conference, Towson State University. Theme: "Feminist Transformations." Contact: NWSA '89, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204; (301) 321-3681.

June 21-25. Sociological Practice Association Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Community in Transition." Contact: Robert Anderson, Community Development Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

June 24-25. Institute of Noetic Sciences Public Symposium, George Washington University, Washington, DC. Theme: "Beyond Conflict . . . Transcending Us vs. Them." Contact: Institute of Noetic Sciences, PO Box 7409, Washington, DC 20044; (703) 284-2193.

August 27-September 4. The African Research Program of the Eotvos Lorand University's Third International African Studies Conference. Theme: "Tradition and Modernization in Africa Today." Contact: Szilard Biernaczky, Director of the Conference, African Research Program, Eotvos University, Budapest H-1536 POB, BP 387, Hungary.

accepting applications for \$5,000 scholarship available for research projects which focus on media and its impact on adolescent pregnancy, family planning, reproductive rights, sexual behavior and related issues. Applications may be submitted by individuals associated with any academic or independent media related organization. Proposals can include stories, research, dissertations, surveys and media analysis. Pre-doctoral research is encouraged, but proposals are welcome from all. To receive application, call or write: Center for Population Options, Media Office, 12023 1/2 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 2, Studio City, CA 91604; (818) 766-4200. Application deadline: June 30, 1989.

Sociologists for Women in Society is accepting nominations for the Cheryl Miller Lectureship on Women and Social Change of SWS. In selecting the Lecturer, the Nominations Committee will be looking for a person who is both a feminist and who has made a commitment to feminist social change. SWS members should submit their nominations by June. The Committee will

meet at the ASA meetings and choose the Lecturer for the coming year. Those who nominate candidates should list their contributions to scholarship and to feminist social change. Send nominations to: Demie Kurz, Women's Studies Program, 106 Logan Hall, The University of Pennsylvania, 249 South 36th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6304.

Council for International Exchange of Scholars. 1990-91 Advanced Research Fellowship in India. The Indo-U.S. Sub-commission on Education and Culture is offering 12 long-term and nine short-term awards for research in India. Fellowship terms include: \$1,500 per month; an allowance for books and study/travel in India; and international travel for the grantee. This program is funded by the United States Information Agency, the National Science Foundation, The Smithsonian Institution, and the Government of India. The application deadline is June 15, 1989. Application forms and further information are available from: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Indo-American Fellowship Program, 3400 Interna-

national Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-4013.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has announced the opening of competition for 1990-91 Fulbright grants in research and university lecturing abroad. The awards include about 1,000 grants in research and university lecturing. There are openings in over 100 countries, and in many regions. Fulbright awards are granted in virtually all disciplines and scholars in all academic ranks are eligible to apply. Eligibility requirements are: U.S. citizenship, PhD or comparable professional qualifications, university or college teaching experience, and for selected assignments, proficiency in a foreign language. For more information and applications, call or write: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-7866.

Indiana University Center on Philanthropy. Governance in Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program seeks to further the scholarly knowledge of

nonprofit governance. Up to 15 dissertation fellowships will be awarded for 1989-90. Applicants must be candidates for the PhD at a graduate school in North America. Dissertation proposals should describe projects that will make an important contribution to the scholarly understanding of the importance of nonprofit organizations in American society. For further information and application forms contact: James R. Wood, Director, Governance in Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, University Place, 850 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46223; (317) 274-4200.

The International Studies Association will administer a program of grants to facilitate the development or substantial refinement, and teaching, of undergraduate courses on the European Communities during the 1989-90 academic year. Funding of the awards is provided by the Office of Press and Public Affairs of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities,

(Continued on next page)

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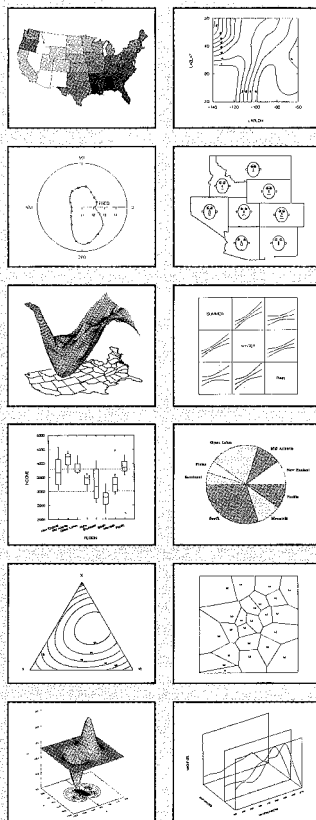


Funding

The Alcohol Research Group, A National Alcohol Research Center at the Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, has a program of research training at the postdoctoral levels at the Department of Social and Administrative Health Sciences, School of Public Health, University of California at Berkeley. This program is conducted in collaboration with the Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, also a national Alcohol Research Center. Under a research training grant from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, fellowships are available. Fellows will have an appointment at the Alcohol Research Group or Prevention Research Center for nine months or one year, renewable in exceptional cases. Stipends range from \$1,416 to \$2,625 per month. Applications should be sent to: Research Fellowship Committee, Alcohol Research Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; (415) 642-5208.

The American Society of Criminology announces a one-year Graduate Fellowship for Ethnic Minorities, designed to encourage minority students to enter the field. The winner must be accepted in a program that grants a doctorate in criminology or criminal justice. Deadline for applications is May 1, 1989. Recipients and alternates will be notified by June 1, 1989. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. To apply, send evidence of academic excellence, three letters of reference, and a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and the nature of the applicant's interest in criminology or criminal justice to: Sarah Hall, Administrator, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

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Statistics Basic statistics, frequencies, t-tests, post-hoc tests
 ■ Multiway crosstabs with log-linear modeling, association coefficients, PRE statistics, Mantel-Haenszel, asymptotic standard errors
 ■ Nonparametric statistics (sign, Runs, Wilcoxon, Kruskal-Wallis, Friedman two-way ANOVA, Mann-Whitney U, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Lilliefors, Kendall coefficient of concordance) ■ Pairwise/twotwise missing value correlation, SCDF, covariances, Spearman, Gamma, Kendall Tau, Euclidean distances, binary similarities ■ Linear, polynomial, multiple, stepwise, weighted regression with extended diagnostics ■ Multivariate general linear model includes multi-way ANOVA, MANCOVA, MANOVA, repeated measures, canonical correlation ■ Principal components, factor analysis, rotations, components scores ■ Multidimensional scaling ■ Multiple and canonical discriminant analysis, Bayesian classification ■ Cluster analysis (hierarchical, single, average, complete, median, centroid linkage, k-means, cases, variables) ■ Time series (smoothers, exponential smoothing, seasonal and nonseasonal ARIMA, ACF, PACF, CCF, transformations, Fourier analysis ■ Nonlinear estimation (nonlinear regression, maximum likelihood estimation, and more).

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

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Funding, continued

Washington, DC. Each grant will consist of \$2,500 to be used for expenses connected with the development and organization of the course. A total of three grants are available. Proposals may be submitted by any institution of higher learning in the U.S. which offers courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Preference will be given to proposals which provide for interdisciplinary offering of the course. Proposals must reach ISA not later than April 11, 1989. Submit five copies of proposals to: William A. Welsh, Executive Director, International Studies Association, James F. Byrnes Building, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

National Science Foundation Undergraduate Faculty Enhancement Program makes grants to conduct regional or national seminars, short courses, workshops or similar activities for groups of

faculty members. These activities should give them an opportunity to interact intensively with experts in the field and with colleagues who are active scientists. The activities should enable them to learn new ideas and techniques in their fields. For further information about this program, contact: NSF's Division of Undergraduate Science, Engineering and Mathematics Education, Room 639, NSF, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7051.

The Urban Institute announces the establishment of a program for research fellows to begin residence at the Institute during calendar year 1989. Successful candidates will work collaboratively with Institute researchers on studies of social and economic policy issues. The purpose of the program is to expand the pool of public policy researchers in general and to increase the number of minority researchers. Applicants must have completed a graduate program in a relevant discipline or professional field and possess strong quantitative analysis and research skills. Stipends commensurate with qualifications and experience. To apply submit a resume, letter describing research experience and interest, names, addresses and phone numbers of three recommendations, undergraduate and graduate transcripts to: Director of Personnel, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 833-7200.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Aging invites submissions for its Annual Award for a Doctoral Dissertation in the field of aging. The Award will recognize outstanding doctoral work on a topic related to the sociology of age, aging, human development, or the life course. Applicants must have received their doctoral degree in the two years between August 1987 and August 1989, and be an ASA member. The award decision will be made from an unpublished or published article based on the student's dissertation research. The student or chair of the student's dissertation committee should send three copies of the manuscript to: David Ekerdt, Chair of Student Award Committee, Center on Aging, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS 66103; (913) 588-1265. The deadline for submission is May 15, 1989.

The ASA Methodology Section solicits nominations for the 1989 Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award. This Award will be given to a scholar who has made major contributions to sociological methodology and empirical research. Send nominations, supporting letter, and curriculum vitae to: Clifford C. Clogg, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. The other members of the nominations committee are: Robert Hauser, Harrison White, and Leo Goodman.

The ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War announces the Elise Building Award for Distinguished Student Paper. The winner receives \$200 in travel reimbursement for attending the ASA Annual Meeting where the Award is presented. Deadline: May 1, 1989. Send three copies of the paper to: Helen Raisz, Sociology Department, Trinity College, Hartford, CT 06106.

The ASA Organization and Occupation Section annually gives The European Group for Organizational Studies Award for an outstanding book or article by a Section member who has completed the doctorate no more than seven years prior to the year of the Award. This year's award is for an out-

standing article. Reimbursement of \$1,000 for expenses is given to enable the winner to attend the meeting of the European Group for Organizational Studies. Nominations are sought from all Section members. The Awards Committee members are James Wood, Chair, James Baron, and Richard Hall. To nominate send the author's name; article citation; address; phone number and year of PhD; nominator's information (name, address and phone number) to: James Wood, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

People

William Rogers Brubaker has been appointed to a three-year term as a Junior Fellow of the Society of Fellows of Harvard University.

Robert M. Chamberlain has joined the faculty of the Department of Cancer Prevention, University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, TX.

Arthur Ferrari, Connecticut College, has been appointed Director of the Minority Students Summer Advancement Program which seeks to expand the pool of minority applicants to colleges through summer enrichment study, early intervention, and mentor support throughout high school.

Gordon H. Lewis, Carnegie Mellon University, was appointed to the National Academy of Science's Panel to Evaluate Microsimulation Models for Social Programs.

Judith Lorber was named Coordinator of the Women's Studies Certificate Program at the CUNY Graduate School.

William Liu, University of Illinois, Chicago, was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education.

Marietta Morrissey will join the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of Toledo in the fall.

Fred Pampel, will join the faculty of Florida State University in the fall as the Director of Research for the Institute on Aging and as a Full Professor in Sociology.

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, was appointed Associate Dean for the Social Sciences of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Mass Media

Carolyn Rebecca Block, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, was interviewed for a *Chicago Tribune* story on trends in homicide rates in Chicago and the nation.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, had his book *Acceptable Risk? Making Decisions in a Toxic Environment* excerpted over four days in February in the *Binghamton Press-Sun Bulletin*.

David Ekerdt, University of Kansas Medical Center, and Barbara Vinick, Boston University, were cited in the *Wall Street Journal* for their study of retirement and marital relationships.

Jim Fenrich, Florida State University, had his research on a 25 year study of black civil rights activists distributed by United Press International and was interviewed by a number of radio and TV shows.

Arthur Ferrari, Connecticut College, was cited in a *New London Day* editorial in support of the Minority Students Summer Advancement Program. The program was also described in *The New York Times* and Don Shoemaker's nationally syndicated column.

Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania, was cited in the January 1 edition of the *Wall Street Journal*, for his research on the growing number of fathers becoming involved in child-rearing.

Zelda Gamson, New England Resource Center for Higher Education, was cited in the January 18 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* in an article on changing teaching methods to adjust to more adult students.

John H. Gagnon, SUNY-Stony Brook, with colleagues, has revised the Kinsey data on "Prevalence and Patterns of Same-Gender Sexual Contact Among Men," in the January 20 issue of *Science*. This is of crucial importance for estimates of HIV infections and AIDS in the U.S. Gagnon's National Institute of Health-sponsored survey on sexual behavior (with colleagues Edward Laumann, University of Chicago, and Robert Michael, NORC) was the subject of an article, "Asking America About its Sex Life," in the same issue.

Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island, was featured in a January 25 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on the expected faculty shortage in colleges.

David F. Greenberg, New York University was interviewed on radio station KIRO in Seattle on February 20 in connection with the publication of his new book, *The Construction of Homosexuality*.

Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin, was cited in the March issue of *American Demographics*, about the growing gap between the college enrollment rates of black and white students.

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Harvard Business School, and Zelda Gamson, New England Resource Center for Higher Education, were cited in the January 18 edition of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* for their participation in a conference on ways to improve the faculty work climate.

David Karp, Boston College, spoke on turning 50 on National Public Radio's *Diane Riem Show* on February 28.

David Karp and Paul Gray, Boston College, and Zelda Gamson, New England Resource Center for Higher Education, were quoted in the December 9 issue of *The Boston Globe* in an article on the lack of respect for college professors.

Fred Koenig, Tulane University, appeared on the CTV Network Program, *Canada A.M.* talking about New Years resolutions.

Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University, was interviewed for West German radio broadcasting on February 21 about the development and current status of peace research in the U.S.

Richard Machalek, University of Wyoming, was quoted in a December 1988 *Toronto Globe* article on family homicide.

Patricia Y. Martin, Florida State University, had her research on the structure and politics of post-rape examinations distributed by the Associated Press, and was interviewed on *Good Morning America*.

Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discussed his recent research on social control on the *Today Show*, the *Open Mind*, *National Public Radio*, *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, *Nightline*, and *The CBS Evening News*, and published Op-Ed articles in *The Los Angeles Times* and *The New York Times*.

Doug McAdam, University of Arizona, Michael Schudson, Harvard University and University of California-San Diego, and Sandra Farganis, New School for Social Research, were cited in *The New York Times* Sunday Education Supplement, January 8, 1989, covering the legacy of the sixties.

Richard Moran, Mount Holyoke College, co-authored a February 12 article in the *Boston Sunday Globe*, on the Oliver North case.

Monica Morris, California State University-Los Angeles, had her article, "Act Your Age," published in the September 1 issue of *Family Circle*.

William D. Mosher, National Center for Health Statistics, was interviewed in an article "Infertility Hype," in the March issue of *Glamour* magazine.

Phillip Monchar, Total Research Corporation, was the subject of a lead article on corporate psycho-graphics in the July, 1988 issue of *Business Marketing*.

Phel Nyden, Loyola University, and Gwen Nyden, University of Illinois, had a letter published in the *Tribune* on DITKAs (double income, two kids around), DINKS (double income, no kids), and related phenomena.

Charles O'Connell, University of California-Los Angeles, was featured in an article in the March 6 edition of *The Nation* regarding his research on Talcott Parsons' role in establishing a Soviet Studies program at Harvard.

Ruth Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology, was cited in several mass media publications in articles on fashion.

Roy Silver, Northern Kentucky University, is a weekly sociology commentator on public radio station WNKU.

Clarice Stasz, Sonoma State University, had her book, *American Dreamers: The Story of Charnian and Jack London* featured on the front page of *The New York Times Sunday Book Review* section, along with many other national papers.

Gaye Tuchman, CUNY, Queens College, was featured in Spanish and Catalan newspapers in January when she was a Visiting Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Barcelona. She also appeared on the Catalan television show *Debates*, where she discussed images of women in the mass media.

Peter Uhlenbert, University of North Carolina, was cited in the January 1 edition of the *Wall Street Journal*, for his research on the growing number of divorced older women.

Mark Warr, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in *Time*, *USA Today*, and *The Dallas Morning News*, concerning the recent series of school yard mass murders.

Peter Whalley, Loyola University of Chicago, was cited in the *Chicago Tribune's Sunday Magazine* of December 4 for his research into independent inventors.

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University, had his political commentary on Neoconservatism published in a letter to the editor of *Society*.

Elena Yu, University of Illinois, was interviewed for a *WBMM-TV Channel 2 News* series on mail order brides.

Awards

Mike Armer, Florida State University, received a fellowship from the Pacific Cultural Foundation to study "Education Expansion and Economic Output in Taiwan."

Terry M. Brungardt, Saint Mary College, was awarded a research grant for the AARP-Andrus Foundation study, "Development of Senior Norms and Test-Retest Stability Relationships for the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised."

Phillip J. Obermiller, Northern Kentucky University, received a 1988 Community Service Award presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky Judicial Department's Administrative Office

Continued on next page

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IDEAWORKS

Awards, continued

of the courts.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, was awarded a grant from the Andrus Foundation to study "The Automobile Worker and Retirement: Ending a Career in a Declining Industry."

Diane E. Taub, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, was awarded a College of Liberal Arts Outstanding Teaching Award.

Robert J. Thomas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the Leaders for Manufacturing Chair in Organization Studies in the Sloan School of Management.

Josephine Wtulich was awarded the Oscar Halecki Prize for her work, *Writing Home*, given at the American Historical Association Convention.

John Van Maanen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the Irwin Schell Chair in the Sloan School of Management.

Florence V. Ridlon, Fairleigh Dickinson University, *A Fallen Angel: The Status Insularity of the Female Alcoholic* (Bucknell University Press).

Alexandra D. Todd, Suffolk University, *Intimate Adversaries: Cultural Conflict between Doctors and Women Patients* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1989).

Axel van den Berg, Universitet Stockholm, *The Immanent Utopia: From Marxism on the State to the State of Marxism* (Princeton University Press, 1988).

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

Carol H. Weiss, Harvard University and **Eleanor Singer**, *Reporting of Social Sciences in the National Media* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1988).

James L. Wood, San Diego State University, with **Howard J. Sherman**, University of California-Riverside, *Sociology: Traditional and Radical Perspectives* (second edition, Harper and Row, 1989).

Information Services, 1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 508, Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 528-1000.

1989 Federal Funding Guide and the 1989 Guide to Federal Funding for Education have just been published by Government Information Services in cooperation with the Education Funding Research Council. The 1050 page, 1989 *Federal Funding Guide* details 162 federal programs that provide funds for state and local governments, non-profit organization and community groups is \$169.95 plus \$6.50 postage and handling. The 1020 page, 1989 *Guide to Federal Funding for Education* details more than 220 federal aid programs available to school districts, colleges and universities, state education departments and non-profit organizations costs \$167.95 plus \$6.50 for postage and handling. For ordering information contact: Government Information Services, Educational Funding Research Council, 1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 508, Arlington, VA 22209.

ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

ASA Teaching Services Program. Most departments undergo external and internal review procedures that include setting goals and measuring their attainment. If your department has a written copy of its goals, please share that with the Teaching Services Program. Indicate whether you wish the name of the department to be disclosed. ASA is compiling such goal statements in order to see common patterns of goals across departments. The information will be available in a forthcoming pamphlet in the Teaching Resources Center. See story in the next issue of *Footnotes* on the AAC project on the sociology major. Send goal statements to: Carla B. Howerly, Director, Teaching Services Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The ASA Teaching Resource Center asks that you share your complex organizations teaching material. Howard Kaplan, Director of Research Services at Georgia Southern College, is developing a package of teaching materials for graduate and undergraduate Complex Organization courses. Course designs and syllabi; bibliographies; class exercises, handouts, and assignments; examinations and evaluation instruments; reviews of computer software, films, and books; and related instructional items are welcome. All materials received by May 1, 1989, will receive full consideration for inclusion in the edited volume. Please send them to: Howard M. Kaplan, Office of Research Services, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA 30460-8113.

The Faculty Exchange Center helps arrange teaching exchanges on the college/university level; for teachers and administrators at all levels of the edu-

cation profession. The Center helps facilitate house exchanges in order to encourage study and travel. To receive a directory of current members and register for inclusion in the next issue of the directory (which registrants will also receive), send \$15 with your address and the name of your employing institution to: FEC, 952 Virginia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603.

A research subcommittee on women and work in the German Democratic Republic and the U.S. has been created by the IREX-GDP Ministry Commission on the Social Sciences and Humanities. The subcommittee will plan its research agenda in 1990 and begin its official work in 1991. Contact: Marilyn Ruschmeyer, East European Liaison, Rhode Island School of Design, Two College Street, Providence, RI 02903; (401) 331-3511.

Summer Programs

SUNY-Plattsburgh Center for the Study of Canada 11th Annual Quebec Summer Seminar, June 7-13. The purpose of the seminar is to provide faculty at American institutions of higher learning with current and accurate information concerning the social, economic, cultural and political life in contemporary Quebec. All full-time academics at U.S. universities who can demonstrate that the information acquired at the Seminar will be used to enrich their courses and/or will assist them in research projects, are eligible to apply. Approximately 30 people will be selected. For more detailed information contact: 11th Annual Quebec Summer Seminar, Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-2086.

SUNY-Plattsburgh Center for the Study of Canada 2nd Annual Quebec Ontario Summer Seminar for American academics will be held at the University of Toronto from August 9-15. The purpose of the seminar is to provide faculty at American institutions of higher learning with current and accurate information concerning the social, economic, cultural and political life in contemporary Ontario. All full-time academics at U.S. universities who can demonstrate that the information acquired at the Seminar will be used to enrich their courses and/or will assist them in research projects, are eligible to apply. For more detailed information contact: 2nd Annual Ontario Summer Seminar, Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-2086.

Gender and War. April 15. Applications for participation in a multidisciplinary humanities research institute on Gender and War: Roles and Representations. Spring 1990. Contact: Lynn Higgins or Brenda Silve, 1989-90 Humanities Institute Directors, Wentworth Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755; (603) 646-2400 or 646-3451.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliff College will host the Summer Personality Institute, July 10-14. The Institute, supported by the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is being offered to provide training with three important personality constructs and to demonstrate the use of archival data for personality research. Sessions on motives, explanatory style, and life tasks will be led by David Winter, Chris Peterson, and Nancy Cantor and Julie Norem. Participants may elect to attend one, two or all three of the training sessions. The Murray Center is a social science data archive focusing on the study of lives over time and on issues of concern to women. For more information, contact: Evelyn Liberatore,

Continued on next page

New Books

Michael N. Dobkowski, Hobart and William Smith Colleges and **Isidor Wallimann**, University of Bern, *Radical Perspectives on the Rise of Fascism in Germany, 1919-1945* (Monthly Review Press, 1989).

Mary L. Fennell, Penn State University and **Richard B. Warnecke**, University of Illinois-Chicago, *The Diffusion of Medical Innovations: An Applied Network Analysis* (Plenum Press, 1988).

Donald Granberg, University of Missouri-Columbia, *The Political System Matters*, (Cambridge University Press, 1988).

Larry Hazelrigg, Florida State University, *A Wilderness of Mirrors, and Claims of Knowledge* (University Press of Florida).

Sue Curry Jansen, Muhlenberg College, *Censorship: The Knot that Binds Power and Knowledge* (Oxford University Press, 1988).

K. Sue Jewell, Ohio State University, *Survival of the Black Family: The Institutional Impact of U.S. Social Policy* (Praeger Publishers, 1988).

Baruch Kimmerling, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ed. *The Israeli State and Society: Boundaries and Frontiers* (Albany: New York State University Press, 1989).

Sara Fletcher Luther, *The United States and the Direct Broadcast Satellite: The Politics of International Broadcasting in Space* (Oxford University Press, 1988).

Joseph B. Maier, Rutgers University; **Judith Marcus**, Kenyon College; and **Zoltan Tar**, City College of CUNY (editors) *German Jewry: Its History and Sociology: Selected Essays of Werner J. Cahmann* (Transaction Books, 1989).

Judith Marcus, Kenyon College, and **Zoltan Tar**, City College, CUNY (editors), *Georg Lukacs: Theory, Culture, and Politics* (Transaction Books, 1989).

Robert M. Marsh, Brown University and **Hiroshi Mannari**, Kwansai Gakuin University, *Organizational Change in Japanese Factories* (JAI Press, 1988).

Patricia Y. Martin, and **Gerald O'Connor**, Florida State University, *The Social Environment: Open Systems Applications* (Longman, 1988).

Jamshid A. Momeni, Howard University, *Homelessness in the United States: Volume I: State Surveys* (Greenwood Press, 1989).

Martin Oppenheimer, Rutgers University, *White Collar Politics* (Monthly Review Press, 1985), has been translated and published at Jilin University, People's Republic of China.

New Publications

The Institute for Democratic Socialism has released a 60-minute video by **Michael Harrington** titled, *The New American Poverty*. Available in VHS only. \$20 from the Institute for Democratic Socialism, 15 Dutch Street, Suite 500, New York, NY 10038.

Funding Opportunities in the 1988 Drug Law, published by Government Information Services, describes all the domestic aid programs in the new Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The report retails for \$88.95. Ordering information may be obtained by contacting: Government

Contact

If your department offers service-learning, cooperative education type of internship program in sociology, please share information about it with: Philip Obermiller, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is interested in expanding its offerings to include visual materials, particularly overhead transparencies, that illustrate sociological concepts. If you are interested in coordinating and compiling such materials for sale through the TRC, please contact: Carla B. Howerly, Director, Teaching Services Program,

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Summer, continued

Murray Research Center, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617)495-8140.

