

Footnotes



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Candidates Announced for 1988 Election

Candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees are as follows:

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Immanuel Wallerstein, State University of New York-Binghamton
William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago

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Alejandro Portes, The Johns Hopkins University

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Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris

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Troy Duster, University of California-Berkeley
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Albert Gollin, Newspaper Advertising Bureau

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Jill Quadagno, Florida State University

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District 3

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District 4

Rhoda Blumberg, Rutgers University
David B. McMillen, U.S. Bureau of the Census

District 5

Duane F. Alwin, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
S.M. Miller, Boston University

District 6

Patricia A. Roos, State University of New York-Stony Brook
Glenra Spitzer, State University of New York-Albany

These candidates have been nominated by the Committee on Nominations and, in the case of the Committee itself, by the At-Large Members of Council. As stated in the By-Laws, additional candidates may be nominated through the open nominations procedure. Petitions supporting candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President, and Secretary must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association and must arrive at the ASA Executive Office no later than January 16, 1988; petition candidates for other positions must receive the support of at least 50 voting members by January 31, 1988. □

Benefits Packages Sent Bulk Rate

Beginning immediately, benefits packages to U.S. members will be sent bulk rate instead of first class. The benefits package is mailed to all ASA members upon renewal, and includes information on ASA publications, the 1988 Coupon Listing, new sections, and other membership materials. The ASA will realize significant postage savings by sending these U.S. packages by bulk mail, which will cost 12¢ instead of the 73¢ first class rate. Packages to non-U.S. members will continue to be sent by air mail.

Please allow additional time to receive these materials after you renew your membership. We appreciate your patience. □

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Updated Figures on Faculty Salaries

by Bettina J. Huber

The following report examines sociologists' average salaries during the past few years. It is the fourth such discussion appearing in these pages since 1983. The figures presented suggest that the salaries of sociology faculty are similar to those in other disciplines, especially in public institutions.

The accompanying table summarizes the most recent salary data available to the Executive Office, as well as 1983-84 figures, presented for purposes of comparison. The latter were presented in the January 1985 issue of *Footnotes*. As has generally been the case in the past, the present discussion is confined to academic salaries, since recent figures for practitioners are not readily available to the Executive Office.

The Limitations of National Salary Surveys

For a number of years, the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) has collected data on the average nine-month salaries paid full-time faculty members employed by colleges and universities in the U.S. Well over 1,000 institutions respond each year and the resulting salary estimates cover more than 300,000 faculty members. The AAUP survey is the most comprehensive available and carefully distinguishes average salaries paid by institutions granting different degrees and relying on different sources of funding (i.e., public, private independent, church-related). In addition, figures for all faculty members are weighted to compensate for sample deficiencies. Separate estimates are presented for men and women, and for major geographical areas and institutions, but not for different disciplines. Thus, the AAUP data do not provide a means of comparing salaries across disciplines or of determining average salaries within a single discipline.

A survey initiated in 1983 by the College and University Personnel Association (CUPA), presents salary estimates by discipline, but it is not as comprehensive or as carefully executed as the AAUP survey. The CUPA figures are based on responses from 200-300 public institutions belonging to the American Association of State Colleges

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MFP Invites Applications

The American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program announces doctoral fellowships and dissertation support for 1988-89.

Open to US citizens and permanent visa residents, including, but not limited to Blacks, Hispanics (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Samoan, Hawaiian, Guamanian) and who document an interest in and commitment to teaching, research, and service careers on the sociological aspects of mental health issues of ethnic and racial minorities.

Open to students beginning or continuing study in sociology departments. Potential for success in graduate studies, financial need, and an express commitment to sociology.

Funds provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, NIMH; and by the Cornerhouse Fund.

ical work on mental health issues relevant to ethnic/racial minorities are considered.

Fellowships. Stipend is \$6552; arrangements for tuition payment made with university or department. Approximately 10-15 new awards will be made.

Dissertation Awards. Up to \$5,000 and restricted to expenses directly related to dissertation costs (e.g., purchase of data sets, printing research instruments, typing costs, computer expenses, etc.). Funds not awarded for living expenses.

Application Deadline. January 15, 1988. Write or call for application forms: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410. □



Salary Update, *from page 1*

and Universities and 300-500 institutions affiliated with the American Council on Education. Approximately 100,000 faculty members are covered by each year's survey. Aside from its smaller size, the CUPA survey is prone to bias from two sources: the sample of public institutions excludes large land-grant and research universities, since these belong to the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; and the sample of private institutions is not subdivided into independent and church-related institutions.¹ Both these factors tend to depress the salary estimates derived from the CUPA data.

Rows 11-14 of the accompanying table present the 1986-87 CUPA and AAUP salary figures for all faculty by rank and source of funding.² As expected, the CUPA figures are consistently lower than those derived from the AAUP data. Despite the expected discrepancies between the two sets of figures, it is surprising that the AAUP's average salary figures for all faculty at public institutions is fully 9% higher than the CUPA estimate, while the figure for private institutions is as much as 18.6% higher. Further, the size of some of the discrepancies within ranks is startling. Thus, the AAUP estimate of Full Professors' salaries in private institutions exceeds the CUPA figure by approximately \$9,000 or 22%. Such diversity within specific ranks suggests that the accuracy of any given set of salary estimates, even if based on a large sample, is open to question.

Judging by the figures presented in the accompanying table, salary estimates for private institutions appear to be more variable than those for public institutions and those for Full Professors vary more than those for Associate or Assistant Professors. More likely than not, this is the case because the exceedingly high salaries paid a small number of Full Professors have a disproportionate effect on the averages. These findings suggest that some types of salary estimates should be treated with particular caution: those for private colleges and universities, if the lower-paying church-related institutions are not separated from the higher-paying independent institutions; and those for Full Professors.

Average Salaries of Academic Sociologists

Most of the salary estimates presented in the accompanying table are drawn from various CUPA surveys. Despite their shortcomings, these surveys provide the best information available on average salaries by discipline. In evaluating the figures, it should be borne in mind that the estimates presented are probably conservative. This is true of the figures for both public and private institutions, since the former excludes large research universities, which pay the highest salaries, and the latter includes both private independent and church-related institutions.

The figures presented in the table

indicate that sociologists employed in public institutions earn more, on average, than social scientists while sociologists employed in private institutions tend to earn less than their colleagues in related disciplines. This was the case in 1985-86 and in 1986-87. The same pattern prevailed in 1983-84, though the sociology-social science discrepancy in private institutions is greater in 1986-87 than it was in 1983-84, but has remained fairly constant in public institutions.³

When sociologists' average salaries are compared to the CUPA estimates for all faculty, a similar difference between public and private institutions emerges. In private institutions, sociologists' average salaries in 1986-87 are clearly below the average for all faculty, while in public institutions the two averages are similar. Moreover, sociologists in private institutions appear to have lost ground since 1983-84, while those in public institutions have made gains. Thus, the 1983-84 average salary of sociologists in public institutions was 97% of the average paid to all faculty, whereas the two figures are equivalent in 1986-87. Sociologists in private institutions, in contrast, earned 98% as much as all faculty in 1983-84, but only 94% in 1986-87.

Not all eligible institutions participate in each year's CUPA survey, and therefore, strictly speaking, the annual salary estimates are not comparable.

The percentage difference figures presented at the bottom of the accompanying table must be interpreted with caution, therefore. Nonetheless, they do provide a rough estimate of

salary gains over the past four years, since there is considerable overlap in each year's survey participants.

In light of the differences outlined above, it is not surprising that the percentage difference figures show that, taken as a whole, faculty members in public institutions appear to have made considerably greater salary gains over the past four years than those in private institutions. In fact, with the exception of Full Professors, there appears to have been a reversal at all ranks. In 1983-84 faculty in public institutions were earning somewhat less than those in private institutions, while in 1986-87 those in public institutions were the better paid. This general pattern is reflected in the gains made by sociologists, though the public-private discrepancy in 1986-87 appears considerably greater among sociologists than among social scientists or all faculty.

These findings must be interpreted with considerable caution, since the CUPA salary estimates for private institutions are particularly misleading. The AAUP figures reveal that if average salaries are calculated separately for private independent and church-related institutions, faculty in private independent institutions continue to earn more than their counterparts in public institutions in 1986-87.⁴

Although the 1968-87 salaries of sociologists employed by private institutions of higher education appear to lag behind those of their counterparts in other departments, their gains over the past four years have kept pace with inflation. Sociologists teaching in public institutions have made considerably greater salary gains and their status has improved considerably, both absolutely and vis-a-vis their colleagues in other departments. Since the majority of academics are employed in public institutions, it can be concluded that most sociologists appear to have made substantial salary gains since 1983-84.

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¹The salary scales of church-related institutions tend to be significantly lower than those of private independent colleges and universities. According to the 1986-87 figures compiled by AAUP, faculty members in private independent institutions earned \$37,760, on average, while those in church-related institutions earned \$29,670. This is a difference of 27%.

²Since the AAUP does not compile estimates for the salaries of new Assistant Professors, no figures are presented. The AAUP figure for Instructors teaching in public institutions is not presented because it is clearly inaccurate (i.e., \$31,810).

³The 1983-84 average salary paid sociologists employed in private institutions was 99% of the average paid to all social scientists, while it is 92% in 1986-87. The equivalent figures for sociologists employed in public institutions are 106% in 1983-84 and 105% in 1986-87.

⁴As reported in the January 1985 issue of *Footnotes*, the AAUP estimates for 1983-84 showed that faculty teaching in public institutions earned an average of \$29,350, while those in private institutions earned \$31,080. □

TABLE 1. AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES BY ACADEMIC RANK AND YEAR*

Year and Group	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	New Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total
1983-84: ¹						
All Faculty						
Public	\$33,776	\$26,086	\$21,373	\$21,023	\$17,178	\$26,080
Private	33,552	27,483	22,927	22,245	18,520	27,395
Social Sciences						
Public	31,609	24,263	19,999	20,212	16,712	23,955
Private	33,226	27,392	22,770	21,470	18,573	27,231
Sociology						
Public	33,576	25,240	20,366	20,137	16,523	25,385
Private	33,924	26,813	21,740	20,371	18,757	26,848
1985-86: ²						
Social Science						
Public	36,967	29,569	24,061	23,562	19,824	29,737
Private	40,897	29,295	24,267	23,294	20,043	31,320
Sociology						
Public	38,285	30,469	24,955	23,071	19,538	31,373
Private	36,310	27,404	22,733	21,353	19,319	28,218
1986-87:						
All Faculty						
AAUP ³						
Public	45,280	34,170	28,470	—	—	35,970
Private, Independent	50,270	34,910	28,310	—	20,440	37,760
CUPA ⁴						
Public	40,606	32,860	27,168	26,220	21,523	32,980
Private	41,175	31,301	25,440	25,276	20,049	31,849
Social Science ⁴						
Public	39,245	30,884	25,796	25,445	21,252	31,554
Private	42,076	31,332	24,919	25,334	20,555	32,528
Sociology ⁴						
Public	40,245	32,482	25,934	22,984	21,076	33,092
Private	38,563	28,966	24,111	22,228	19,054	29,914

*All figures represent 9-10-month salaries, exclusive of fringe benefits and extra stipends, with the exception of the AAUP figures. They represent nine-month salaries.

Data Sources:

¹Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 355 private institutions employing 31,585 faculty members and 215 public institutions employing 46,837 faculty members. See Jean Evangelou. 1984. "Salaries of New Assistant Professors Vary by More than \$8,000 Across Disciplines." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 28 (February 29): 15, 17.

²Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 440 private institutions employing 38,890 faculty members and 262 public institutions employing 63,623 faculty members. See Jean Evangelou. 1986. "Professors in High Demand Fields Are Getting Higher-than-Average Salaries, 2 Studies Find." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 32 (May 14): 1, 28.

³Table 3 in Hirschel Kasper. 1987. "Two Steps...? The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 1986-87." *Academe* 73 (March-April): 3-16. The AAUP estimates are based on responses from 373 private independent institutions and 1,091 public institutions. Collectively they employ approximately 226,000 faculty members.

⁴Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 478 private institutions employing 46,597 faculty members and 261 public institutions employing 63,490 faculty members. See Scott Heller. 1987. "Professors in 'Hard-to-Hire' Disciplines Continue to Lead in Salaries." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 33 (April 29): 12, 14, 15.

Correction

■ In the announcement of ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards (October 1987, page 8), the affiliation for Michele Lamont should have read Princeton University. We apologize for the error. □

Two Vignettes of Academia in Latin America

by Donald P. Irish, Professor Emeritus,
Hamline University

Higher Education in Nicaragua (based on remarks by Father César Jerez, a Jesuit and Rector of the Universidad de Central América, October, 1986, Managua)

There are four national university sites in Nicaragua today. The National University has two campuses—one in Managua, the other in León—each with its own President/Rector. The National University of Engineering (Technological Institute) and the University of Central America constitute the other two institutions of higher education. The nation endeavors to "rationalize" its limited resources. Thus, the several universities tend to be specialized rather than to duplicate each others' programs. In all, there are 28,000 students attending these institutions, four times the proportion before the 1979 insurrection against Somoza. The last named—UCA—is operated by the Jesuits (who, some say, are "more Sandinista than the Sandinistas!"). The UCA school emphasizes agropecuario sciences and the humanities, including Law, Journalism, Sociology, Economics and Business, Political Science, and so on.

Immediately after the overthrow of Somoza, there was a deterioration in the quality of the national professoriate. Quite a few former faculty members assumed diverse official roles in the new government. Others, for a variety of reasons, went abroad. One former Dean of UCA, Indelecio Rodríguez, joined the "contras" and became one of its Directorate members. (In the view of Fr. César Jerez, UCA Rector, Rodríguez wanted Nicaragua to be "only a better Costa Rica". He did not desire a revolution that would basically alter the traditional social structure.) Of course, some staff remained in the classroom.

At the University of Central America just after the insurrection, half of the faculty were foreigners; whereas in 1986

only 15 percent were not Nicaraguans. During the current academic year (1986-1987), the UCA faculty includes three Cubans, four Soviets, five Mexicans, seven Spaniards, eight U.S. citizens, and twelve Guatemalans, among others. Of the 320 professors, 120 are full-time; and the other 200 are part-time, a common pattern in Latin America.

During the Somoza years, access to higher education depended upon one's income, and the universities were definitely "elitist". Now, no tuition is charged students at the national universities, to give all Nicaraguan youth the possibility of such an education. Admittedly, Nicaragua remains a Third World country. Many young people do not finish high school, and they thus lack the preparation for college. Too, it is expensive for students from outside those cities to live away from home; so a system of fellowship operates. Of the 4200 UCA students this year, 3000 have "room and board" aid. Next year it is intended to provide such aid to more than 7000 students.

According to Father Jerez, faculty members have full academic freedom to teach and pursue research. The government assumes that the educational officers have the capacity to manage, and it does not impose an ideology. The government does pass upon programs that involve "technical expertise". One semester of Theology is obligatory for the UCA students—a "theology of the contemporary scene"—but the other universities do not have that requirement. Understandably, the emphasis of most research tends to relate to present needs and applied areas and not to "esoteric problems". The pressing concerns of this struggling country are related to migration problems, agrarian reforms, energy production and conservation, the political process, agronomy and animal husbandry, trade and foreign exchanges, the epidemiology of disease, and the like.

The "contra war" is affecting the universities greatly. Even chalk may be

lacking. Dollars to buy scholarly texts, reference volumes, and research supplies are difficult to acquire. (Note: The Midwest Sociological Society at its spring, 1986 business meeting voted to send \$1,000 to the UCA Department of Sociology. Other sociologists are invited to assist these UCA colleagues.) The education of youth is disrupted by military service, by the need to replace those who are away, or by the need to share in harvest brigades.

The University is housed in "temporary" buildings, for the 1972 earthquake destroyed the campus. These "edifices" have tended to become "permanent" (as did many Quonset huts on US campuses after WW II). Fr. Jerez contends that Nicaragua's major problems are economic, rooted in the contra war and US policies (e.g., the trade embargo and opposition to international loans). "We are trying to survive," he states, and "international solidarity" helps greatly. For example, the Quixote Center and its "Quest for Peace" program (P.O. Box 5206, Hyattsville, MD 20782) represents one collective effort, whereby tallies are kept of all private, genuinely humanitarian aid to Nicaragua, paired with a campaign to match the millions appropriated by the frequently working in Nicaragua are not Soviets, not Cubans, but U.S. citizens.

Nicaragua's population is 80 percent poor. Two-thirds of the people are under 25 years of age. "The best that this nation has is in its youth, with its idealism, willingness to sacrifice, its outstanding dedication. We are losing so much. Many sons and daughters of the old oligarchy are working for the revolution. It is not easy living under constant threat. History will tell," concluded the Rector.

FLACSO Research and Educational Outreach in Chile

(based mainly on interview with Drs. Augusto Varas F., sociologist, and Carlos Portales C., political scientist, September 29, 1986, Santiago).

our observations were also confirmed by several of our Nicaraguan colleagues. My students' shortcomings were indicative, in part, of the neglect of public education under Somoza. Public education for the masses was almost non-existent, particularly outside of the major cities, resulting in over half the population being illiterate. Teachers in the few public schools were poorly trained and had to teach under very poor conditions. Books were rare or non-existent in many schools and quite often the teachers would simply read to their students from the one available book. As a consequence of this situation, students had little or no opportunity to develop reading skills. Furthermore, constantly having teachers read to them did not lend itself to student involvement in the educational experience, and they grew accustomed to teachers using a heavy hand to maintain order in the classroom. The situation for the children of Nicaraguan elites was quite different. They were sent to elite private schools for their primary and secondary education, and eventually to either foreign universities or the private University of Central America located in Managua.

Mass public education is a priority of the Revolutionary Government, and it is investing money and resources into improving it. In the last year of the Somo-

See Lazing, page 4

FLACSO, the *Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales*, located in a quiet residential neighborhood of Santiago, is an institute with a long and much respected history in Latin America as a fine center of social science research. Currently the staff is comprised of 15 senior researchers and 40 assistants in diverse roles. Its annual budget of \$ 500,000.00 is provided by contributions from about ten international organizations, there being no domestic financial support. Among the funding agencies are those in Sweden, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Canadian Agency for Development, and the US Ford Foundation.

There are several research sections within FLACSO. Four of these relate to: (a) political structures and processes; (b) culture; (c) social organization and movements; and (d) militarization, the regional arms race, alternative security systems, and peace education. These scholars collaborate with the Chilean Peace Research Association, a network of peace researchers.

FLACSO has a felt need to conduct research pertinent to their current national reality. They also endeavor to disseminate their research findings and materials widely, using nearly 90 grassroots organizations and 1000 individuals as channels. They have produced audiovisual educational materials—cassettes, videos, pamphlets, posters, photos—to promote discussion on topics of great social concern, especially among youth and women, church organizations and SERPAJ groups. (SERPAJ, *Servicio Paz y Justicia*, was founded by Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Argentine 1980 Nobel Peace Prize recipient; and it has offices in most major Latin American nations.) For example, there is a set of four pamphlets about women and militarization, *Mujer, Paz, y Democracia*, that consider fear, violence in daily life, women and military government, and women's struggle for liberty. Another series considers health, *Salud y Militarización*, dealing with nutrition, "health politics", mental health, and physical health.

They have also produced a set of fourteen photos (*Foto Lenguaje*) depicting various kinds of violence that citizens may experience from police, military, criminals, family members, and so on. These "picture language" stimuli are used to engender "unstructured" discussions. FLACSO staff have cooperated also with the Latin American Center for Defense and Disarmament with packets regarding *Military Expenses in Latin America: Chilean Arms, 1975-1982*, and *The Presence of Israel and Arabs in Latin America*.

Both Varas and Portales have served as *Secretario General* of the *Asociación Chilena de Investigaciones para la paz* (ACHIP). With that connection, Varas has edited a volume, *Transición a la Democracia: América Latina y Chile* (Santiago: ACHIP, 1984, which includes an article by each of the men. Varas, with Felipe Agüero, also has published *El Proyecto Político Militar* (Santiago: FLACSO, 1984). Portales and others published *No al Apocalipsis Nuclear* 1984. He has also published *Global Militarization* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1985) and *Militarization and the International Arms Race in Latin America* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1986).

The endeavors of these productive scholars are impressive, in their commitment to conduct "peace research" and in their educational outreach to the Chilean citizenry under very difficult circumstances. They welcome visitors and exchanges of information and materials. (FLACSO, Casilla 3213-C-Central, Santiago (for mail) or Leopoldo Urrutia 1950, Santiago (for location). □

On Sabbatical in Nicaragua

by Joel P. Lazing, University of
Wisconsin-LaCrosse

The University of Wisconsin system has for several years encouraged its campuses to "internationalize" their curricula. I have had a long time interest in Latin America and social change; therefore, I proposed to my campus' sabbatical committee that I would spend an academic year studying the problems associated with the social changes that were occurring in Nicaragua. In January, 1985 I met the Rector of Nicaragua's National Autonomous University (UNAN) when he visited the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and during our meeting he invited me to spend my sabbatical leave teaching at UNAN.