University of Missouri-St. Louis. The 1989 Summer Institute in Conflict Intervention offers theoretical knowledge about conflict and practical strategies for intervention through two three credit-hour graduate courses in Sociology, "Interpersonal Conflict Resolution" (June 5-10), and "Community Conflict Intervention: Lessons from South Africa" (June 25-30), for more information, contact: Miranda Salkoff, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121; (314)553-6040.

Deaths

John F. Cuber, Ohio State University, died December 26, 1988, in Lexington, KY.

Obituaries

Marie Ann Bandl
(1927-1989)

Marie Ann Bandl, 62, an associate professor of sociology at the University of the District of Columbia, died February 12 in her native Milwaukee at a hospital where she was being treated for cancer. She lived in Washington, DC.

Dr. Bandl was a graduate of Marquette University and received a master's degree and a doctorate in sociology from Howard University. She had been a high school principal in Milwaukee before moving here in 1967 to join the faculty of the DC Teachers College. She joined UDC when it was established.

There are no immediate survivors.

Reprinted from the *Washington Post*

New Programs

Union College Term abroad to Brazil: **An Integration of Women, the Liberal Arts, and Technology.** With grants from the Department of Education's International Studies and Foreign Languages Program, Union College, and the Colgate University Women's Studies/Ford Foundation-funded Consortium, a new study term to Brazil has been developed. Held at Sao Paulo's Instituto de Estudos Economicos, Sociais, e Politicos, from September through Decem-

ber, 1989, students will take classes focusing on the contribution of women to Brazilian development and on urban planning. The term is limited to 12 students. For further information, contact: Martha Huggins, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308; (518) 370-6292/6008.

Official Reports and Proceedings**Committee Reports****Membership Committee**

The Membership Committee met in Washington on January 8, 9, and 10, 1988. It also met four times at the ASA Meeting in Atlanta, where it hosted the Annual Welcoming Party and a workshop and reception for Area Representatives. Members of the Committee in 1988 were: Michael Aiken, Earl Babbie, Jeanne Ballantine, Beth Hess, Carla Howerly, Donald Irish, Kathleen Piker King, Lorna Lueker, William Martineau, Joy Reeves, Terrence Russell, Stephen Steele, and Ann Sundgren.

Welcoming Party. Each year, the Membership Committee hosts a Welcoming Party on the first night of the Annual Meeting. Representatives from the ASA Executive Office, committee chairpersons, and section officers are on hand to provide members with information about ASA services and activities. The event serves as a means for members to become involved with ASA and to meet with colleagues in an informal setting. As has been true each year since the first party was held, attendance this year was greater than last. Plans are underway for hosting the event in San Francisco.

Increasing Annual Meeting Attendance and Satisfaction. In addition to the Welcoming Party, the Committee maintained other activities designed to increase members' attendance and satisfaction with the Annual Meeting. Each year, the Committee commissions and distributes a poster advertising the Meeting to sociology departments and other institutional units. The Committee also mails a special invitation to new members who have joined in the last year. Sociology departments in the general vicinity are contacted and encouraged to bring their undergraduate majors to the Meeting at a reduced registration fee. The Committee also commissions and budgets for ribbons for section officers to make them readily identifiable to members with questions

about section activities. The Committee is updating these materials and assessing their use. In addition, the Committee requested that ASA revise its publication *Careers in Sociology*.

Strengthening Section Membership. One of the Committee's special projects has been to encourage sections to include a membership chair on their section council. Three years ago only one section had a membership chair, now 16 sections have either elected or appointed one. The Committee will designate one of its members to work with section membership chairs in recruiting and retaining members, and also in increasing member satisfaction. Currently, only 40% of ASA members belong to sections despite the special benefits that these units offer members.

Student Recruitment and Retention. The Committee targeted students for special recruitment in 1988. As part of this effort, it contacted graduate departments and used *Footnotes* to encourage departments and advisors to give an ASA membership to graduate students who recently completed their degree. The Committee also received approval from Council to offer a \$5.00 discount in a special drive for student membership that resulted in 86 new members. Several Committee members are working on using ASA records to determine how many student members in the last five years renewed their membership after receiving their degree.

Census. In 1986-87, the Committee worked with the Area Representatives in conducting a census of all sociologists in the United States that could be located through a variety of sources. As part of a follow-up, letters were sent to 1774 sociologists in the census who were not members of ASA inviting them to join. The mailing resulted in 12 new members, and the Committee has plans to use other initiatives with the census to encourage prospective and lapsed members to join.

Area Representatives. The Committee worked closely with Area Representatives in recruiting and retaining members. As part of their duties, Area Reps also serve as liaisons between the ASA and member and nonmember sociologists. To facilitate these efforts, Stephen Steele revised the Area Rep Training Manual and led an orientation workshop in Atlanta for all incoming representatives who wanted to learn more about their new positions. During the year, area representatives worked on completing the census, conducted a lapsed member drive, contacted people in their area to find out how they and the ASA could be of service, and met with prospective and

current members at regional and local meetings.

REP: Retention, Expansion, and Project Experimentation. Three goals were identified for the remainder of the year: retention, expansion, and project experimentation. In addition to the duties and plans outlined above, the Committee will address these goals through a variety of means including: devising a plan to offer CEU credit for Annual Meeting attendance, conducting joint membership drives with other associations, using ASA records to project future trends in membership and employment, arranging with publishers to include an ASA membership form in introductory sociology texts, and through additional efforts to promote attendance at the Annual Meetings.

Judith A. Levy, Chair

Representative Reports**International Sociological Association**

The next World Congress of Sociology will be held in Madrid, July 9-13, 1990. If you wish to present a paper at this Congress, or even if you wish to attend, I would urge you to join the ISA and those Research Committees that particularly interest you. Most of the sessions at an ISA congress—and virtually all of the sessions that are not limited to invited papers—are organized by the Research Committees. For further information about ISA, the next Congress, and the Research Committees, please write to: Izabela Barlinska, Executive Secretary, International Sociological Association, Pinar 25, 28006, Madrid, Spain.

The major new venture of ISA is the Young Scholars Competition, a worldwide competition in which scholars under the age of 35 are invited to submit papers on any topic of sociological relevance. The winning papers will be published in *International Sociology* and the authors will be invited to present their papers at the World Congress. Detailed information about the competition is on page 5 of the February 1989 issue of *Footnotes* and is also available from the ISA Secretariat.

Most other news of ISA will be of interest only to those who are concerned about the affairs of the Association. The budget is in deficit. Having been trained by Mike Aiken in the ASA school of lean and efficient budgets, I think that ISA's budget is in deficit mainly because the Executive Committee lacks the resolve to balance it and—of greater importance—to free up some funds for needed purposes, such as providing travel funds to enable Third-World sociologists to participate more fully in ISA activities. Budgetary problems are part of a larger dilemma that ISA has still not resolved: whether the Association is to remain essentially a confederation of national sociological associations (many of them quite undemocratic) or is to become a truly international, democratically run, membership organization. If, as I continue to hope, ISA is to become the latter, then many organizational and budgetary problems that are not now being faced will have to be addressed.

In any case, ISA holds fascinating Congresses every four years, and it is not too early to start preparing for the one to be held in Madrid in 1990, especially if you are interested in presenting a paper. Moreover, many of the Research Committees hold first-rate conferences between Congresses, conferences that one learns about only if one belongs to the pertinent Research Committees. Whatever ISA's organizational problems, it is very worthwhile for U.S. sociologists to belong.

Melvin L. Kahn, Member, ISA Executive Committee

Editors' Reports**American Sociological Review**

This is the last report for my term as editor of *ASR*. First, I will summarize the activities for this year and then I will make some observations of my term as editor.

ASR processed 483 manuscripts this year, slightly up from last year. New submissions numbered 352. The acceptance rate of processed manuscripts was 17 percent; for new manuscripts, 11.4 percent. The average editorial review lag was 7.5 weeks, a new low. The publication lag was 4.5 months, slightly up from last year. *ASR* published 54 articles in 1988, 12 research notes, and 4 comments and replies. The Deputy Editors assigned papers to 562 reviewers, an increase of 273 over 1985.

In general, women were equitably represented in manuscripts submitted, manuscripts accepted, and manuscript reviewers. About 25 percent of the tenured and non-tenured professors in four year colleges are women. When manuscripts submitted were classified by the sex of the first author, 26 percent were women. For accepted manuscripts, 27.5 percent were women. Among the manuscript reviewers, 22.2 percent were women.

Three Year Report. Over the last three years, the Publications Committee has improved the physical quality of *ASA* publications. The cover stock has been improved with glazed paper, the size of type has been increased, and the journals have been shrink wrapped for mailing. Other improvements are in the offering. I have tried to open up the journal to more diverse kinds of efforts. I don't know whether I have succeeded, but over my tenure, 18.7 percent of all published works have been non-quantitative—having either no numbers or only percentages. I have introduced a section on Problems of the Discipline, reported the contents of other *ASA* publications, and introduced editorials that discuss publications issues.

An analysis of the content of submissions and acceptances generally show a consistent relationship. That is, articles get published in proportion to their submissions, generally varying between 17 and 20 percent. The largest submissions (over 100 in the interval of my editorship) have been in stratification, criminology, and race and ethnicity. The next largest submissions (50-60 manuscripts) have been in social psychology, world systems, demography, theory, and gender. Two areas that may have been "overpublished" are religion and culture. Areas "underpublished" may include: criminology, education, gender, and industrial.

My impression as an editor is that *ASR* readers do not have strong biases. To those who feel that *ASR* has a bias, I say, "Get your stuff in. Don't create a self-fulfilling prophecy." The second bit of advice, "Write better." Third, "Don't overtheorize." You can't test three theories with three independent variables. My only bitterness as an editor is directed toward too many potential reviewers who find very lame excuses not to review manuscripts. The problem is severe, and I will devote an editorial to the subject. Fortunately, these irritations are overshadowed by the selflessness of the Associate Editors, the Deputy Editors, and the many good reviewers. I take this opportunity to thank my deputy editors, Robert L. Kaufman and Craig Jenkins, for their dedication and support. The outgoing Associate Editors have given their colleagues enormous intellectual and moral support. I cannot thank them enough for their extensive and dedicated labor. I salute Ronald Aminzade, James Baron, Paul DiMaggio, Dona Eder, Larry Griffin, Melissa Hardy, and Peggy Thoits. We look forward to working with the following new Associate Editors:

Continued on next page

Event History Analysis

June 5-9, 1989
July 17-21, 1989
Philadelphia

A five-day comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, partial likelihood, time varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete time methods and data base management. Participants will get hands-on practice with IBM-PC's, and individual consultation. Enrollment is limited to 25 persons.

Instructor

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

Who Should Attend

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

For Further Information

Call 215-898-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. Fee of \$700 covers all course materials but does not include lodging or meals.

Reports, continued

Rodolfo Alvarez, Glenn Carroll, Dan Clawson, Randy Hodson, Ronald Kessler, Elizabeth Menaghan, and Jill Quadagno.

William Form, Editor

Contemporary Sociology

In 1988, CS received 1836 books from publishers, 233 more than in 1987. They were unevenly distributed across the topical categories. Cultural sociology (art, knowledge, science, religion, and sports) and socialization and the life course each had 13 percent of receipts; theory and methods had 11 percent; macrosociology and organizations, occupations, and markets each had ten percent; together these five categories accounted for nearly two-thirds of all books received. The other categories each had from six to nine percent, except sociological practice, which had the fewest (three percent). The category representation of receipts shifted only a little from the previous year. Cultural sociology had the biggest increase, surpassing theory and methods and socialization and the life course as the ascendant category. Only differentiation and stratification declined noticeably, dropping from eight to four percent of all receipts (133 to 70). This decline was concentrated in the area of social mobility and social class; over 75 percent of books received in the category dealt with gender stratification and race and ethnicity.

In 1988, we accepted for review 48 percent of books received (881). Our acceptance rate varied by categories from a high of 76 percent for differentiation and stratification to a low of 31 percent for sociology of health and illness. In seven of our eleven categories, we accepted over one-half of the books received: differentiation and stratification (76 percent); population, ecology, urban and community studies (69 percent); macrosociology (59 percent); organizations, occupations and markets (56 percent); theory and methods (54 percent); cultural sociology (52 percent); and political institutions and the state (51 percent). The acceptance rate was 46 percent each for socialization and the life course and for social control, deviance, and the law. We accepted the fewest books from the category of health and illness (31 percent), mainly because many of the books received were on narrowly conceived medical issues, written by and addressed to medical professionals. (Textbooks and references have been excluded from this discussion because we rarely review them.) While we made no attempt to equalize the categories in deciding to accept or reject a book for review, this was an unintended effect nonetheless. Five categories each had from 12 to 14 percent of all acceptances (totaling two-thirds of the acceptances); only sociological practice and health and illness had fewer than six percent.

In all, we accepted for review 45 books fewer in 1988 than in 1987, a percentage drop of 10 percent. The decline was spread across all categories except differentiation and stratification, where acceptances rose from 65 percent to 76 percent of receipts. For all other categories, both the absolute number of acceptances and the percentage of acceptances of books received declined. The largest declines in acceptance rate were those of macrosociology; social control, deviance, and the law; and organizations, occupations, and markets—20, 19, and 18 percent respectively. The rejected books were only marginally related to sociology and were not written by sociologists.

The review requests—inventions to scholars to write reviews—made in 1988 covered books carried over from

SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY*
January 1-December 31, 1988

	ASR	CS ¹	JHSB	SPQ	ST	SOE	TS ²	SM	ROSE ³
A. Manuscripts Considered	483	2033	216	180	67	149	132	39	21
Submitted in 1988	352	1836	158	158	62	130	117	23	17
Carried over	131	197	58	22	5	19	15	16	4
B. Review Process									
1. Screened by Editor/accepted for review	327	881	208	169	39	141	132	39	29
a. Rejected outright	226	955	117	64	22	64	23	11	6
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	53		21	39	4	38	39	7	1
c. Conditional acceptance	11		4	17	7	15	24	14	3
d. Outright acceptance	15		16	19	8	2	31	2	0
e. Withdrawn	3		1	0	2	1	0	0	1
f. Pending	69	61	49	30	2	27	15	5	8
2. Screened by Editor/rejected	25		8	11	16	6	0		2
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	7.5		9.7	10.2	10.0	14.5	7.7	11.0	
D. Production Lag (months)	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.7		
E. Items Published									
Articles	54		29	22	18	19	61	14	
Book Reviews	0	549	0	0	0	0	81	0	
Symposium Reviews	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Review Essays	0	62	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Comments	4	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Others	12	75	0	9	4	0	27	0	
F. Reviewers									
Males		512	63		86		36		18
Females		78	49		33		23		11
Minorities			3		4		2		0
G. Editorial Board Members									
Males	13	17	19	21	7	9	18		3
Females	10	7	14	8	2	5	9		2
Minorities	2	1	2		0		0		1

*Information left blank in the table was not provided by the editor or was not appropriate for the journal.
¹As a journal of reviews, *Contemporary Sociology* does not consider manuscripts or articles for publication. Figures provided for "manuscripts" refer to the number of books submitted and considered for review.

²Figures for "manuscripts" listed for *Teaching Sociology* refer to the total of articles and notes submitted and considered for review.

³The ASA Rose Monograph Series publishes occasional monographs in sociology. Figures refer to monographs submitted and considered for review.

1987 (and earlier in a few cases) for which reviews had not been successfully assigned as well as new receipts. During the year, we made 2024 requests and got 1043 acceptances (51 percent). Three percent of the books to be reviewed are still unassigned as this is written in early January. The review acceptance rate did not vary much by type of review; regular reviews and essays each had an acceptance rate of 52 percent. Most of the review requests pertained to only one book, but about 10 percent were for reviews consisting of more than one book.

CS's Editorial process has three main phases: getting a reviewer for the book, getting a completed review from the reviewer, and publishing the review. As the data on a number of requests show, getting a person to agree to review a book may require several invitations. For the book reviews published in 1988, we made on the average 1.7 requests. Most people answered our invitations promptly, but 317 did not; we had to write them follow-up letters to remind them to respond. The lag time between receiving a book and sending it to a reviewer averaged 167 days for the books reviewed in 1988. The average is raised considerably by a hard-to-pace 25 percent that took more than 224 days. One-half of the books were sent to reviewers within 130 days. For the favorable responses, the mean turnaround time was only 20 days from sending a request to mailing the book for review. However, almost one-half of the books required more than one invitation to get an acceptance. Successfully placing a book is the most troublesome phase of the entire review process.

Once they agree to review the books, reviewers were generally fairly prompt in getting their reviews done. On the average, 106 days elapsed between sending a book and receiving the review. Again, the average was skewed upward by a minority of reviews, in this case, 13 percent that required more

than 200 days. Fifty percent of the books took less than two and one-half months (75 days). Tardy reviewers were sent reminder letters, which increased in forcefulness with the extent of lateness. We sent 312 first reminders and 153 second reminders, followed by phone calls, which met with some success.

For the 1988 reviews, the mean publication lag from receipt of a review to its publication was 150 days. Over 50 percent of the reviews, nonetheless, were published within four months. We expect the publication lag to shorten a little more in 1989, as we have now absorbed the backlog, but we do not foresee it dropping lower than four months, the time required to copyedit, produce, and publish the reviews.

At the end of 1988, we had 1011 books that were in a "carryover" status, with 19 percent (197) of the books needing reviewers and 45 percent (459) with reviews outstanding; for the remaining 35 percent (355), reviews have been received and are awaiting publication. On the average, 197 days had passed without securing a reviewer for the carryovers not yet assigned, and 317 days had passed without getting a promised review for those that had been assigned. We are experimenting with different approaches to reduce the time lags in all of these areas.

In 1988, we welcomed one new local member, Thomas A. DiPrete (Duke), and one international member, Federico D'Agostino (Italy), to our board. We thank the entire editorial board for their timely and valuable assistance in finding reviewers for books. We would also like to thank our reviewers who responded quickly and favorably to our requests for reviews; those who, when declining to review, suggested alternates; and those who suggested books for review or offered to review.

Ida Harper Simpson, Editor

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

A relatively unusual event during 1988 was our single topic, guest-edited issue in December. Not since 1981 has a single-topic issue appeared (under Howard Kaplan's editorship), and not since 1975 has a single-topic, guest-edited issue appeared (with Howard Kaplan, George Warheit, and Wyatt Jones as guest editors, while Jacquelyne Jackson was regular editor).

In the recent instance, the topic was "Continuities in the Sociology of Medical Education"; the guest editor was John Colombotos. I believe that persons who read this issue will agree that John assembled a roster of timely, stimulating manuscripts and edited them with conscientious attention to style and detail.

Special issues can meet various goals. Often the goal is that of attention-arousal and circulation-building. That was not top priority in this instance, though of course everyone would be pleased by such a result. Instead, the goal was to build a bridge from well-known studies of medical education in the late 1950's and 1960's to the current work of sociologists. Beyond that, this special issue showed the ways in which the sociological study of medical education is moving in new directions that, to some degree, part company with the earlier investigational themes and methods.

Two other influences were in play in the spawning of this issue. The first was the suggestion embodied in the Mortimer and Hafferty reports of 1987—both of which evaluated *JHSB*—that the journal strive for richer thematic diversity in its contents. This suggestion comes from the belief that, along with publishing the best current research, the journal should strive to meet the broad interests of the readership; related to that is the realization that medical sociology, as a 1986 statement by Leonard Pearlin has it, is "a microcosm of sociology itself," intersecting with formal organization, occu-

pations and professions, social stratification, social psychology, aging, family, and still other sociological subfields.

The second influence was a desire to demonstrate to contemporary medical educators and to decision-makers in the ramified apparatus of medical education, curriculum development, student selection, and student evaluation that sociologists have keen interests and tools for investigating medical education processes and outcomes. We will circulate this special issue among medical deans and other medical education decision-makers to acquaint them with our potentials.

The year had other highlights. In addition to the ten contributions carried in the special issue, nineteen contributions appeared in the other three issues. They dealt variously with alienation and alcohol use, drugs and the workplace, the uses of DSM-III in psychiatric practice, decisional structure in hospital systems, contrasting conceptions of hookworm and pellagra prevention in the American South, comparison of health lifestyles in the United States and West Germany, and many other topics. These articles reflected major integrating themes of the journal—social factors in disease and health-risking behavior, utilization of health services, and social patterns in professional practice.

In the editorial office, there has been continuity and change. The journal continued to benefit from Dick Clayton's expertise in his role as Deputy Editor, concentrating especially on manuscripts in substance abuse and related topics such as AIDS. Karen Feinberg carried on with her deft copy-editing, which most contributors feel is quite beneficial to their manuscripts. A major change was the resignation of Joan Ferrante from her managing editorship—to take up full-time faculty employment in sociology at Northern Kentucky University. Joan gave two years of alert, dedicated service to the journal. I am fortunate now to have Betsy Neale in the position of Managing Editor. Betsy brings to the job a strong background in English and journalism.

The following Associate Editors completed their period of work at the end of 1988: Angleo A. Alonzo, Carol S. Aneshensel, Joan R. Bloom, John J. Eckenrode, Linda K. George, Stephen S. Mick, John Mirowsky, Michael L. Radelet, Christian J. Ritter, and Cynthia A. Robbins. Special thanks go to Carol S. Aneshensel who at my request remained on the editorial board for an extra year. I thank them all for the many hours they spent reviewing manuscripts, for their ideas about editorial management and policy, and for the collegial interaction, mainly by phone, that I've had with them. I hope that they derived satisfaction and benefit in the course of their service to the journal.

An additional 112 reviewers evaluated manuscripts in ad hoc capacity. Their load was lighter than that of the Associate Editors, though I called on some of the ad hoc's 4-5 times during the year. The Ad Hoc reviewers are acknowledged individually in the December 1988 issue of the journal. As in previous years, the total manuscript review load was split between the Associate Editors and the Ad Hoc reviewers in an approximate 1:2 ratio.

I welcome, as new Associate Editors for the period 1989-1991, the following individuals: Diane R. Brown, Joan Ferrante, Gene A. Fisher, Robert D. Foss, Stephen E. Hansell, Judith A. Levy, David W. Moller, Lenora Finn Paradis, Debra J. Umberson, Carol S. Weisman, and Helene Raskin White. Each new AE has already demonstrated fine ability and motivation for this new role, and I look forward to involving them more closely in the life of the journal.

Continued on next page

Reports, *continued*

The accompanying tabular "summary of editorial activity" gives the figures on *JHSB* performance for 1988. As I compare these with the 1987 figures, it appears that the number of new submitted manuscripts dropped from 191 to 158 (a 17% decline), the editorial lag dropped a little (from 10.1 months to 9.7 weeks), and the production lag increased a little (from 5.1 months to 5.6 months).

I hope that volume 29—the 1988 product—meets the expectations which the ASA has established for its investment in journals. I hope also that the readers, both those rooted in medical sociology and friends elsewhere, found the journal informative and provocative. As editor, I welcome criticism and suggestions for its improvement. Though there are many satisfactions in the editorial process, the quality of the product is not something an editor can ever rest easy on.

Engene Gallagher, Editor

Rose Monograph Series

On January 1, 1988, the Rose Monograph Series moved from Vanderbilt University where it enjoyed the able editorship of Ernest Q. Campbell, to The University of Texas at Austin. We are pleased to announce the publication during 1988 of a new addition to the Series, Guy E. Swanson's *Ego Defenses and the Legitimation of Behavior* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

This report summarizes several issues that will interest the general membership of the American Sociological Association: the Editorial Board, the two-tiered review process, and the operations and policies of the Austin office.

The Editorial Board. I asked the members of Professor Campbell's Editorial Board to remain on the Board until August, 1988, to help me complete the manuscripts that had been submitted under his editorship. I am very grateful to Andrew Cherlin, Daniel Chirof, Phillips Cutright, Robert M. Hauser, Virginia Hiday, and Jonathan Turner for

their additional service to the Series.

Members of the Editorial Board are approved by the Publications Committee of ASA, and they may serve on only one ASA editorial board at a time. Over the next few months, I will probably add one or two additional members to the Board with expertise in substantive areas not now represented on the Board. The Editorial Board meets only once a year, during a luncheon at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, and this meeting is devoted to policy issues. As the following section on the review process indicates, however, the Rose Monograph Series Board is actively involved in the publication decisions all year long through telephone calls and mail.

The Two-Tiered Review Process. The Rose Monograph Series uses a two-tier system of review. The ad hoc review constitutes the first tier of review. After the Editor has accepted a manuscript for review, we generate a list of excellent ad hoc referees. I routinely consult Editorial Board members, colleagues, and the Editors of other ASA journals to find qualified referees. During 1988, 29 ad hoc referees agreed to read a manuscript for us. With some manuscripts, it is appropriate to ask a colleague from another discipline to serve as one of the ad hoc referees. This year we have called on an economist, an anthropologist, three psychologists, a political scientist, and two law professors for reviews. We have also sought out sociologists in a variety of settings to complete reviews. Our referees this year include sociologists who work in government agencies, divinity schools, and several academic departments other than sociology departments.