Upon my arrival in Nicaragua in July, 1985, I met with the Vice Rector of UNAN, and after discussing my past and present research experience (PhD in Rural Sociology; research and fieldwork experience with agricultural cooperatives), I was assigned to work in the Agricultural Economics Department (DEA) teaching research methods to seniors who were beginning their senior theses, and helping the faculty with their research. The students were required to do original field research on topics chosen by them, and they often related to problems facing the Nicaraguan Government. Most of the DEA's

faculty were either working on their thesis or had recently completed it.

The students taking my methodology course were the first cohort to complete their university training under Nicaragua's Revolutionary Government. Nevertheless, their academic preparation reflected many of the problems inherited from the pre-revolutionary past, and provided me with an understanding of the difficulties faced by the Nicaraguan revolution in overcoming the legacy of the Somoza regime. The majority of the students I taught lacked the basic skills and mental discipline normally associated with academic work. Most of them failed to do their assigned reading and assignments. Most of them refused to respond to questions or engage in any kind of two way communication with either me or their colleagues. Even when I broke the class up into smaller discussion groups, the students remained passive, except for the few of them who managed to manicure their fingernails during their small group discussion sessions.

At first I thought that my students were an unusual sample of Nicaraguan university students, and that their poor classroom behavior was related to my Spanish communication skills, or my being a gringo. However, the five Mexican UNAN faculty with whom I lived confronted similar classroom problems, and

Aid Request from Nicaraguan Sociologists

The following letter was forwarded to the ASA Executive Office by members of the Association with the request to publish it in *Footnotes*. We reproduce it in its entirety and without editing. Responses, such as donations, suggestions for exchanges or networks, etc., should be addressed directly to either of the two American scholars listed at the end of the letter.

Dated July 30, 1986, and addressed to all intellectuals and progressives of North America, the letter begins:

Dear Compañeros,

I would like to offer you on my behalf and on the behalf of all the professors and student members of the School of Sociology at the Universidad Centroamericana (UCA) of Managua, our warmest greetings.

We feel compelled to write to you at this time to solicit all possible forms of aid in solidarity from inside the academic circles of progressive North Americans. Perhaps this is the first time in the entire history of our School that compañeros of the United States of America, sensitive to the limitations and difficulties that underdevelopment imposes upon our universities in Nicaragua, are in a position to enthusiastically participate in the forms of deep and enduring cooperation.

For our part, we are requesting on behalf of our School that you engage in practically whatever form of collaboration with us that you feel capable of. The present conjuncture of military aggression and economic blockade that the North American government has imposed on our small country and its people has likewise created enormous obstacles upon the normal development of academic and administrative activities in the School of Sociology of UCA. It impedes our ability to perform the most indispensable tasks for lack of financial resources, library resources, paper and office equipment, etc.

To attend to our present enrollment of over three-hundred Sociology majors (in times under Somoza, we never exceeded 35) and to those approximately 700 students of other schools and specialties of UCA to whom we offer the basics of sociological analysis, we are endowed with a limited number of desks, a tiny library of social sciences (it doesn't have more than 500 books), two old, manual typewriters, and the enthusiastic labor force of four full-time professors and some thirty part-time professors.

Obligated to maximally rationalize the distribution of the scarce human, economic, and financial resources that presently exist in the country, our revolutionary government has not been able to give us all of the material resources that our School of Sociology requires. While it possesses a clear awareness of the growing demand for sociologists required by the urgent national tasks of a society committed to profound social transformations, the revolutionary government has been confronted by a dazzling array of priorities. These include programs for public health, popular education and literacy of adults, and national defense. All of this has been dramatically exacerbated by the military and economic aggressions imposed by the Reagan administration. In spite of this crisis period, the government has allocated some very capable professionals, including even the nation's vice-president, to the School so that they could offer classes to our students concerning our national reality.

It is in this dramatic crisis situation that we attach such importance to soliciting aid in solidarity that other peoples are able to offer us, particularly North American people. It is worth mentioning here that just recently, I had received word of the recent creation in Costa Rica of the University Committee against the Blockage of Nicaragua, whose goal is to channel material and financial aid from Costa Rica, a poor and underdeveloped nation, to the Nicaraguan universities. You might be able to imagine the happiness and the hope that this good news offered to those of us who work in the University.

If from within the United States, you are able to create some type of association that solicits and channels material and economic assistance for the Universities of my country, we would greatly applaud these efforts and initiatives in every sense. It is probable that outside of our country, one would not be able to imagine the limitations that we as a School of Sociology confront. The fact that we still operate at all is due only to the force and creativity of the Nicaraguan people, aided by the links of international solidarity and the creative policies of our revolutionary leaders.

In order to function in face of a scarcity of paper, books, etc., our students have had to learn to carefully rationalize their use of resources, studying in groups with the few books that we have, sharing the materials that we do possess, and soliciting donations of paper and supplies to reproduce the articles that we use in our classes. In the short term, the most serious problem that we face lies precisely in the basic reproduction of texts. We do not possess either a mimeo machine nor a photocopier or any other means by which to reproduce the articles and materials which our students continually require. Add on top of this problem, the shortage of paper and inks created by the blockade imposed by the United States.

Beginning this year, the School of Sociology has intensified the transformation of the existing curriculum. Professors, students, social scientists in diverse areas, university authorities and the mass organizations have actively participated in this task. The challenge has consisted of putting the content of our classes in accord with the exigencies created by our popular revolution. According to our calculations, the number of students that will enter the Sociology track beginning next year will grow even more. This expansion will occur within the economic and material resources that our revolutionary government is able to allocate to us. But as you can see, this is simply not enough.

It is for this reason, that we are asking progressives in the United States to redouble their efforts in the United States to help us in the areas of financial aid, materials for printing and reproduction of texts, paper, inks, and books, etc. Moreover, if you are able to consider reproducing this letter in whatever means of publication that you are involved with, this would help raise the awareness of many professors, students and intellectuals in North America as to the national reality which we currently face. In all of this, you can be sure that you enjoy the immense gratitude of the professors and students of the School of Sociology of UCA.

And to you, our North American compañeros, please accept my deep appreciation for the solidarity that, I am

certain, you will help awaken in the United States. Fraternally,
Amalia Chamorro Z.
Director of the School of Sociology,
UCA

Translator's note: At the present time, there is no existing organization of direct solidarity with the School of Sociology of the Universidad Centroamericana. As a first step towards this process, we have made the present letter available to you so that you might think as to how such an organization or network could be formed. For those able to make a financial donation, it can make a big difference at this juncture. Personal checks can be made out to the Department of Sociology at UCA. Because there is a service charge when checks

are negotiated in Nicaragua, ten dollars is our suggested minimum and should be made out to "Escuela de Sociología, Universidad Centroamericana". Every donation of \$10 or more will be forwarded to Nicaragua, allowing the Department to purchase desperately needed paper, books, etc. from neighboring Costa Rica, helping to alleviate the current crisis. Copies of a monograph (describing the history of the School of Sociology) can also be ordered at \$3 per copy. Address your orders or donations along with any suggestions which you might have to: Richard Dello, Buono, Department of Sociology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346; or A.J. Gallese, Institute for Human Relations, Box 12, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118. □

Lazinger, from page 3

za government, one percent of the GNP was invested in education. In 1983-84 the Revolutionary government spent five percent of Nicaragua's GNP on education. The increased emphasis on education is also reflected in the number of students attending schools. In the 1978-79 school year, the total school population was 501,000. By 1983-84 the school population had increased to 1,127,428. In short, the Nicaraguan higher educational system is experiencing an increased demand for its educational services, but at the present time it has inadequate human and material resources to meet this demand. As a consequence of this situation, UNAN has encouraged foreign faculty to come to Nicaragua and train their young and inexperienced faculty.

In addition to the increase in its teaching responsibilities UNAN is becoming more involved in applied research. As the number of Government initiated social programs increases, the need for feasibility and evaluation studies has increased. This is particularly true for several rural development projects that are being implemented at the present time. I worked on a feasibility study for a vegetable marketing cooperative which was being promoted by the Ministry for Agricultural Development and Land Reform (MIDINRA). In our study we needed to gather information on the amount of vegetable production occurring in the region where the cooperative would be established, the social relationships involved in their production and the present vegetable marketing system. We also gathered information on the peasants' knowledge of and attitudes towards cooperatives. I have also helped members of the DEA design a labor market study in which the supply and demand factors affecting labor force participation in the coffee harvest are being studied.

At the present time, most of the research occurring in Nicaragua is being conducted by specialized research institutes. Government ministries have their own in-house research institutes, and there are also several independent research institutes doing applied research for the Government. The inability of UNAN to carry out this research because of inadequacies in its faculty and institutional infrastructure means that these specialized institutes will do most of the research being conducted in Nicaragua. Several of these research institutes are heavily dependent on foreign researchers to carry

out research programs. One problem with this situation is that these institutes engage in very little teaching/training activities which means that they are not increasing the number of trained Nicaraguan social researchers.

As a modest attempt at institution building, I concentrated my efforts within the DEA on teaching some of its members research methodology. I accomplished this by assisting my Nicaraguan colleagues develop their research designs. As we worked through their research problems, I included substantive material in my discussions with them; emphasizing the relationship between the conceptualization of a problem and how this affects one's research design. While this might appear to be a relatively simple task, I confronted a situation where my colleagues had very few books, journals and general reference documents to aid them in their conceptualization problems. Consequently, my discussions with them often turned into mini-lectures. In the beginning I wrote my own methodology materials, but I was eventually able to purchase Spanish language methods books on trips that I made to Costa Rica and Mexico. I also participated in a foundation supported training program for two members of the DEA who spent three months at the University of Wisconsin-Madison receiving specialized training on labor market research.

Higher education in Nicaragua will have to go through a lengthy period of institution building, and perhaps the most important part of this effort is the preparation of faculty. As better trained faculty assume their teaching and research responsibilities in higher education, they will share their improved training with future generations of Nicaraguan students. □

SSA Auction to Benefit MFP

The Southwestern Sociological Association is holding an auction at its March 1988 meeting in Houston. Proceeds from the auction will benefit the ASA Minority Fellowship Fund. If you wish to contribute sociologically relevant items to the auction, please send them to: A. Gary Dworkin, SSA Auction Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, 4800 Calhoun Road, Houston, TX 77004; (713) 749-4976. □

Books in Third World Universities

Many universities in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia need books in sociology for their libraries if they are going to be able to expand their training of students in our field. At present there seems to be no mechanism for American scholars to donate their excess books (preferably duplicates of current works or older "classics") to overseas university libraries and scholars.

The Committee on World Sociology is exploring ways to involve the American Sociological Association in a systematic way in transmitting books overseas but has not yet come up with any concrete proposals. We would welcome suggestions from ASA members in this regard. Suggestions should be sent to Janet Abu-Lughod, The New School, 64 University Place, New York New York 10003.

Until a more systematic mechanism can be set up, we would like to propose the following.

At the next meeting of your Department of Sociology, please explore the possibility of "adopting" a Department of Sociology in an overseas university where access to English books and journals in Sociology is limited by funds, lack of hard currency, or other restrictions. Consult with foreign students and visiting scholars for recommendations. Members of the department who have worked overseas are also a good source of recommendations. You may also want to consult with your librarian, since university libraries sometimes have already established relationships with other institutions. The Committee on World Sociology has a liaison system with specialists for major world regions. Some of these resource people can

suggest particular schools once you have identified a region of interest to your department.

Once you have agreed upon a "sister school," write to the head of the Department of Sociology there or have the librarian at your university or college write to the chief librarian of the "adopted" school to ask about their needs and to learn whether they are able to accept contributions of books and journals. Also find out the proper procedure for routing the books to avoid their having to pay customs on the contribution.

When you have received a letter of need and acceptance from the "adopted" institution please convey a copy of their request to the ASA office

in Washington. Now you can go ahead by collecting contributed books from your department.

We hope that each department will pack and pay the book-rate shipping charges in this way making their personal contribution to internationalizing sociology.

We see many advantages to both parties. With your help, the training of sociologists all over the world can be enhanced through your contributions. You will strengthen your own connections with colleagues overseas. Students can be involved in this process of helping to "internationalize" sociology. Adopting a sister department of sociology is a good way to begin building bridges. We hope you will take initiative. □

Open Forum

ASA and Politics, Left and Right

In the February 1987 issue of *Footnotes*, Professor Seymour Yellin draws our attention to the motion carried by the ASA Council in the meeting of January 31, 1986. There it states:

"Motion: That whereas the people of Nicaragua have a legally established government, the American Sociological Association urges the Reagan Administration to establish mutually respectful relations with the government and people of Nicaragua. Carried."

Professor Yellin is asking that ASA members who are aware of this situation should reflect on the matter. I have reflected on the matter and the following are my thoughts:

I thought that at least the majority of

the ASA Council believed in some sort of democratic system. It disturbs me that our Council legitimizes a dictatorship of the left while, at the same time, rejects a dictatorship of the right. Accordingly, we should reject either system if we really believe that this is our ideological standing. It is quite disturbing for many members of the ASA that the Council takes such a stand without asking the members' positions on such an issue.

As one who lived under such leftist oppression for 15 years, I strongly reject the position taken by the ASA Council.

Mark Lutecovich
Edinburgh University of Pennsylvania and
Keystone University Research
Corporation □

Science, Knowledge, & Technology Section

Knowledge is making itself felt in society in a myriad of new and influential forms. The ASA Section-in-formation on Science, Knowledge, and Technology hopes to encourage scholarly exchange among sociologists on the many forms of expertise—how they are shaped by social interaction and how they shape society.

The section-in-formation met for the first time at the Chicago ASA meetings with about 60 in attendance. Interests in the group ranged widely, from ethnography of microchip workers to ethnography of research labs, from technology as a medium of power to the power of scientific communities, from the nature of engineering work to patterns in scientific careers, and from technical skills to research results as forms of knowledge. To reflect this broad range of interests, the word knowledge was added to the proposed name of the section.

An interim Council was elected, which will serve until the section-in-formation has 200 paid members and regular elections can be held. Council members are: James Beniger (USC), Adele Clark (TRI and Stanford), Stephen Cole (SUNY-Stony Brook), Susan Cozzens (RPI), Henry Etkowitz (Chair, SUNY-Purchase), Mary Frank Fox (Michigan), Sally Hacker (Oregon State), Scott Long (Washington State), Bob McGinnis (Cornell University), Nicholas Mullins (VPI), Judy Perrolle (Northeastern), and Jim Petersen (Western Michigan). Council appointed Gil Peach (Pacific Corp.) as treasurer.

The section is gathering program suggestions which should be sent to James

Beniger, Annenberg School, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281. Nominations for section officers should be sent to Nick Mullins, Department of Sociology, Virginia Tech., Blacksburg, VA 24061; and newsletter items should be sent to Jim Petersen, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

Department Services Program Begins

A departmental chairperson, weary from too many requisition forms, asks "Can't I have a standing order for ASA materials?" A colleague on the Membership Committee laments that "members just don't know all the things the ASA is doing; in addition to *Footnotes*, how do we get the information out?" The survey of members shows that after twelve years of activity, the Teaching Resources Center materials are still not a "household word" for teachers.

In response to these challenges, the ASA is launching a Departmental Services Program to offer discount prices on packages of materials. Many ASA publications serve the department, as an aggregate, and are less likely to be ordered by individuals. Using the Departmental Services Program, departmental chairpersons and administrative assistants can place a single order for the package that best meets the department's needs. Materials will be automatically shipped when they are ready and will then be available for colleagues to share. And, the packages come at a lower price than if items were ordered individually.

Membership forms will be in the package of benefits which all ASA members receive after paying 1988 ASA dues. Forms can also be obtained directly from Susan Cozzens, Department of Science and Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180 3590. Section Membership dues are \$5.00, payable to the American Sociological Association. Join us! □

In December, all chairpersons will receive a brochure describing the four packages available in the initial year of the program. Package A includes the three ASA directories. Package B adds the Index to the directories. For teaching-oriented departments, Package C offers directories, career materials, a subscription to *Teaching Sociology*, and three new products from the Teaching Resources Center. The fourth option, Package D, allows departments to subscribe to any ASA journal at a 25% discount.

The Membership Committee and the ASA Council will monitor the success of the program. The aim is to improve dissemination of ASA materials and make ordering efficient for departments.

Keep current with ASA resources! Save time and record-keeping by placing a single, annual order! Save money for the department! Participate in the Departmental Services Program!

To receive a brochure or to get more information, contact Carla B. Howery, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Space Available for Other Groups

The ASA provides two types of services for individuals or groups desiring space at the Annual Meeting. ASA Council policies on the use of such space are outlined below. All requests for space at the 1988 Annual Meeting must be received in the ASA Executive Office by March 1, 1988.

Meeting Space

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the 1988 Annual Meeting in Atlanta (Wednesday through Sunday, August 24-28, 1988) may request meeting space. Please note that space requested after the March 1 deadline cannot be assured. Rooms are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the unlikely event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered. Because Sections have been allotted program time, they are excluded from these provisions.

Space requests have been categorized as follows: (1) Small groups requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a special aspect of sociology will be allocated one time slot from 6:30-8:20 p.m. on the first, third, or fourth evening of the meeting (Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, August 24, 26, 27). The topic to be discussed should be clearly stated in the request. (2) Groups or organizations wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a religious, political, or special interest nature are required to submit a petition containing the signatures of ten ASA members who support the request. These groups will be assigned one time period from 8:30-10:30 p.m. on the second night of the meeting (Thursday, August 25). No plenary session or social functions have been planned by ASA for this evening. (3) Those groups or organizations wishing to hold cocktail parties, dinners, or other social gatherings should also submit requests for space at this time.

Requests for space should identify the nature of the meeting, the number of people expected to attend, and any scheduling preference of the group. An announcement of the meeting will be included in "Activities of Other Groups" and in the body of the program schedule in both the *Preliminary Program* and the final *Program*. The program listings will include the name of the group or the title/topic of the session, name of organizer if appropriate, date, and time of the meeting. Room assignments are included in the final *Program* only.

Table Space

Association members have the right to apply to the Executive Office prior to the Annual Meeting for table space to display literature. Available space is assigned without charge on a first-come, first-served basis.

Due to the number of requests and the limited space available for displays, two parties are usually assigned to each table. There are no general storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is solely responsible for the security of its display materials. Policies on use of table space are that (1) nothing may be sold and (2) nothing of an offensive nature may be displayed.

Requests for meeting space and/or table space must be sent by March 1, 1988, to Janet Astner, Convention Manager, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Sociology in China: A New Approach

by Richard H. Hall

The State University of New York at Albany's Department of Sociology has embarked on a new and innovative approach to the training of PhD students in the People's Republic of China. While Albany, like many other PhD programs, has had Chinese PhD students in residence, this new program has taken the training to the People's Republic.

In a joint venture with Nankai University in Tianjin (about 50 miles south of Beijing), courses are being presented to a cohort of students. The students were selected from universities throughout China. Almost all have Masters degrees from Chinese universities. When they have earned the PhD, they will return to their home universities, where they will participate in the development of PhD programs and research agendas.

The curriculum for the program is identical to that on the Albany campus. The courses are taught in English by regular Albany faculty. Upon completion of course work and exams, the students will come to Albany for the completion of their dissertations.

The program began in the Summer of 1986. Arnold Foster, John Logan, and Maurice Richter taught the first three courses. Since that time, Steve Messner, Adrian Hayes, and I have given courses. Nan Lin and Richard Felson are scheduled to go to Nankai this year, with other faculty members finishing up the course work over the next year and one half.

Teaching Workshop Looks at Local Research Centers

Last March, 82 participants and staff from 25 states and two foreign countries met in Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss the process of establishing college and university local research centers. The beauty of Annapolis was not the major reason for selecting that site. In nearby Arnold, Maryland, the Center for the Study of Local Issues (CSLI) at Anne Arundel Community College is a model for what such centers can be.



Stephen F. Steele

Stephen F. Steele directs the Center and arranged the workshop. He has successfully trained and used community college students to do contract research projects for the Center. Steele and his colleagues carved out a niche for themselves as researchers who could work on small scale, local issues research projects. The high quality of their work has brought favorable attention to the College, job opportunities for the students, and very useful data to clients in Anne Arundel county.

The workshop taught participants how to set up centers, how to establish credibility with administrators, how to

get faculty involved in community research, how to set up student internship programs, and how to make contacts in the community. The workshop also covers the nitty gritty details of budgeting and grant writing. "The central task in establishing a local college research center is to create a win-win situation where the sociology department, the college administration, and the community clients all receive benefits from the project," says Steele.

Some of the faculty who have attended the CSLI workshops have set up centers on their campuses. Eric Sears of Kapiolani Community College (Hawaii) orchestrated the establishment of a Social Science Research Center. The first project is now complete: a survey of legislators in the 14th session of the Hawaii State Legislature.