I appreciate having authors tell me which colleagues have already read the manuscript. It is also useful to receive a list of colleagues who would make good reviewers for a particular manuscript, although of course I am not bound to select someone from the list. I also invite sociologists to write me to volunteer to read manuscripts in certain areas.

Every manuscript is referred to two or three ad hoc referees. In the case of a

revised manuscript, I ask the earlier referees to re-read the manuscript, especially if they had been favorable to a revision. The caliber of ad hoc reviews has been very high, with most referees providing detailed, helpful comments to the authors. After the first tier of review has been completed, the manuscript is accepted for the second tier of review, rejected, or returned for revisions.

We do our best to keep this round of reviews "blind"—that is, we try to remove identifying references from the manuscript, and we preserve the anonymity of the referees. Maintaining the anonymity of the review often requires a fair amount of creative photocopying, because both authors and reviewers seem to conspire to remove their masks from one another! After I receive their review, I supply the reviewers with an anonymous copy of the other reviews and with a copy of my letter to the author. If the decision was to invite a resubmission, the photocopy of my letter to the author will not contain the author's name, because the reviewer may be asked to read the resubmission. It is our practice to acknowledge in the printed monograph the names of the ad hoc reviewers, but this is done only with their permission. At the completion of my Editorship, I will list the names of all the ad hoc reviewers. I do not wish to do this on an annual basis. Because of the specialized nature of many of our manuscripts, to list the names of the ad hoc reviewers for just one year would compromise their anonymity.

The second tier of review is conducted by the Editorial Board. I ask one or two of the Editorial Board members to read the manuscript while I am reading it. We discuss the manuscript together, and their written comments are added to the file. If the reviews of the manuscript are generally strong, I prepare a submission of the manuscript to the entire Editorial Board. This submission will include my recommendation, copies of the reviews, the abstract and table of contents of the manuscript, and some information about the authors. The Board members who have not already read the manuscript may request a copy to read (someone always does!) and then we conduct a mail ballot. The possible decisions are to accept the manuscript for publication, to reject it, or to ask for a revision. Following the results of the mail ballot, I notify the author. If the decision is to accept the manuscript, I also notify Emily Loose of Cambridge University Press in New York City, and we begin the process of preparing the manuscript for production.

The Austin Office. My Editorial Assistant, Doug Forbes, is responsible for maintaining our files. He has computerized all of our records on authors and referees. We use the new system to issue reminders to referees of overdue reports.

The Austin office is also preparing to travel to regional sociology conventions to publicize the Series and to solicit manuscripts. On March 29-April 1, we will be at the Southwestern Sociological Association meetings. We always have a booth at the Annual Meetings, and we encourage prospective authors to stop by our booth to discuss their manuscripts.

Policy Issues. I am often asked what the Rose Monograph Series is looking for. We seek to publish high quality basic research in sociology regardless of its commercial viability. We are eclectic in terms of subject matter, methodology, theoretical orientation, and approach.

Because the Rose Monograph Series is an official ASA publication, the ASA policy against joint submission applies to us. This means that an author cannot submit a manuscript simultaneously to

our Series and to other publishers. In addition, it has been the policy of the Series not to review unrevised dissertations. We are happy to look at revised dissertations, and I have prepared a one-page description of the difference between a dissertation and a monograph. I will be pleased to send a copy of this description to any interested dissertation writers. We have contacted Alan Sica, Chair of the new ASA Dissertation Awards Committee, to ask that his Committee consider recommending the Series to promising young scholars. We also encourage the work of established scholars.

Teresa A. Sullivan, Editor

Social Psychology Quarterly

The data reported here are for the period January 1, 1988, through December 31, 1988. 180 manuscripts have been processed this year. 158 of these are new submissions; 22 are manuscripts carried over from the previous year. This submission rate reflects a 31.7 percent increase over 1987, an increase due, in part, to the special issue. Twenty-one percent of all manuscripts considered this year were eventually accepted for publication; 38 percent were rejected outright; 23 percent received an invitation to revise and resubmit; and those manuscripts currently in process represent the remaining 18 percent.

Editorial lag, which is computed from the date of receipt of a manuscript to the date of decision, is 10 weeks. At least 2 of these weeks involve mailing time while the manuscript and reviews are in transit. The production lag, the time between manuscript acceptance and publication, is 4 months. *SPQ* published 22 articles and 9 research notes in 1988. This is roughly equivalent to the previous year in which 29 articles and 2 research notes were published. Please note that we are now publishing more research notes in *SPQ*. Each research note indicates so in your cover letter.

The editorial board for 1988 consists of 29 members: eight of them women and two male minorities. The 13 editorial board members whose terms of service were completed in December, 1988 include: John C. Alessio, Bruce Carter, Laurie Chassin, Steve Elyson, Gene Fisher, Jon Hoelter, Robert K. Leik, Nan Lin, Allen E. Liska, George McCall, and L. Edward Wells. I would like to thank each of them for their commitment to the journal and for the high quality of their reviews and editorial advice. Kathleen Crittenden joined the board officially in August of 1988. Those joining the Board of Editors in January, 1989 include Peter Adler, Richard Felson, Lee Hamilton, Jerold Heiss, Louise Kidder, Edward Lawler, David Maines, Cookie White Stephan, and Henry Walker. In addition, Samuel Komorita, and Richard Serpe have agreed to serve for another year on the editorial board. Nominations for editorial board members for 1990 should be sent to me, preferably accompanied by a letter of recommendation and a vita before June 1, 1989.

I would also like to thank Duane Alwin for his service as associate editor during 1988. Lynn Smith-Lovin and Judy Howard will serve as the two deputy editors beginning in 1989 and will assist in the processing of manuscripts in their areas of expertise. The editorial staff members including Pamela Oakes, managing editor, Jodi O'Brien, editorial assistant, and Tonja Helm, office assistant, have provided invaluable help during the past year. They have built an extremely efficient office, seeing to it that the "trains run on time" (and, unlike Amtrak, they do this with good humor). Finally I would like to express my appreciation to all of you who have reviewed manuscripts for us.

The journal is extremely dependent upon your input.

Two major goals for 1988 were to launch a special issue on the Sociology of Emotions (edited by Lynn Smith-Lovin) and to encourage more submissions from a broad range of scholars. The special issue is nearing completion and will be out in late March. It is an interesting collection of articles that clearly represents the "state-of-the-art" on the topic of emotions. Lynn Smith-Lovin has been an excellent special issue editor. A new special issue on Social Structure and the Individual has been announced for 1989 (see December, 1988 issue for the call for papers). This will be co-edited by James House (Michigan) and Jeylan Mortimer (Minnesota). Please encourage submissions. Generally I have been pleased with the breadth, quality and range of the manuscripts submitted this year. I would like to continue to encourage authors to send in work that spans the broad field of social psychology, especially on topics of interdisciplinary interest. I would also like to see papers that push the limits of our existing theoretical paradigms.

Karen Cook, Editor

Sociological Methodology

Sociological Methodology is in good condition. This essential fact has been proven by several events of the past year. First, proceeds from sales have been very good. *SM87*, my first volume, has sold well; sales went over the \$45,000 mark late in 1988. *SM88*, which was not available for distribution until mid-December 1988, has sold well given the exposure time (over \$25,000 by the end of February 1989). Volumes sell for about thirty dollars, so it appears that *SM* is selling about as well as it did in the late 1970s. Second, ASA members interested in purchasing *SM* can do so at discounted rates when they renew their membership. In other words, *SM* now enjoys essentially the same status as other ASA journals in that respect. Third, advertising through mass mailing and other means has evidently increased not only the sales but also the visibility of the publication. *SM* continues to receive submissions from outstanding statisticians, econometricians, and psychometricians as well as from sociologists. Fourth, I am pleased to report that commencing with *SM89*, Basil Blackwell will take over the publication, advertising, and distribution of *SM*. (*SM86*, *SM87*, and *SM88* were published by ASA.) Basil Blackwell is a highly reputable international publishing house, and we hope that this will give *SM* even more visibility outside the U.S. Finally, and most importantly, *SM* continues to attract submissions from outstanding researchers which has resulted in the publication of articles and essays of exceptionally high quality on diverse methodological topics.

SM88, whose publication was delayed until December 1988, has a general focus on methodology for design and collection of sociological data as well as on procedures of analysis that reflect the collection procedures. In addition, *SM88* featured a symposium consisting of three essays and an invited comment on them dealing with the general subject of causal inference. Methodologists and social researchers in all specialties areas will find these essays informative and challenging.

Since I assumed the responsibility of editor in September of 1985 through December 1988, we have "logged in" (decided to review) 92 manuscripts. Quite a few other manuscripts that were sent to me for "pre-review" are not counted in this total. Of that number, 13 were accepted, 26 were accepted after substantial revisions, 17 were sent

Continued on next page

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Reports, continued

back to authors with an invitation to revise and resubmit, 29 were rejected, and the balance mostly reflects articles still under review at the end of December 1988.

For calendar year 1988 alone, we dealt with 39 manuscripts, including 23 new submissions, 7 resubmissions, and 9 carryovers from previous years. Of this number, 2 were accepted, 14 were accepted after substantial revisions, 7 were sent back to authors with an invitation to revise and resubmit, 11 were rejected, and 5 were still under review at the end of December 1988. The mean and median "editorial lag" (time from submission to editorial decision) were 11.7 and 11 weeks, respectively. (These figures have essentially been unchanged throughout my editorship.)

The Publications Committee of the ASA conducted a formal review of *SM* last year. The subcommittee assigned to evaluate *SM* was chaired by Maureen Hallinan, University of Notre Dame. The report of this committee was discussed and approved at the December 1988 meeting of the Publications Committee. The report was favorable and has been most encouraging. *SM* is generally thought to be reputable, innovative, rigorous, and effective. We must, however, continue to try to diversify the kinds of methodology that are represented in *SM*. As I noted in the preface to *SM87*, *Sociological Methodology* is an appropriate publication outlet for all types of methodology.

I am pleased to report two additional items. First, *SM89* is "in press" and should be in print in the summer of 1989, well before the Annual Meetings. Second, 1989 is my last year as editor. *SM90* will be my fourth and last volume. A new editor will be selected by September of this year. Approximately 25 candidates were nominated at the December 1988 meeting. It is a very good group, and I am confident that *SM* will be in good hands soon.

Clifford C. Clogg, Editor

Sociological Theory

The 1988 volume of *ST* was its fourth as a regular, twice-a-year journal. These were preceded by two years as a hard-back annual. During these six years *ST* has grown nicely, both in quality and quantity. Submissions went from 25 in 1985 to 41 in 1986 to 46 in 1987 to 62 in 1988. I have also noticed an overall improvement in the quality of submissions. Subscriptions went from 127 in 1985 to 1231 in 1986 to 1408 in 1987 to 1450 in 1988.

The driving policy of the journal, during both Randall Collin's editorship and mine, has been constantly to upgrade its scholarly quality. Equally important has been a policy of pluralism or cross-the-boardism, which draws on all major theoretical points of view. These policies have been important to the success of the journal. If any grouping, or coalition of groupings, had captured the journal, or, for that matter, if any major grouping felt locked out, the journal would have been hurt, and it would have shown up in the numbers. Instead the policies have worked: the journal keeps improving in quality, its diversity and representativeness are holding well, and the ritual solidarity in the American theory community has never been better.

Credit for the journal has to go largely to its distinguished and hard-working Associate Editors: Howie Becker, Nancy Chodorow, Tom Fararo, Dean Cerstein, Jack Goldstone, Bob Hanne-man, Terry Hopkins, Theda Skocpol, Mark Traugott and Steve Turner. In addition, dozens of anonymous reviewers have contributed their time and mental energy. Many a piece that was "so-so" the first time around came

back a lot better because of the reviews. The Theory Section of the ASA should be especially singled out for supplying a pool of loyal reviewers and for backing all aspects of the journal.

This year the journal has passed from the ASA to Basil Blackwell, though the ASA will retain editorial control. Blackwell seems highly sympathetic to the mission of a theory journal, and the transition is going well. At the end of 1989 I will step down as editor, and Alan Sica of the University of Kansas will succeed me. Alan comes to this job with accomplished editorial experience, plenty of youthful energy, and a sympathy for the policies Randy Collins and I pursued. My prediction is that he will be a great editor and that the journal will continue its upward trajectory.