Steele keeps track of such projects and the workshop alumni through a newsletter called "National Network News." To subscribe to the newsletter or to ask CSLI for assistance in establishing an applied research center, contact: Dr. Stephen F. Steele, CSLI, Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, MD 21012; (301) 269-7407.

And you have a chance to attend another ASA-CSLI workshop on "Establishing College and University Local Research Center." Steele and other staff will again offer the workshop in Annapolis on April 6-8, 1988. The fee is \$170 for registrations received by December 31; \$180 if received by January 31, 1988; \$190 if received by February 29, 1988, and \$200 for registrations coming in after March 1. Contact CSLI or Dr. William Ewens, ASA Teaching Services Program, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. □

of these funds have been recovered from programs for undergraduate and graduate students from the U.S. who enroll at Nankai University, but the program is expensive for the universities involved.

Despite these problems, we anticipate that a solid cadre of sociologists will be trained in the program. Our joint plans are for the students to return to China and engage in teaching and research in continuing collaboration with Albany faculty and other fellow sociologists in the future years. □

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Study of "Natural Experiment in History" Completed

An international team of social scientists has completed a comparative historical study of political values and social structure using the division of Germany in 1945 as a "natural experiment in history" that allows one to control for intervening variables of language, culture, social institutions, political structure and economy. Led by Donald W. Light, professor at Rutgers University and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, in conjunction with Alexander Schuller, a professor of sociology at the Free University of Berlin, the team has published *Political Values and Health Care: The German Experience* (MIT Press).

The researchers found that an historical analysis of German health care institutions before 1945 was essential to understanding differences today between the East and West German systems. They discovered that although Germany established the world's first and most influential national health insurance system, it was initially operated through worker-run, local insurance funds and clinics. "Bismarck wanted a government-run national health service that would draw workers away from unions," Professor Light said, and ended up providing a financial foundation for worker-run clinics. "There were the forerunners of today's HMOs and PPOs."

The research team also found that office-based physicians took offense at working for these funds and organized against them. Militant action brought a number of concessions, but the private practitioners pressed on in the 1930s by joining the anti-union Nazi Party. Hitler gave them their "final solution" in a set of decrees which stripped participating doctors of their licenses and turned the funds' administration over to the Nazi Party. "This history contains the dynamic interplay between different ideal types of what health care as a social institution should be," Light said. "These ideal types could be adapted for the comparative analysis of other social institutions."

Thus the division of Germany after World War II became an opportunity for West German physicians to lock in their gains by privatizing the system and a rare opportunity for East German medical leaders to have a second chance at forming a national health care service that integrated all care and emphasized prevention, occupational medicine, and public health. "It is the East Germans and their Soviet advisors who reaffirmed the historical roots of German social medicine," Light concluded, "rather than being a radical departure

Good Ideas

■ Nancy Stein, Normandale Community College, has students in the Social Problems class write a letter to someone that can make a difference: a politician, a media person, a celebrity, or community leader. Students then learn to summarize their papers on social problems, present evidence to a non-sociologist, take an advocacy position, and lobby for social change. It is a useful extension of the traditional term paper on a social problem.

from them."

Today, both systems provided comprehensive care and produce comparable health statistics but in radically different ways. The East German system is stronger in prevention, occupational medicine and health education. It costs about half the GNP of the West German system. Its drab, bureaucratic efficiency, however, is less popular than the high-tech emphasis on diagnosis and acute care in West Germany. "My friend, Uwe Reinhardt, calls it 'boutique medicine.'" □

Ask ASA

Q: I want to offer my services to ASA Committees and to possibly run for office. How do I make connections to show my willingness to serve?

A: The ASA depends on the dedicated professional service of its members to accomplish much of its work. All committee appointments are made through the Committee on Committees (COC), an elected body representing districts of the country which prepares ranked lists of candidates for each ASA committee. These lists are presented to the ASA Council at the Annual Meeting. The Council reviews these recommendations, usually making a few changes. Once approved, individuals on the list are approached in rank order and asked to serve. Since each member of the COC comes to the Annual Meeting with names s/he knows would be effective on specific committees, you may need to call attention to your interest in serving. You can send your vita and a cover letter indicating interest in specific committees to the co-chairs of COC: Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University or Murray Straus, University of New Hampshire. You may also contact other members of COC or send your materials to William Martineau at the ASA Executive Office. The names of COC members and all the ASA committees is published in the February or March issue of *Footnotes*.

To run for office, send your cover letter and vita to Richard J. Hill, Provost, University of Oregon. As ASA Vice President, he chairs the Committee on Nominations, which selects nominees for all elected positions. Materials sent in now would be considered for the 1989 elections.

Be sure your materials arrive between April and June so the Committees can review them before the Annual Meeting. Thank you for offering your help. □

Sociologists Receive Grants, Fellowships

National Institute on Aging Research Grants

The Behavioral and Social Research (BSR) program of the National Institute on Aging continues to support a wide range of projects in the social and behavioral sciences. Approximately 230 projects including 52 new and competing awards, were supported in FY 1987 which ended September 30. They range from studies in cognitive and social psychology to social and economic studies of the place of older people in society.

Most projects supported by the program are investigator initiated. The staff develops program announcements and other solicitations indicating areas of needed research. The latest program announcement calls for research on "Aging and Formal Health Care" including organizational aspects of health care, provider-patient relations, and social and behavioral aspects of institutional care. However, health care is only one area of program interest. A description of the full breadth of the program and a complete list of program announcements is available by writing to: BSR/NIA/NIH, Building 31, Room 4C32, Bethesda, MD 20892.

The NIA supports research and training through a variety of funding mechanisms, including research project grants, first investigator awards, post-doctoral fellowships, career developmental awards, and pre- and post-doctoral training grants.

During the FY 1987 the program was reorganized into three sections: Adult Psychological Development (contacts are Ronald Abelés and Robin Barz), Social Science Research on Aging (contacts are Marcia Ory and Kathleen Bond) and Demography and Population Epidemiology (contact Richard Suzman).

Illustrative of the range of sociologically relevant projects funded during the past year are the following:

- Francesca Alexander, California State University-San Diego, "Alcohol Use in Retirement Communities," \$66,245.
- Helaine M. Alessio, Adult Health and Development Program, Inc., "Effects of a Health and Well Program upon the Elderly," \$49,950.
- Duane F. Alavin, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, "Political Orientations of the Life-Span," \$144,890.
- Aaron Antonovsky, Ben-Gurion University of Negev, "Retirement, Coping and Health: A Longitudinal Study," \$85,387.
- Toni C. Antonucci, University of Michigan, "Panel Study of Social Supports in the Elderly," \$70,880.
- Vern L. Bengtson, University of Southern California, "A Longitudinal Study of Aging Parents," \$127,657.
- Christine C. Bishop, Brandeis University, "Transitions in Living Arrangements for the Elderly," \$108,984.
- Alan Booth, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, "Marital Instability Over the Life Course," \$137,119.
- Edgar F. Borgatta, University of Washington, "Factors Defining Caregivers," \$179,705.
- Christine K. Cassell, University of Chicago, "Forecasting Life Expectancy and Active Life Expectancy," \$173,272.
- Linda M. Chatters, Brandeis University, "Subjective Well-Being of Older Blacks," \$83,910.
- John A. Clausen, University of California-Berkeley, "Occupation and Family in Later Maturity," \$67,170.
- Michael A. Counte, Rush-Presbyterian-St. Lukes Hospital, "Panel Study of

Elderly Health Beliefs and Behavior," \$98,969.

Galen Crazz, University of California-Berkeley, "Residential Environmental Quality for the Oldest Old," \$71,755.

Eileen M. Crimmins, University of Southern California, "Does Improvement in Morality Means Better Health," \$87,537.

Stephen J. Cutler, University of Vermont, "Age and Residence Differences in Household Composition," \$124,608.

Stephen J. Cutler, University of Vermont, "Cohort Changes in Social and Political Attitudes," \$31,099.

Lucille H. Davis, Northwestern University, "Social Factors in the Health of Black Urban Elders," \$68,217.

Alice T. Day, Urban Institute, "Older Women and Social Support—Follow-Up Study," \$523,147.

Jane K. Dixon, Yale University, "Social Ties, Fulfillment, and Health in Mid-life," \$133,376.

J. Kevin Eckert, University of Maryland-Baltimore, "Unlicensed Board/Care Homes and Elders' Well-Being," \$96,473.

David J. Ekerdt, Boston University, "Retirement and Marital Quality," \$84,849.

David L. Featherman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Population, Life Course, and Aging," \$139,542.

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Northern Illinois University, "The ADEA Amendment and Public Support for Older Workers," \$47,013.

Amasa B. Ford, Case Western Reserve University, "Cleveland Elderly 12 Years Later," \$253,085.

Mark W. Friedberger, University of Illinois-Chicago, "Farm Family Inter-generational Relations," \$26,251.

Pearl S. German, Johns Hopkins University, "Detection and Management of Drug Side Effects in Elders," \$240,999.

Melvin C. Goldstein, Case Western Reserve University, "Impact of China's Economic Reforms on the Elderly," \$58,487.

Gunnild O. Hagstad, Pennsylvania State University, "Parents and Adult Offspring: A Multigenerational View," \$51,774.

Tamara K. Harvaen, Harvard University, "Aging and the Life Course: Social Change and Generations," \$106,163.

Marie R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University, "Self-Care Behaviors of the Aged Japanese," \$195,278.

Mark D. Hayward, Battelle Memorial Institute, "Dimensions of the Work Role & the Retirement Decision," \$153,135.

Richard M. Hessler, University of Missouri, "A Study of the Independent Rural Elderly in Missouri," \$86,789.

Douglas Holmes, Community Research Applications, Inc., "Study of the Last Days of Life Among the Old," \$132,458.

Michael D. Hurd, National Bureau of Economic Research, "Studies in the Consumption and Wealth of the Elderly," \$124,772.

Colleen L. Johnson, University of California San Francisco, "Elderly Out-patient Care and Informal Social Supports," \$136,719.

Gay C. Kitson, Case Western Reserve University, "Violent Death: Life Course Adjustment for Widows," \$169,014.

Laurence J. Kotlikoff, Boston University, "Life Insurance of American Family: Adequacy/Determinants," \$125,577.

Nancy B. Kutner, Emory University, "Older ESRD Patients: Rehabilitation

and Quality of Life," \$193,797.

Judith N. Lasker, Lehigh University, "Community Social Change and Mortality," \$60,492.

Powell M. Lawton, Philadelphia Geriatric Center, "Affect, Normal Aging, and Personal Competence," \$188,064.