Norbert Wiley, Editor

Sociology of Education

During 1988 we continued to make good on our promise to open up the journal to a wider range of traditions of work in the field without sacrificing the possibilities for cumulation. We have done this by publishing more qualitative, micro research as well as structural and comparative studies. The attainment tradition has remained vibrant, although a lot more attention is now given to explaining academic achievement rather than social mobility. In upcoming issues, readers will see more of this modern attainment work, as well as more structurally and ethnographically oriented research. The terms of critical sociology of education have been slow to reach the mainstream, although cultural reproduction and various conflict and class models are at least acknowledged by some authors. Scholars are more often setting out alternative paradigms and trying to relate their research to hypotheses derived from competing traditions. We are encouraging the same sort of dialogue by publishing comments and criticisms on papers that we consider theoretically and empirically important.

Although *SOE* does very well compared to other social science journals in indices of citations to journals, we are trying to influence its reputational as well as documentary standing. I do have some sense that we have begun to dispel stereotypes about *SOE* as a one paradigm ethnocentric journal. At the same time, I also have the hopeful impression that we are competing with the general sociology journals for the best education relevant papers. Nevertheless, it is difficult to say how fast images of the journal are changing and how much we can expect to register that change in subscriptions. Submission rates are quite good at around a hundred and fifty (with fewer carry overs from the previous year), we continue to reject more than eighty-five percent of the submissions. I do find a much wider paradigmatic and geographic (international) range in the character of the submissions.

Due, in large part, I think, to the work of the previous editor, Maureen Hallinan, we have almost stemmed a decade long decline in *SOE* subscriptions. We are stabilizing at about twenty-five hundred subscribers. So far at least, it appears that we are suffering less from the general decline of institutional subscriptions that has been affecting many social science, and indeed, many academic journals, generally. Critics of universities often argue in their cost cutting demands that "journals should go first." However, we are not doing as well as we should with ASA members; I hope that member subscribers who hope that there is a new vitality in the journal will remind their colleagues and encourage subscriptions. We may have to intensify our subscriptions

efforts in order to reach the goal of three thousand *SOE* subscribers.

The other arena in which we have work to do is in the turn around time for manuscripts. This year we had problems with delinquent reviewers, and we failed to be sufficiently annoying and severe in order to protect authors. We are going to be less tolerant of people who promise to review papers, promise again, and then don't deliver, holding up the review process. Constructively, we are expanding the pool of reviewers and, hopefully, bringing new professional energy into the collective editorial process. The editorial board members are mainstay referees, and the journal would not function without them. I want to thank Duane Alwin, Kathryn Borman, Robert Hauser, Sally Kilgore and Janet Schofield who completed their service on the editorial board this year. New editors are Valerie Lee, John Ogbu, Lois Weis and Franklin Wilson.

I want to acknowledge the work and dedication of, and my pleasure in collaborating with, Dale Dannefer, who is the Deputy Editor. Wendy Almeleh is the person who works with authors during the essential copy editing stage for accepted papers. I believe that the improvement in copy quality can in some part be traced to the copy editor's work with authors, as well as to the ASA general upgrading of its journals appearance and durability. Margaret Zaccane is now staffing the editorial office, with stability and aplomb.

The increased paradigmatic range of submissions should, I think, make special issues less likely, although they do add a certain profile to the journal. The first special issue of this editorship, *Gender and Education*, appears in the first number of volume 62, the January 1989 issue. I expect that the readership will appreciate, as I do, the accomplishment of the editors, Rachel Rosenfeld (UNC, Chapel Hill) and Julia Wrigley (UCLA), even though readers may not be aware of how much work it takes to prepare such an issue. Thank you, Professors Wrigley and Rosenfeld. Meanwhile, Professors Goodson, Apple and Meyer are receiving and reviewing submissions for a special issue in sociology of curriculum. Their addresses are in the call for papers that appears in the current issue of *SOE*.

I want to thank all the reviewers who took the time to provide reviews and the authors who submitted papers for review. The journal is a collective product; I hope that it becomes an object of pride as well as of interest to all of us.

Philip Wexler, Editor

Teaching Sociology

This was the third year of publication under ASA auspices. This volume contained nearly 500 pages of articles (23), notes (38), book reviews (81), and film and video reviews (23). Special issues addressed complex organizations (January) and textbooks (October). Subsections of some issues contained articles on applied sociology, computers, women and gender roles, and using films and videos.

Joining the editorial board this year were Michael Brooks (Texas Christian University), Nancy Sacks Rothman (SUNY-Stony Brook), and Clacie Stasz (Sonoma State University). Ending their terms of office at the end of the year were Margaret Andersen (University of Delaware), Paul Baker (Illinois State University), Jeanne Ballantine (Wright State University), Vaneeta D'Andrea (Guilford College), Joseph DeMartini (Washington State University), Dean Dorn (California State University-Sacramento), Neal Goodman (St. Peter's College), Charles Green III (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater), Beth Hess (County College of Morris), Craig Little (SUNY-Cortland), Donald Matlock

(Southwest Texas State University), William Mayrl (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Reece McGee (Purdue University), Kathleen McKinney (Illinois State University), James Michaels (Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University), John Miller (University of Arkansas at Little Rock), Anthony Orum (University of Illinois-Chicago), and Josephine Ruggiero (Providence College). The editorial board is comprised of 66 percent males and 34 percent females. In addition, 59 individuals served as occasional reviewers (61 percent male and 39 percent female).

In 1988, 69 articles and 48 notes were submitted and 11 articles and 4 notes were carried over; a total of 132 manuscripts were considered (down from 156 in 1987). (It should be noted that re-submissions are considered new articles.) Of these 132 manuscripts, 23 were rejected outright after review and 39 were rejected with a request to revise and resubmit. This total of 62 rejected items reflects 53 percent of the 117 non-pending items. Also, 24 manuscripts were accepted on condition of revisions and 31 were accepted outright; this total of 55 accepted manuscripts reflects 47 percent of the 117 non-pending items. The editorial lag was 7.7 weeks (down from 8.9 in 1987) and the production lag was 4.7 months (similar to the 4.9 value for 1987). Subscriptions increased about 14 percent, due in part to the several mailings completed in 1987.

Plans are underway for special issues on medical sociology and social psychology, as well as on papers submitted by students. The 1989 volume will also begin to carry software reviews.

Theodore C. Wagenaar, Editor

Council Minutes

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the 1988-89 Council

The second meeting of the 1988-89 Council convened at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 26, 1989, in the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Washington, DC. Council members present were: Michael Aiken, Robert R. Alford, Ivar Berg, Judith R. Blau, Edna Bonacich, Richard T. Campbell, Randall Collins, Lois B. DeFleur, Glen H. Elder, Jr., Herbert J. Gans, Richard H. Hall, Beth B. Hess, Joseph S. Himes, Joan Huber, Joanne Miller, Jill Quadagno, Nancy B. Tuma, and William J. Wilson. Richard J. Hill and Troy Duster were absent. Present from the Executive Office were Janet L. Astner, Stephen A. Huff, William V. D'Antonio, Carla B. Bowery, Lionel A. Maldonado, and William H. Martineau.

Approval of the Agenda. The agenda was approved as presented.

Report of the President. Huber noted the lengthy agenda and asked Council members for verbal restraint to ensure that business could be completed. She indicated that the Sunday morning session would be set aside for discussion of general issues. She also asked Council, in proceeding through the agenda, to remember that functions should not be added to the Executive Office unless some other activities were deleted. Huber reported that plans were going smoothly for her Annual Meeting in San Francisco. She reminded Council that during this year an executive officer search committee should be established to initiate the transition.

Report of the Secretary. Aiken noted the highlights of a written memo circulated to members prior to the meeting. In recalling the financial situation of the Association two years ago, he said that creative and aggressive action had produced new revenues which have given more flexibility to the budget and allowed repayment to the Rose

Fund. He cautioned that, although the association was now in better fiscal shape, it could not be assumed to continue without proper nurturing. He noted that the budget had doubled in recent years, that continued growth could not be easily handled, and that the association should be modest in expenditures so as to avoid trouble in the immediate years ahead. He reiterated his concerns for the insufficient size of financial reserves and suggested that it might be more difficult to strengthen the ratio of reserves to operating funds in forthcoming years. He described the ASA as having reached certain limits or plateaus—in assets, in membership size, and in Executive Office capability. Although the current budget provides some flexibility, he said that an annual surplus is needed just to account for normal growth.

Report of the Executive Officer. D'Antonio said that things looked healthy from the point of view of the Executive Office. Despite fee increases, membership renewals are on a par with other years. The continued growth in the emeritus category is already apparent.

D'Antonio said that stability now characterizes the support staff in the office for the first time in several years. No new hiring is expected. Equipment problems have plagued the office. The purchase of new printers, a large-capacity copying machine (if approved), and personal computers should improve conditions. In the near future, the main computer system will need to be modernized.

D'Antonio reviewed ASA's affiliation with, and his own participation in, COSA (currently acting as Chair of the Executive Committee), COFAPS, and NHA (serving as vice-president). He described some recent lobbying efforts and also described cooperative efforts with AAAS, NSF, and Sigmund X. D'Antonio presented three items for Council action which led to the following:

MOTION: to endorse the petition letter, sponsored by the Committee of Concerned Scientists and supported by the AAAS, to USSR General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev, appealing for the release of "Refusenik" scientists and permitting them to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Carried.

MOTION: to endorse the resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives to reconstitute the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families (George Miller, chair) for the 101st Congress. Carried.

D'Antonio also reported the untimely, sudden death of the ASA council, and moved the following:

MOTION: to express regret to the family of Sherwood Smith, who had served as ASA counsel for over twenty years. Carried.

Overview of the Budget. Aiken commented on highlights of the 1988 budget, including slightly higher revenues than expected as a result of income from dues and annual meeting attendance. He noted that slightly higher income in some categories was offset by increasing costs. For the 1989 budget, he noted growth in the costs of editorial offices and the expected lower attendance for the annual meeting in San Francisco. Aiken said that money had been restored for some mid-year committee meetings and set aside for special projects. He explained the strategy of the Executive Office budget as aimed at retaining a good staff in the midst of a competitive local labor market. He said that the 1989 Budget was balanced, incorporating conservative strategies while retaining some flexibility. D'Antonio then offered details

Continued on next page

Reports, continued

about the 1989 Budget and invited questions from Council as each section of the budget was reviewed. Extensive discussion was held on several topics, including the relationship between budget and policy, priorities, budget strategies, growth in fixed expenditures and cash flow.

Following consideration of the entire agenda, Council returned to the question of budget approval on the final meeting day and moved the following: **MOTION:** to insert a "Savings" line into the 1990 Publications Budget with an amount equal to one percent of the total publications budget to be used for journal enhancements (such as extra page allocations as needed). Carried.

MOTION: to purchase a Xerox 1090 copying machine for the Executive Office. Carried.

MOTION: to approve the 1989 Budget. Carried.

Recommendations from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. Aiken conveyed several items for Council action based on the December meeting of the EOB. The first four items addressed revisions to the annual dues renewal form. Discussion focused on the rationale for each and the general need to explore ways of more effectively communicating information on the budget to the membership.

MOTION: to delete the "Teaching Endowment Fund" from the 1990 Membership Renewal Notice. Carried.

MOTION: to consider, among other alternatives, the addition of one or two more upper income categories to the Membership Renewal Notice and also conduct an analysis of the use, and possible abuse, of the Associate Member category, following the report of an ad hoc committee in January 1990. Carried.

MOTION: to increase membership dues for all categories by the federally determined rate of inflation, as measured by the annual CPI (in this case, four percent). Carried.

MOTION: to set the subscription rate for "Additional Journals" (as defined in section IV on the Membership Renewal Notice) at an "at cost" (and not below) level, including the costs of postage and handling. Carried.

Graduate Sociology Chair Initiative. D'Antonio explained that a request had been received for ASA assistance in organizing the chairs of graduate sociology programs to address common issues and discipline-wide concerns. Membership is expected to be inclusive, with emphasis on the collection and sharing of data.

MOTION: to support in principle the PhD sociology department chair initiative, and to offer the support of the ASA Executive Office as necessary and within the bounds of the request. Carried.

Congressional Fellowship. D'Antonio reported that an anonymous donor has indicated interest in making a matching pledge to the ASA for the establishment of an ASA congressional fellowship. D'Antonio noted that ASA has had congressional fellows in the past and suggested that an endowment be considered for continued support of such a program. Discussion ensued on how to meet the match.

MOTION: to negotiate with the Trustees of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) on how the ASA might meet the requirements associated with the possible receipt of "an anonymous matching pledge" for the establishment of an ASA congressional fellowship. In addition, it is urged that any fundraising for this matching pledge should be incorporated into, and not compete

with, that of the ASF and that Council's enthusiastic encouragement be conveyed to the donor of the pledge. Carried.