Jersey Liang, University of Michigan, "Well-Being Among American and Japanese Elderly," \$192,530.

Lee A. Lillard, Rand Corporation, "Elderly Life Expectancy, Health and Asset Management, 177,682.

Allen E. Liska, State University of New York-Albany, "Fear of Crime Among the Elderly," \$41,509.

William T. Liu, University of Illinois Chicago, "Asian American Elderly Research," \$75,500.

Kenneth G. Manton, Duke University, "Forecasting Life Expectancy and Active Life Expectancy," \$178,836.

Kenneth G. Manton, Duke University, "Functional and Health Changes of the Elderly, 1982-1988," \$265,897.

Kenneth G. Manton, Duke University, "A Demographic Study of Multiple Causes of Death," \$172,603.

Margaret M. Marini, Vanderbilt University, "Age, Gender, and Careers," \$23,704.

Sarah H. Matthews, Case Western Reserve University, "Dividing Filial Responsibility in Adult Sibling Groups," \$97,323.

William A. McIntosh, Texas A&M University, "Social Support, Stress, the Aged's Diet and Nutrition," \$164,852.

John B. McKinlay, New England Research Institute, Inc., "Pathways to Provision of Care for Frail Older Persons," \$372,594.

Elizabeth Midlarsky, University of Detroit, "Heroes of the Holocaust: Their Health and Well-Being," \$80,474.

David Mechanic, Rutgers University, "Illinois Behavior and Medical Use by Elderly in an HMO," \$100,625.

Phyllis E. Moen, Cornell University, "Women's Roles & Well-Being: Two Generation Study," \$160,017.

George C. Myers, Duke University, "Medical Demography and Social Epidemiology of Aging," \$61,270.

Sandra J. Newman, Johns Hopkins University, "Life Adjustments to Aging: An Evaluation of New Data," \$142,856.

Samuel H. Preston, University of Pennsylvania, "Old Age Mortality in Developed Countries," \$95,567.

Richard Schulz, University of Pittsburgh, "Coping with Dementia: Multivariate Casual Models," \$122,359.

Martin E. Seligman, University of Pennsylvania, "Explanatory Style/Predictors of Mortality and Morbidity," \$122,169.

Timothy M. Smeeding, Vanderbilt University, "Comparative Economic Status of the Elderly: Cash and Noncash," \$119,712.

Ken R. Smith, University of Utah, "Widowhood, Economic Status and Panel Attrition," \$187,888.

Raymond L. Standard, Howard University, "Planning Grant: Minority Aging," \$89,000.

Eleanor P. Stoller, College of Plattsburgh, "Support Networks of the Rural Elderly—Panel Study," \$65,670.

Raymond J. Struyk, Urban Institute, "Housing Family Care and Risk of Institutionalization," \$96,737.

Albert L. Sui, University of California-Los Angeles, "Health Policy and Func-

tional Status," \$59,400.

Jerome Taylor, University of Pittsburgh, "Factors Affecting Health of Black Women 25-65 Years Old," \$167,877.

Debra J. Umberson, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, "Social Integration & Health in Later Life," \$24,996.

Lois M. Verbrugge, University of Michigan, "Arthritis and Daily Life," \$60,552.

Lois M. Verbrugge, University of Michigan, "Arthritis Physical and Social Disability in Later Life," \$146,432.

Thomas M. Vogt, Kaiser Foundation Research Institute, "Social Predictors of

See NIA, page 8

NSF Graduate Fellowships

Five hundred and sixty outstanding college students were offered fellowships for graduate study during 1987-88 in the natural and social sciences, mathematics, and engineering under the National Science Foundation's Graduate Fellowship and Minority Graduate Fellowship programs. Among them were eight students who will be enrolling in various graduate programs in sociology.

Nearly 5,000 students submitted applications in the nationwide competition for the NSF graduate fellowships, which are awarded on the basis of merit.

Panels of scientists, assembled by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, evaluated applications; final selections were made by NSF. In addition to the fellowships offered, NSF awarded Honorable Mention to nearly 1,400 applicants in recognition of their potential for scientific and engineering careers.

The new fellowships provide a stipend of \$12,300 per year for full-time graduate study. This rate is \$100 per month higher than for continuing fellows in order to cushion the effect of taxability of new Fellow's stipends. An annual cost-of-education allowance of \$6,000 also is provided by NSF in lieu of all tuition and fees to the U.S. institution selected by each Fellow.

NSF fellows may attend any appropriate non-profit U.S. or foreign institution of higher education. Each fellowship is awarded for three years of graduate study. The fellowships may be used over a five-year period to permit students to incorporate teaching or research assistantships into their education during periods in which they are not receiving their fellowship stipends.

In addition to the new NSF graduate fellowship awards offered this year, 1203 individuals who received fellowship awards in previous years are eligible to continue their study during the 1987-88 fellowship year. The stipend for continuing fellows remains at \$11,100 per year, or \$925 per month.

Among the 1987-88 award winners were the following students in sociology (undergraduate and graduate schools are listed respectively in parentheses): Laura E. Gomez (Harvard and Stanford), Mark Edward Ritchie (Wheaton College and California-Berkeley), Marcia J. Ishii-Eiteman (Yale and Cornell), Estelle Tsui Lau (Wellesley and Harvard), James R. Renger-Moore (Manhattan College and Cornell), Leslie Lane Salzinger (Harvard and Harvard), Penny Ann Edgell Becker (Princeton and Harvard), and John Milton Roberts, Jr. (Cornell and Cornell). □

NIMH Research Grants

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) awarded forty-three research grants to sociologists for 1987. The awards total \$7.8 million. The number and total are greater than in 1986 but are below the figures reported in *Footnotes* for 1985. That year, there were sixty-three awards that totaled \$8.3 million. This year's awards support fourteen new and twenty-nine continuation projects. Two of the continuation grants were for supplemental funding.

For information on the types of research NIMH will consider funding, program announcements, and application forms, contact the Grants Management Officer, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD; (301) 443-3065.

Recipients of awards, institutional affiliation, along with project titles and amounts received, are listed below.

New Awards

Duane F. Alwin (University of Michigan), "Psycho-Social Factors in Differential Adaptation to Parenting," \$82,752.

Carol S. Aneshensel (UCLA), "Models of Ethnicity & Depression Over Time," \$207,219.

Ronald J. Angel (Rutgers), "Physical Illness and Depression Among Mexican Americans," \$82,099.

James P. Curry (University of Iowa), "Work Stress and Morale Among Nursing Home Employees," \$173,304.

Charles W. Gizen (Michigan State University), "Impact of Alzheimer's Disease on Family Caregivers," \$164,663.

Susan L. Gore (University of Massachusetts, Boston), "Gender, Stress, and Coping," \$261,809.

Ronald C. Kessler (University of Michigan), "Dyadic Responses to Stress: A Study of Married Couples," \$789,355.

Philip J. Leaf (Yale), "Pediatric Prevalence of Mental Health Services," \$324,533.

Joy P. Newmann (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Psychosocial Risk Factors for Depression," \$103,941.

Karolynn Siegel (Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York), "Explaining Risky and Safe Sex Practices Among Gay Men," \$172,745; "Parent Guidance Prevention Program for Bereaved Children," \$103,121; and "Social Support As a Resource Among Gay Men With AIDS," \$137,283.

Susan K. Sprecher (Illinois State University), "Changes in Intimate Relationships and Well-Being," \$17,749.

Dan L. Tweed (University of Denver), "Diagnosable Mental Disorders and Function Impairment," \$76,393.

Continuation Projects

Naomi Breslau (Case Western Reserve University), "Child Disability and the Family," \$53,388.

Alfred Dean (San Diego State University), "Social Supports, Aging, and Psychiatric Disturbances," \$313,405.

William W. Eaton (The Johns Hopkins University), "Analysis of ECA Longitudinal Data," \$209,094.

Janice A. Egeland (University of Miami), "Genetic Studies of Affective Disorders Among Amish," \$228,017.

Glen H. Elder, Jr. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), "Mental Health and Social Change: A Life Course Perspective," \$56,184 and "Military Service in Adult Development and Aging," \$129,145.

Delbert S. Elliott (Behavioral Research Institute, Boulder, CO), "Dynamics of Deviant Behavior—A National Survey," \$449,085.

Linda George (Duke), "Epidemiologic Catchment Area", \$50,542.

Margaret S. Hoppe (University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio), "Ethnicity and the Psychosocial Impact of Unemployment," \$151,042.

Won Moo Hurlh (Western Illinois University), "Adaptation Stages and Mental Health of Korean Immigrants," \$95,513.

Ronald C. Kessler (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "Dyadic Responses to Stress: A Study of Married Couples," \$77,894; "Sex Differences in Daily Stress and Coping," \$105,078; and "Stress Models for High Risk Population," \$58,209.

William T. Liu (University of Illinois, Chicago), "Pacific/Asian American Mental Health Research Center," \$554,616.

Rita Mahard (Fordham), "Stress, Mental Health, Coping in Puerto Rican Elderly," \$186,475.

Jerome K. Myers (Yale), "Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program," \$226,644.

Joy P. Newmann (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Psychosocial Risk Factors for Depression," \$18,874.

Linda S. Noeiker (Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, OH), "Caring for Elders and Mental Health of Family Members," \$111,633.

Alejandro Portes (The Johns Hopkins University), "Help Seeking and Services Use Among Recent Latin American Arrivals," \$87,556.

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Two Sociologists Awarded NRC Minority Fellowships

Cedric O. Herring, former MFP Fellow and currently on the faculty at Texas A&M University, and Daniel G. Solorzano, at Educational Testing Service, were the two sociologists among the thirty-eight minority scholars selected by the National Research Council to receive year-long postdoctoral fellowships. Herring will carry out his work at the University of Texas, Austin, and Solorzano will be at the Tomas River Center at the Claremont Graduate School.

These thirty-eight minority scholars represent the eighth group of recipients, now totaling 284, of the annual Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities Program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and administered by the National Research Council.

"This postdoctoral fellowship program continues to provide a valuable respite from teaching and other responsibilities to outstanding teachers and scholars in higher education," said Frank Press, chair of the National Research Council. "This enriching experience allows them to revitalize their own research, to write, to publish the results, and to return to teaching and research with renewed enthusiasm. This program, which identifies and rewards the most promising scholars nationwide, continues to be one of the most important

activities of the National Research Council."

The scholars will engage in advanced study or research in fields ranging from ethnomusicology to cellular biology at 34 universities or other organizations in the United States and abroad. Four fellows will work at institutions in France, Liberia, Ghana, and Great Britain. Nineteen awardees will work on projects in the humanities, 13 in the behavioral and social sciences, and six in the physical and life sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

Twenty-four Black Americans, 10 Mexican Americans/Chicanos, and four Puerto Ricans will participate as fellows in the program this year. Nineteen states are represented. □

Correction to Services Directory

The listing for President Herbert J. Gans in the 1988 Directory of Member Services includes an incorrect phone number. The correct number is (212) 280-2853. The Directory is part of the membership benefits package sent to ASA members when they renew in 1988. Please make note of this correction. □

SSRC/ACLS Grant Foreign Area Awards

A number of foreign area awards were made by committees jointly sponsored by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). They are supported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Additional funding for aspects of other study programs are from other foundations and the federal government.

The Council's various programs change somewhat from one year to the next. Interested scholars should write for a copy of the new brochure: Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

In addition to supporting the work of individual scholars, SSRC has some institutional support programs. This year, the University of Arizona received an award for partial funding of a position in sociology and demography.

The following sociologists received awards for work correspondingly noted: Mary Jane Osa, graduate student, University of Chicago, for continued training in East European area studies for research on social change.

Suzanne Cultar, PhD candidate at the University of Hawaii, for the completion of a dissertation on industry degeneration, out-migration, and community change: a case study of a Japanese coal-mining city.

Saraswati Sunindyo, PhD candidate in sociology, University of Wisconsin, for research on Indonesia on prostitution and the institutional subordination of women in Java.

Julia P. Adams, PhD candidate, University of Wisconsin, for research in the Netherlands and France on the reciprocal impact of international trade and colonial expansion of the state and elites during the early modern period, 1500-1800.

Patricia H. Craig, PhD candidate, Yale University, for research in Spain on the organization structure and membership of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party.

Dulce M. Soares, PhD candidate, Brown University, for research in Portugal on the consequences of the breakdown of state corporatism.

William L. Parish, professor, University of Chicago, for research in family organization and change in Taiwan.

Michael D. Kennedy, assistant professor, University of Michigan, for research on professionals, Solidarity, and power in Poland.

Marilyn Rueschemeyer, assistant professor, Rhode Island School of Design, for research on new towns in the German Democratic Republic: a study of mass organization, neighborhood patterns, and private lives.

Larry L. Burmeister, assistant professor, University of Kentucky, for research on agricultural cooperation and industrialization in Korea: the macro-micro relations of intersectoral linkage.

Gary A. Gereffi, associate professor, Duke University, for research on development patterns in Latin American and East Asian newly-industrializing countries.

Christopher Birkbeck, associate professor of criminology, University of the Andes (Caracas); and Gary La Free, associate professor, University of New Mexico, for comparative research in Venezuela and the U.S. on the effects of personal attributes and lifestyles on criminal victimization.

Susan Eckstein, professor, Boston University, for research in Cuba on the relationship between state and market forces in postrevolutionary Cuba.

Javier Izko, professor and associate investigator of rural sociology, Center for the Study of Economic and Social Reality, for research in Bolivia on the relationship between the socioeconomic

and cultural conditioning of fertility and the modalities and causes of mortality in three Bolivian rural communities.

Alynn Stearnan, associate professor, University of Central Florida, for research in Bolivia on social change and adaptation in two lowland Bolivian foraging societies.

David Lopez, associate professor, University of California-Los Angeles, for research on the organization of ethnicity through Asian Indian associations in the U.S.

Richard P. Madsen, professor, University of California-San Diego, for research on the role of moral vision in the making of U.S. foreign policy towards China. □

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Morbidity and Mortality," \$161,877.

Alexis J. Walker, Oregon State University, "Parent Caring and the Mother Daughter Relationship," \$94,234.

Richard A. Washburn, New England Research Institute, Inc., "A Physical Activity Questionnaire for Use with Older Adults," \$44,141.

Richard A. Washburn, New England Research Institute, "Epidemiology of Activity in a Biracial Older Population," \$98,754.

Robert B. Wallace, University of Iowa, "Teaching Nursing Home," \$332,197.

Finis R. Welch, Unicon Research Corporation, "Effect of Changing Industrial Structure on Older Workers," \$213,106.

Frederic D. Wolinsky, Texas A & M University, "Ethnicity, Aging, and the Use of Health Services," \$95,044.

John D. Worrall, Rutgers University, "Age and Cost of Occupational Injury and Disease," \$108,027. □

1987 National Science Foundation Awards

Fifty-six awards, 45 new and 11 continuing, were made by the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF) for fiscal year 1987.

Twenty-nine of the awards were jointly funded with other NSF programs. Among this year's grants were five for dissertation research. Four awards were made under the organizational data base initiative.

Proposals normally are evaluated by ad hoc reviewers selected from the scientific community for their expertise in relevant research areas. Reviews also are made by an advisory subpanel that meets twice annually.

Target dates for regular proposals are August 15 and January 15.

Information, program announcements, and application forms may be received by contacting Stanley Pressor, Director, or Phyllis Moen, Associate Director, Sociology Program, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7802. Awardees, their institutional affiliation, project title, and grant amount follow:

Alwin, Duane F. (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "A Replication of Lenski's Detroit Area Study," \$231,774.

Blau, Peter M. (Columbia University), "Collaborative Research on Metropolitan Social Structure and Cultural Activities," \$4,137.

Bobo, Lawrence D. (University of Wisconsin, Madison; former MFP Fellow), "A Study of Black Political Participation," \$136,492.

Bonacich, Phillip (UCLA), "Communication Networks and Social Dilemmas," \$71,465.

Burgess, Norma J. (Mississippi State University), "Role Adjustments and Conflicts Among U.S. Married Women: A Tri-Racial Study," \$8,000.

Clogg, Clifford C. (Penn State University), "Statistical Methodology for the Latent Class Model," \$42,250.

Coleman, James S. (University of Chicago), "Norm Emergence in Population of Evolving Strategies," \$39,440.

D'Antonio, William V. (ASA), "Problems of the Discipline Awards (small grants for research in sociology)," \$45,000.

Davis, James A. and Smith, T.A. (National Opinion Research Center), "A National Data Program for the Social Sciences/NORC General Social Survey," \$1,029,286.

Doeringer, P.B. (Boston University), "Social, Organizational, and Wage Efficiency," \$27,753.

Font, Mauricio A. (CUNY-Queens College), "Export Agriculture and Development: Towards a Comparative Study," \$12,000.

Fricke, E. and Thornton, Arland (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "Economy, Family Change, and Fertility in Nepal," \$16,991.

Fuller, Theodore D. and Edwards, John N. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), "Effects of Crowding in Bangkok," \$149,932.

Gamson, William A. (Boston College), "Public Thinking on Political Issues," \$10,998.

Gibson, J.L. (University of Houston, University Park), "Panel Summary of Political Tolerance and Political Freedom," \$65,014.

Grusky, David B. (University of Chicago), "Social Mobility Among American Men," \$66,034.

Herring, Cedric O. (Texas A&M University; former MFP Fellow), "Racial Differences in the Causes and Re-

sponses to Political Alienation," \$11,759.

Kalleberg, Arnie L., Howard E. Aldrich, and Peter V. Marsden (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), "Comparing Organizational Sampling Frames," \$79,978.

Karweit, N. (Johns Hopkins University), "Management and Description of Event History Data," \$68,214.

Kerkhoff, Alan C. (Duke University), "Institutional Structure, Context, and the Life Course," \$105,722.

Knoke, David H. (University of Minnesota), "A Comparative Study of Labor Policy Domains in the United States and West Germany," \$83,203.

Komlos, J. (University of Pittsburgh), "Nutrition and the Industrialization Process," \$13,109.

La Porte, T.R., K.H. Roberts, and G.I. Rochlin (University of California, Berkeley), "High Reliability in Very Complex Organizations," \$63,844.

Larson, M. (New York University), "The Passage from Modernism to Postmodernism in American Architecture," \$108,279.

Lee, Barrett A. and Karen E. Campbell (Vanderbilt University), "Interpersonal Networks Among Urban Neighbors," \$194,403.

Matsueda, Ross L. (University of Wisconsin, Madison; former MFP Fellow), "Role-Taking, Interaction, and the Dynamics of Delinquency," \$62,053.

Matsueda, Ross L., R. Gartner, and Irving M. Piliavin (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Influence of Risks, Returns, and Opportunities on Criminal Decision-making," \$17,521.

McCarthy John D. (Catholic University), "The Causes and Consequences of the Citizens Movement Against Drunk Driving," \$86,232.

Miller, Jon P. (University of Southern California), "Organizational Control and Interpersonal Conflict," \$1,784.

Mizruchi, Mark S. (Columbia University), "Political Consequences of Market Interdependencies Between Business Firms," \$50,000.

Morgan, J.A. and G.J. Duncan (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "Panel Study of Income Dynamics," \$2,487,862.

Oliver, Melvin L. (UCLA), "Wealth and Racial Inequality," \$11,980.

Otzak, Susan (Cornell University), "Dynamic Analysis of Ethnic Mobilization," \$37,448.

Parcel, Toby L., William H. Form, Robert L. Kaufman, and Michael Wallace (The Ohio State University), "Collaborative Research on A Strategy for Inter-Organizational Measurement," \$69,730.

Quadagno, Jill S. (Harvard University), "Women's Benefits in the Welfare State: AFDC and the Feminization of Poverty," \$81,366.

Reskin, Barbara F. (University of Illinois, Urbana), "Collaborative Research on the Determinants of Change in Sex Composition of Occupations," \$4,000.

Reynolds, Paul D. and David H. Knoke (University of Minnesota), "Reliability of Organizational Measures," \$87,660.

Roos, Patricia A. (SUNY, Stony Brook), "Collaborative Research on the Determinants of Change in the Sex Composition of Occupations," \$4,050.

Ross, Christopher (University of Illinois, Chicago), "City Position in the International Urban Hierarchy," \$32,197.

Roy, William G. (UCLA), "The Rise of American Industrial Corporations," \$39,986.

Rule, James B. and Paul Atterwell (SUNY, Stony Brook), "The New Uses of Information: Impact on Organizations," \$59,379.

Sabagh, Georges and Ivan Light (UCLA), "Emergent Ethnicity: Iranian Immigrant Communities," \$8,000.

Smith, Ken R. and C.D. Zick (University of Utah), "Data Base on Panel Attrition," \$33,168.

Spaeth, Joel L. (University of Illinois, Urbana), "Collaborative Research on A Strategy for Inter-Organizational Measurement," \$44,721.

Stewart, John A. (University of Hartford), "Intellectual and Social Products of Citations to Scientific Articles," \$57,394.

Stycos, J. Mayone (Cornell University), "Education, Modernization, and Fertility: A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents in a Developing Nation," \$8,000.