Coalition for National Science Funding. D'Antonio presented a request from the Coalition, made up of 83 science organizations, seeking ASA endorsement of its effort to increase funding for higher education. Inasmuch as the Coalition has its own facilities and equipment, and seeks only affiliation, Council moved:

MOTION: to accept the invitation to have the ASA listed as a member of the Coalition for National Science Funding for one year, subject to review. Carried.

Rose Fund. Aiken reviewed the assets of the Fund and projected income and expenses through 1991. He described the historical uses of the Fund and cited earlier Council decisions never again to draw on the Fund's principal as central to its fiduciary responsibilities. Discussion focused on the actual growth of the fund in light of inflation.

MOTION: that EOB prepare a financial report for Council on the Rose Fund, including its value in 1969 constant dollars. Carried.

Executive Session. Council met in Executive Session for approximately one hour on Saturday morning. Executive Office reports followed.

Report on the Professional Development Program. Buff passed out a report on recent PDP activities. He noted that a) the Federal Office of Personnel Management has accepted the newly revised Federal Classification Standard, (GS-184) which will be distributed by OPM to all government agencies and offices, b) the Association is planning and co-sponsoring (with the APA) a conference on organizational growth for the AFL-CIO, c) John Fernandez represented AT&T at a lecture for New York City area graduate students at Hunter College, d) Jan Yager will offer a workshop on "Writing for a Wider Audience" in New York on April 15.

Buff also reported on 1989 plans for outreach to the potential corporate employers which will include a) coordinating leading ASA representatives to speak at corporate-oriented trade associations, b) producing a series of videotapes on the work of corporate sociologists in conjunction with Sociologists in Business, c) targeting business journalists (in conjunction with the Public Information Program), and d) sponsoring a career workshop for graduate students in a major city.

Report on the Teaching Services Program. Howerly supplied handouts on the program, including the schedule of workshops for 1989 and the current catalogue for the Teaching Resources Center. She also reported on the Association of American Colleges' project, "Study in Depth," a major grant funded project to look at the major in eleven disciplines (including sociology) and two programs. ASA has a Task Force that will work on developing guidelines for the major.

Another area of attention is precollegiate education. The National Council on the Social Studies has been meeting with the social science disciplines to discuss training of teachers and the development of curriculum guidelines and resource materials. With the renewed interest in graduate education, Howerly suggested that now is the time for ASA to have task forces on sociology education at the pre-collegiate, undergraduate, and graduate level. Each task group would prepare guidelines for sample curricula.

A final concern is the growth of outcomes assessment requirements, mandated by state legislatures and/or academic administrations. Howerly listed

some of the ways ASA is anticipating and responding to this trend and urged ASA members to become involved in the process at the early stages.

Report on the Minority Fellowship Program. Having passed out a written report, Maldonado summarized progress on two main initiatives of the MFP: the status of the application to NIMH for another cycle of funding for the predoctoral fellowship/trainee program and the status of fund-raising efforts for the recently approved Undergraduate Summer Institute.

The NIMH application is to be reviewed in February or March and ASA notified by June of the outcome. This year's application differs from all earlier efforts in that the competition for the program has been opened up to universities and institutes, not just the ASA. The new application requests additional funds and reflects that NIMH stipends are projected to increase next year to \$8,500 per year.

Maldonado reported that Ford verbally has notified the ASA that it will make an award of up to \$150,000 for the Summer Institute. ASA may take 10 percent for indirect costs. The MFP Task Force, in budgeting for the Summer Institute, decided to allocate 60 percent of all monies raised to date (Ford and the American Sociological Foundations) to the first year of operating the program. They will be used to help support undergraduates selected to participate in the institutes. This leaves the budget with a deficit of approximately \$25,000 for the first year. The Task Force suggested that this gap could be narrowed, should ASA contribute the 10 percent overhead. Maldonado said the Task Force will continue trying to raise additional monies for the program. A proposal has been prepared and submitted to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; another is in preparation for the Maurice Falk Medical Fund.

Report of the Committee on Publications. On behalf of Caroline Persell, committee chair, D'Antonio reported on outcomes from the December meeting. These included the following: contracts with Basil Blackwell, Inc., for the publication of *Sociological Methodology, Sociological Theory*, and a letter of intent regarding the new *Sociological Practice Review*; an update on the use of computer technology to help speed journal printing and lower costs; the outcome of one recent plagiarism case and investigation of another; the recent history of and current plans for evaluating the *American Sociological Review*; a proposal for an ASR student intern program; and ways to increase the participation of minorities and members at two and four year colleges.

Journal Editorships. D'Antonio conveyed recommendations for the appointment of new journal editors. Following appropriate discussion of the selection criteria and candidate credentials, Council voted on candidates and moved the following:

MOTION: that it shall be the policy of Council that no one will be invited to serve as editor of an ASA journal while simultaneously serving as editor of another journal. Carried.

MOTION: to invite, in rank order, candidates to serve as the first editor of *Sociological Practice Review*. Carried.

MOTION: to invite, in rank order, candidates to serve as editor of *Teaching Sociology*, beginning in 1991. Carried.

MOTION: to invite, in rank order, candidates to serve as editor of *Sociological Theory*, beginning in 1990. Carried.

Other Business. Two other items requiring Council action were the report of serious problems with Cambridge University Press regarding Rose Monograph publications, and a request for

ASA support of a special project.

MOTION: to establish a special committee to begin at once to explore with other presses the publication of the Rose Monograph Series as an alternative to Cambridge University Press. Carried.

MOTION: to approve the appointment of an ASA advisory committee to work in conjunction with Cornell University's rural sociology department project on sociology at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1919-1953. Carried.

Report of the Membership Committee. Howerly reported on outcomes of the Committee's recent mid-year meeting. Tables were distributed showing data on 1989 membership renewals, the membership by dues category, the age characteristics of the membership, and retirement projections through 2020. The trend toward feminization of the profession was also discussed.

Directory of Members. Howerly said the Committee was interested in wider circulation of the Directory, as an increasingly useful resource to members. Perceiving its biennial publication and an involuntary charge for the directory as problematic, Council voted on the following proposals:

MOTION: to put to a referendum of the membership a \$3 increase in annual dues for all membership categories to help cover the cost of providing the ASA Directory of Members to all members. Defeated.

MOTION: to recommend to the Membership Committee that the 1990 Renewal Notice include the Directory of Members as a check-off item for purchase order. Carried.

Liability Insurance. The Membership Committee reviewed and forwarded to Council a proposal for a seventh type of insurance plan available through the ASA. The current six plans collectively enroll approximately 750 ASA members.

MOTION: to approve the Educators Professional Liability Insurance Program offered by Albert H. Wohlers & Company as an additional service to the ASA membership. Carried.

Review of ASA Committee Structure. Council took stock of the overall committee structure of the Association by reviewing lists of both the special and standing committees. It took initial action on several housekeeping items:

MOTION: to disband the following inactive ad hoc committees: Committee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Profession, Committee for the Endowment Fund Campaign, and the Committee on Special Award and Prize Nominations. Carried.

MOTION: to disband the following ad hoc committees which have recently completed their tasks: Committee on ASA Initiatives, Committee on Redistricting the ASA, Committee on Professional Staff Appointments, Committee on Sex and Gender Minorities, Committee on Section Issues, and Committee on ASA Future Organizational Trends. Carried.

Council then divided into three subgroups to review the mandates and activities of all standing committees. Council liaisons to these committees were present to guide the review; few problems were reported and Council completed its review of the committee structure. Committee reports followed.

Subcommittee on Redistricting. Hall reviewed the charge to the committee which originated in a Council discussion of nominations procedures and ASA election districts. He reported that he and Stanley Lieberman had analyzed data on the state-by-state and regional distribution of the national membership and tried to project alternative

models for redistricting. Criteria used in the models were regional social networks, as well as a near equal distribution of population among all districts. As published in a December 1988 *Footnotes* article (page 8), discussion focused on the pros and cons of a five versus an eight district model.

MOTION: to adopt the eight district proposal for revising the ASA election system and submit this to a referendum by the membership as required by the ASA Constitution and By-Laws. Carried.

Subcommittee on Representatives. On behalf of Vice-President Hill, Elder gave a preliminary report identifying problems of representation in ASA decision-making bodies for interest groups desiring more active roles in association activities and governance. He said materials were still being assembled in preparation for a later report.

Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Future Organizational Trends. Collins summarized a written report that was part of the agenda packet. He described the basic issue as section growth and its implications for the ASA, ranging from intellectual stimulation to political fragmentation. Reviewing the history of section growth since the early 1970s, Collins cited factors both internal and external to the Association that might explain the popularity of sections. He spoke about their impact on governance structures in a milieu of specialized associations that have emerged in recent decades. He said that the ASA could be viewed as a "peak" association with a number of options as to how it might relate to its sections, including curtailing sections, encouraging interlocking memberships, or becoming little more than a collection of sections. Extensive discussion ensued on topics such as who sections are serving, the characteristics of section members, the relationship to ASA voting patterns and such things as the demand for academic productivity, and how to interpret the growth and decline in sections. The report was an outgrowth of an evening discussion session on policy issues convened by Gans at last year's meeting.

MOTION: to commend the Committee on ASA Future Organizational Trends on its report. Carried.

MOTION: to publish the report on ASA Future Organizational Trends in *Footnotes*, following appropriate editing by the Committee. Carried.

Committee on Sections. Speaking as Council liaison, Miller divided her report into three parts having to do with old business, policy, and data needs. Following background discussions, several items were presented for Council action:

MOTION: to accept the By-Laws of the Section on Microcomputing. Carried.

MOTION: that all sections, in the interest of equity, conform to the number and type of awards allowable as specified in each section's by-laws and in the ASA Section Manual. Tabled.

MOTION: to conduct a review of the Section Manual and report to Council. Carried.

MOTION: to revise the Section Manual to allow new sections to make awards after a two, rather than a three, year waiting period. Carried.

MOTION: to revise the Section Manual (and the 1990 Renewal Notice) to allow low income members to pay only the base rate for section memberships. Carried.

MOTION: to allow members holding multiple section memberships to pay a reduced rate for such. Tabled.

MOTION: to revise the Section Man-

Continued on next page

Reports, continued

ual to allow sections to sell advertising in newsletters. Defeated.

MOTION: to develop computerized links between information on annual meeting registration and section memberships. Carried.

Miller concluded her report, indicating that the Committee had appreciated its dialogue over section issues with both Council and the EOB. It was agreed that the Executive Office would provide a more complete accounting on section funds.

MA Certification Committee. Council received a memo from committee chair, Herbert Costner, seeking to update procedures for implementing the master's examination in the fall of 1989.

MOTION: to approve the four changes to the 1985 report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Certification regarding procedures for the administration of the master's level certification examination and criteria for waiver of the examination, as requested by the Committee on Master's Level Certification and outlined in the memo from the chair dated December 21, 1988. Carried.

Committee on Professional Ethics. Reporting as Council liaison, Miller said that the Code had been circulated for comment by the membership, as directed by Council in August, 1988. In spite of the unfortunate delay of the mailout and the early response deadline, over 40 responses were received by the committee. Most were thoughtful and constructive, were given careful attention, and led to a number of revisions. Miller affirmed the committee's position that there will always be some lack of consensus on particular points but that the Code should be seen as a living document. She said that legal counsel had been sought regarding language in the Code and that work on some issues, such as multiple journal submissions and multiple reviews of a work by the same reviewer, would be continued by the committee. There was extensive discussion on several specific points, as well as how the Code would be used. Council introduced several additional revisions to the Code.

MOTION: to approve the revised Code of Ethics. Carried.

MOTION: to commend Benigno Aguirre, chair of the Committee on Professional Ethics, for his diligent and conscientious efforts on behalf of the Association. Carried.

Subcommittee on Annual Meeting Session Format. Campbell reviewed the committee's charge to look for innovations in regard to the format of sessions at the Annual Meeting and cited the work accomplished under the previous chair, Nancy DiTomaso. In reference to the report, he said that it had become clear that sociology does things quite differently than other associations. It is unique in four respects: submission of complete papers, an early deadline for submission, a structure determined by a Program Committee, and session format. Campbell also said that two general issues pervaded the feedback. These were (1) the main types of participation available—regular sessions or section sessions and (2) the generally boring nature of the standard session format involving the presentation of papers.

Considerable discussion centered on the rationale for submission deadlines, what should be submitted (finished paper or abstract), and the value of some opportunity for open submissions. Campbell asked how much experimentation would be appropriate and for Council to consider a schedule for implementing change. A consensus

was reached that an abstract, in specified detail, would constitute an acceptable submission and that this idea be conveyed to the Program Committee to be implemented at their discretion.

Response to a preliminary report mailed to the membership was described as positive, with enthusiasm for change in the session format. Although the deadline for membership response had passed, Campbell requested that Footnotes carry an announcement that the deadline had been extended, and that he would welcome comments via his BITNET address.

Subcommittee on Annual Meeting Child Care. Hess reported that there were two issues: an immediate one of planning for the 1989 Annual Meeting and a larger issue of the nature of ASA's ethical obligation for child-care. She reported survey results among member respondents that indicated affordability ranked first and quality of care second. Taking into account the range of rates that respondents now pay for child care, the committee sought an arrangement that would be supportive of parents planning to attend the Annual Meeting. Hess said the committee recommended that ASA operate its own child care program, based on a financial formula involving number of care days, a two tier fee schedule, and an ASA subsidy. It was understood that the plan for 1989 would not foreclose other alternative plans for ASA child care in the future. It was agreed that Jen Suter should be commended for her efforts to organize an ASA child care program.

MOTION: to authorize a child care program for the 1989 Annual Meeting, operated by the ASA on the following basis: (a) a two tier fee plan, \$50 per day and \$25 per day for low income members; (b) \$2,500 maximum ASA subsidy; (c) all contributions received to be deducted from the ASA subsidy. Carried.

Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities. Howery reported that the committee reviewed results of the recent survey of the membership and discussed a range of issues regarding the full participation in all ASA activities of sociologists with disabilities. Council acted on three recommendations:

MOTION: to approve the acquisition of TTY equipment for the Executive Office to facilitate communication with hearing impaired members. Carried.

MOTION: to commission an accessibility review of hotel or other meeting facilities under contract, using as a general guide the National Rehabilitation Association "Building Access Form" and its supporting criteria (August 1988) as amended by the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities; that the written assessment be submitted to the Chair of the Committee for timely review and comment; and that the report be summarized by the Committee in a useful form to highlight resources and problems in accessibility; and that the results be disseminated to ASA members in the Preliminary and Final Programs. Tabled.

MOTION: to endorse the objectives of Project ACCESS USA, developed by the National Rehabilitation Association with regard to accessibility of all professional association-sponsored activities. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists. Buff passed out a new brochure published by the committee that is intended primarily for Federal employers. He reported on a well-attended and successful Seminar for Federal Employers held last September for the General Accounting Office, featuring Amitai Etzioni who spoke on socio-economics. Now that the new Admin-

istration is in place, the committee will resume its series of Federal Seminars arranged for Paul Reynolds to speak at the Small Business Administration in April, to be followed by a visit to the Health Resource and Services Administration of NIMH in June.

Council asked the committee to prepare a formal statement describing its mandate and activity in preparation for a change in status to a standing committee.

Report of the Committee on Problems of the Discipline. Hall said that criteria for the ASA/NSF Small Grant Program were reviewed and that reemphasis in the program announcement may be needed to solicit proposals in keeping with the program's intent. He said that five proposals were funded from the November grant round but that the total amount available was not allocated. He cited the need for a program on problems of the profession which would complement POD and that the committee had agreed to investigate funding through NSF.

New Business

Publishing ASA Elections Results. Council debated the merits of publishing vote totals following the results of the ASA elections. The practice of other associations was considered, most of

whom do not publish such totals. Council discussed a number of variations in procedure and voted the following:

MOTION: to discontinue the practice of announcing vote totals in Footnotes following the annual election and to announce this change in policy in Footnotes. Carried.

ASA Honors Student Program. The history of the program was reviewed, noting that, despite its name, the program has never been an official function of the ASA. Its name derives from the study focus on ASA and the ASA Annual Meeting. The Program was founded by John Shope, Salisbury State College and is now directed by Burton Wright, University of Central Florida. There was discussion about the transition from Wright to future directors, the earning of credit for the experience, its funding, and possible ASA sponsorship.

MOTION: to appoint an ad hoc committee to explore the possible incorporation of the "ASA Honors Program" into the ASA, with due consideration of the various concerns identified at this meeting. Carried.

Interviewing Election Candidates. Council considered a proposal for the publication in Footnotes of interviews with

the candidates for the top ASA offices. Council debated the issue, considering the pros and cons and procedural questions. A number of straw votes were taken to identify areas of consensus.

MOTION: that the presidential candidates be invited to write a self-statement of limited scope for publication in Footnotes. Defeated.

Council recessed at 5:26 p.m. on Saturday and reconvened for an evening dinner and policy discussion at 7:00 p.m.

Graduate Education in the Year 2000. Council's general policy discussion on Saturday evening focused on the topic of graduate education. D'Antonio's paper, "Recruiting Sociologists in a Time of Expanding Opportunities," served as the basis for comment. A recent survey of graduate departments provided data on enrollments. An immediate outcome of the session was the following:

MOTION: to establish a task force for graduate education and to convene a two hour meeting at the annual meeting in San Francisco of those who have recent experience in reviewing graduate programs. Carried.

APSA Proposal for Joint Association Memberships. D'Antonio said that the

Continued on next page

Upcoming Teaching Workshops . . .

Teaching About Substance Abuse and Prevention Efforts

May 11-13, Rockville, Maryland (Washington, DC area)

Co-sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA

Participants will:

- review recent research findings including monographs and journal articles about substance abuse, its causes, and its impact on social life
- receive current bibliographies or other references to the most current materials available on the topic of substance abuse from NIDA as well as other sources
- discuss issues involved in teaching about substance abuse including theoretical perspectives, research findings, and the applications of these to prevention and treatment
- work on the development of units for various sociology courses or on full courses devoted to teaching about substance abuse
- assess methods of presenting information on substance abuse in various types of undergraduate classroom settings ranging from large lecture classes to seminars
- discuss the use of campus drug abuse surveys as a research training experience for students
- learn about national survey data available from NIDA used for computer analysis exercises for students

Workshop Staff: Richard Clayton, University of Kentucky; Cynthia Robbins, University of Delaware; Steve Martin, University of Delaware; staff at NIDA

Workshop Fees: \$350 for ASA members; \$475 for non-members (includes lodging and some meals)

Introducing Computers to Teaching: The Integration of Computers Into the Sociology Curriculum

May 18-20, Fort Collins/Denver area, Colorado

Participants will:

- learn about computer resources available to the sociology teacher
- experience a range of computer applications for sociology classes
- view demonstrations and have hands-on experience with modern computer software
- learn about computer interviewing and the statistical analysis of survey research data
- gain experience in making computers an integral part of the sociology educational process

Workshop Staff: Tom VanValey, Western Michigan University; Bryce Johnson, Southern Oregon State College; Edward Kain, Southwestern University; John Brouillette, Colorado State University

Workshop Fees: \$350 for ASA members; \$475 for non-members (includes lodging and some meals)

Teaching About the Sociology of Human Sexuality

June 1-3, New York, NY

Participants will:

- discuss issues affecting the teaching about human sexuality as a legitimate sociological enterprise
- learn about resources which can be used in the teaching of units or courses on human sexuality including the latest research on various topics
- examine the relationship of violence and human sexuality
- examine the phenomenon of AIDS and its impact of human sexuality and social life
- discuss the role of "heterosexuality" in our efforts to define and understand various aspects of human sexuality while becoming acquainted with proven techniques for teaching about human sexuality
- participate in a teaching clinic to explore methods of teaching about human sexuality

Workshop Staff: Lynn Atwater, Seton Hall University; John Delamater, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University; Edwin Schur, New York University; John Gagnon, SUNY-Stony Brook; Caroline Persell, New York University

Workshop Fees: \$385 for ASA members; \$500 for non-members (fee includes lodging and some meals)

For any workshop, a \$75 deposit and letter of interest should be sent to: Dr. J. Michael Brooks, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129; (817) 921-7486. Reservations should be sent as soon as possible.

Reports, *continued*

American Political Science Association favored the creation of a "collegial membership" category whereby individuals could belong to one association and receive a discounted membership in the other. The intent is to enhance intellectual exchange and participation and to strengthen the membership base of each association. Discussion touched on problems of variation in membership dues, voting rights, and journal privileges. In view of broad concerns affecting the interest of all the social science associations, Council recommended that the proposal be brought to COSSA.

Tax Laws on Student Income. Council members expressed concern for the impact of federal laws taxing various forms of financial support for students.

Information was shared about existing efforts to minimize the effect of these laws, including a national lobbying effort, campus redefinitions of student aid, and the mobilization of various educational associations. It was agreed that more should be done to inform others of the situation by mailing information to graduate department advisors and publishing an article in *Footnotes*. Publication of a tax guide for graduate students (similar to that now available to professors) will also be explored.

Foreign Student Experience. Criticism was directed at the kind of sociology that is being offered to foreign students studying in U.S. departments. A PhD with methods, theory, and substance focused only on the U.S. experience does not necessarily serve those well who return to their own countries. As the number of foreign students increases, it was suggested that a "world sociology," comparative in nature and germane to their needs and interests, would be more appropriate.

Social Action Agenda. Council discussed issues in developing a social action agenda. COSSA was noted for its current effort in a similar vein for Congress. A number of policy issues, such as homelessness, poverty, and AIDS, were identified. Council members shared recall of earlier efforts in working with community activists and students. Observations were made

about several items: emerging trends in the direction of social action, ASA's possible role as a facilitator in directing students and faculty, the potential value of TSP workshops such as that for establishing local research centers, and the advantages to sociology students over others when commitments to social change are combined with the skills of data collection and rigorous analysis.

The second meeting of the 1988-89 Council was adjourned at 10:05 a.m. on Sunday, January 29. President Huber was commended for chairing an open and efficient meeting.

*Respectfully submitted,
Michael Aiken, Secretary*

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years' experience with sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

Research/grant proposal development and editing. Experienced developer of funded projects. I can help you give your proposal a competitive edge. Joan B. Ries, P.O. Box 21924, Lexington, KY 40522; (606) 272-3544.

Contribute to the Teaching Endowment Fund

Your contribution to the Teaching Endowment Fund, part of the ASA Teaching Services Program, is an investment in strengthening the teaching of sociology. The Fund needs your support to serve as a small grants program for worthy projects on teaching. As with any endowment, a large sum is needed to generate interest monies that can be spent. Please make your contribution today. Thank you.

Attention: Overseas Members

If you are planning to attend the 1989 Annual Meeting in San Francisco on August 9-13 and want registration materials rushed to you, here are several options.

■ If you have a BITNET address or access to a FAX machine, you may request registration and housing forms. Make sure that your request includes your BITNET address or FAX number *and* your mailing address. ASA's BITNET address is: ASA@GWUVM; ASA's FAX number is (202) 785-0146.

■ Program information will be sent airmail if postage costs are prepaid. Registration/housing forms and brief program information cost \$5.00; the complete *Preliminary Program* costs \$15.00. Fill out the form below and sent it with a check or money order in U.S. funds (payable to ASA) to: American Sociological Association, ATTN: Rush Program Info, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA. (Sorry, no credit card payments.)

Enclosed is US\$5.00 for forms and brief information.

Enclosed is US\$15.00 for the complete *Preliminary Program*

Send the requested information to:

This service is available to overseas members only. Domestic requests cannot be honored.

Annual Meeting Travel Grants for Foreign Students

Once again the ASA is pleased to announce renewal of a \$3,500 grant from the U.S. Information Agency through its Short-Term Enrichment Program (STEP). Administered by the Institute of International Education, the grant will allow the ASA to assist full-time foreign students to attend the ASA's Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, August 9-13, 1989. 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.

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

Foreign students can apply for a STEP award by submitting a letter which explains their eligibility and provides the following specific 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 meeting, and evidence of any formal participation on the Program. Mail application by June 1, 1989, to: STEP Awards, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.



Advantage

MA Certification

The MA Certification Program of the ASA is designed to identify members with Master's level training who meet high standards in training, experience, and demonstrated competence in social research. A voluntary program, its first scheduled exam will take place at this year's Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Those who pass the written exam will receive a certificate that s/he possesses general analytic and problem solving skills, as well as expertise in one or more specific areas, this at a level corresponding to national agreed upon standards. The exam consists of a core section on basic research and data analysis strategies and four specialties: quantitative, demographic, qualitative, and survey research. Every applicant must take the core exam and at least one of the four other sections. The exams have been developed by the ASA MA Certification Committee. Contact the ASA Executive Office for additional information, guidelines, and application forms. Deadline for registering for the 1989 MA Certification exam is July 1, 1989.

Membership in ASA benefits *you!*

Footnotes

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