Tolney, Stewart E., E.M. Beck, and James Massey (University of Georgia), "Social Structure and Lynching," \$65,953.

Williams, Bruce B. (University of Mississippi), "The Mississippi Rural Poverty Project," \$11,919.

Williams, Kirk R. and Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire), "Panel Survey of Deterrence Processes," \$162,979.

Wortman, C.B. and C. Emmons (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "Stress and Coping Process: Role Strain and Role Conflict in Women Professionals," \$115,931.

Zelditch, Morris and Henry W. Walker (Stanford University), "Legitimacy and Agenda Setting," \$97,530.

In addition to the research grants, NSF made a number of dissertation awards. Advisors are listed first:

DiMaggio, P. and S. Long (Yale University), \$3,279.

Dinitz, S. and M. Davis (The Ohio State University), \$8,220.

Feldman, A.S. and C. Ragin, and C. Winship and S. Collins (Northwestern University), \$3,251.

Hout, M. and M. Archer (University of California, Berkeley), \$4,445.

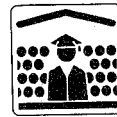
Ragin, C. and J. Hain (Northwestern University), \$4,063. □

Section on Microcomputers Considered

For five years a Microcomputer user's group has met during the ASA annual meeting. Those attending have expressed a desire for an ASA Section on Microcomputing to provide a forum for sharing ideas, techniques, programs, and data files with one another. While dealing with research methods, the Section will also focus upon any sociological microcomputing which helps writing, communicating, publishing, learning, or thinking.

To become a Section, 75 ASA members must sign a petition expressing

interest in joining the new section. If you feel you would like to see such a Section as a part of ASA, please write a letter to that effect and sign your name and address. Send to: Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. If the Committee on Sections and then Council approves the formation of the new section, then 200 members must sign up and pay dues within the next two years for it to become the 27th Section of the ASA. □



TSP Workshop on Integrating Computers into the Curriculum

The American Sociological Association's Teaching Services Program will sponsor a teaching workshop on "The Integration of Computers into the Sociology Curriculum" on March 30-April 2, 1988 at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

The workshop begins at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 30 and ends at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 2, 1988. Lodging will be in double-occupancy rooms at a motel near campus. Transportation from motel to campus each day will be provided. Meals begin with dinner at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday night, and end with lunch on Saturday. Meals will be taken on campus.

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, and gain experience in making computers an integral part of the sociology educational process.

The staff for this workshop are: Tom Van Valey, Western Michigan University; Bryce Johnson, Southern Oregon State College; and Ed Kain, Southwestern University. The registration fee for the workshop, plus meals and lodging, is \$395. Without meals and lodging the price is \$250. Registration and \$75 deposit must be received by February 15. After this date, on site registration is required, if space allows and a late fee of \$50 is also required. No refunds after February 15, 1988. For further information call or write: Bill Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 355-6639 or Tom Van Valey, Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; (616) 383-1757.

ASA Contributors

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Eva Kahana
Edward L. Kain
Caroline L. Kaufmann
Helen Kelley
Robert F. Kelly
Helen Kelly
Lori Kent
K. Jill Kiecolt

Charles E. King
William F. Knox
Melvin L. Kohn
Bruce Koppel
Ross Koppel
Anthony Kouzi
Louis Kriesberg
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Manfred Kuechler
Mattie A. Kuntze
R.A. Lamanna
Shirley Laska
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William C. Lawton
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Barrett Alan Lee
Elizabeth B. Lee
Raymond Lee
Youn Hee Lee
Henry Lesieur
Vivian Lew
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Arnold S. Linsky
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Karen Lyman-Viera
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Jerome G. Manis
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Anne McCarrick
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Sharon M. McPherron
Albert McQueen
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J. Jack Melhorn
E. Menaghan
Emmanuel F. Michael
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S. Frank Miyamoto
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A. Nowacka-Schippnick
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Robin M. Williams
Melvin J. Williams
Jacqueline P. Wiseman
Pearl Wolfe
James R. Wood
Burton Wright
William L. Yancy
Dale Elgert Yeatts
Betty Yorburg
Mayer Zald
Abraham Zalenznik
Helen Zand □

Open Forum

More on Cameron

The ASA Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology is perplexed both by Chester L. Hunt's comments in *Footnotes* (May 1987, page 9) on Council's actions regarding Paul Cameron and by *Footnotes'* decision to publish Hunt's letter without editorial rejoinder. First, Hunt misconstrues both Council's action and Cameron's position. According to Hunt, Council condemned Cameron for deviating from the "orthodox view of homosexuality." This is simply not the case. The ASA Council censured Cameron for misrepresenting his professional status—he is not a sociologist. Council also condemned Cameron for misrepresenting sociological research on lesbians and male homosexuals and for consistently distorting this research in campaigns against homosexual rights. Second, the Committee questions *Footnotes'* decision to print Hunt's letter without editorial reply. Hunt's allegations simply reiterate Cameron's discredited statements about lesbians and gay men. The Association, moreover, is already on record as condemning these distortions. In light of this, we believe an editorial rejoinder should have accompanied Hunt's letter. We do not believe that *Footnotes* would have published similarly distorted comments about any other oppressed group (Blacks, Jews, women) without such a commentary.

The Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology (Beth Schneider, Chair; Martin P. Levine, Stephen O. Murray, Hyman Rodman, Martin S. Weinberg)

(Editor's note: The interested reader will find the full account of Council's action in the Cameron case in the January 1987 issue of *Footnotes*, page 4. It is the editor's policy not to offer rejoinders to letters published in the "Open Forum."—WVDA) □

1988 Regional Meeting Schedule

■ *Eastern Sociological Society*—March 11-13, Philadelphia, PA: Franklin Plaza Hotel. Contact: Kenneth Kammeyer, Department of sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

■ *Midwest Sociological Society*—March 23-26, Minneapolis, MN: Marriott Hotel. Contact: Norman K. Denzin, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-4708).

■ *North Central Sociological Association*—April 14-17, Pittsburgh, PA: Westin William Penn Hotel. Contact: Larry T. Reynolds, Department of Sociology, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859; (517) 774-3160).

■ *Pacific Sociological Association*—April 5-8, Las Vegas, NV: Riviera Hotel. Contact: Stanley Lieberman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

■ *Southern Sociological Society*—March 17-20, Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt Plaza Hotel. Contact: Terry C. Blum, College of Management, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332.

■ *Southwestern Sociological Association*—March 23-26, Houston, TX: Adam's Mark Hotel. Contact: Teresa A. Sullivan, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas-Austin, Burdine Hall 436, Austin, TX 78712-1088. □

Open Forum

Expansively "Doing" Sociology: Thoughts on the Limits and Linkages of Sociological Practice

by Norman L. Friedman, California State University-Los Angeles

In recent months, *Footnotes* has been full of news about "sociological practice." The American Sociological Association appointed an Assistant Executive Officer to be responsive to practice developments and its 1986 annual meeting had a "Celebration of Sociological Practice." The Clinical Sociology Association has changed its name to the Sociological Practice Association, and there are also a Society for Applied Sociology and a Sociological Practice section in the American Sociological Association. There is a Sociologists in Business group in New York City. As to journals, there are the *Clinical Sociology Review*, *Journal of Applied Sociology*, *Sociological Practice*, and the American Sociological Association is planning a *Sociological Practice Review*. Sociological practice appears to be booming.

Whereas this sociological practice movement of the 1970's and 1980's once seemed to be, at least in large part, an invention of necessity (the need to find non-academic jobs for master's and PhD graduates), it has by now built up a more independent momentum, rationale, and following. It is arguably the single most striking development in contemporary American sociology.

Viewed more broadly, the sociological practice movement takes on an even more far-reaching, perhaps revolutionary significance for sociology. It can be seen as part of an "expansive" approach or model in the profession, rather than the more traditional "restrictive" approach or model. The restrictive model sees the most appropriate role of sociologists as that of academic sociology teachers and researchers.

Gradually it expanded to a point where and when it also became respectable for sociologists to do "applied" research and consulting on practical social problems and policies. And by the 1970's and 1980's, this expanded to the concept of the non-academic sociologist as clinician or practitioner working with client individuals, groups, organizations, and communities sociologically to diagnose and/or deal with mutual social concerns. Even so, focus has still tended to be on practice areas fairly close to traditional restrictive sociological interests in such matters as health settings, research skills, government service, and social welfare and communal agencies.

But the further logical implications of sociological practice are staggering. The "expansive" model seems to proclaim that sociologists as sociologists are not just basic and applied teachers and researchers and consultants but are "doers", that is, they are capable of and competent to "do" many more things as sociological practitioners, such as manage, counsel, negotiate, arbitrate, advocate, evaluate, heal, sell, and potentially even more verbs of "doing". Thus the notion of "doing" sociology has become a broader and more open-ended set of possibilities, very far removed from the older restrictive conception of doing as teaching and research. The logical possibilities of this expansionist trend and tendency bring new and exciting prospects and opportunities, but also raise many questions, since the sociological practice movement has been expanding faster than we have been able to consid-

er and think through its meanings and ramifications.

More specifically, while natural movement developments are occurring, we also need to stand back and ask: What are the limits and linkages of sociological practice, of sociologists as doers? First, are there or should there be any limits or boundaries as to what sociologists can and will do as practitioners? Second, what are the precise linkages between sociological practice and a wide variety of old, recent, and future fields of work? Third, how do questions of both limits and linkages relate to approaches to the college-level training of sociological practitioners?

(1) In regard to limits, does the nature of sociology—historically, intellectually, practically, and professionally and ethically—impose any substantive or logical limitations on what sociologists as practitioners can or might "do"? If so, what are they, and why?

It would seem, of course, that sociological knowledge and skills are most applicable to non-academic work that is research-related and/or people-oriented. But as we move more and more away from practice that more closely resembles the restrictive model of doing sociology (teaching and research), the outer limits of the acceptable and appropriate expansive boundaries become less clear and more uncertain.

Footnotes, for instance, indicates that the New York City Sociology in Business group is mainly in R. and D., insurance, marketing and marketing research, advertising and public relations, personnel, organizational development, and other people-oriented and research-related positions in business and industry. In relation to the restrictive model, it would probably not seem strange for a sociological practitioner to be an advertising researcher. More expansively (and controversially) though, a case could be made for a sociological practitioner as an advertising copywriter, since writing ad copy is related to writing (which goes with research) and knowledge of sociology can be useful in knowing some of the realities (and non-realities) of human arrangements and interactions that pertain to the contents of ads. (I will not deal here with the fact that some sociologists would be ideologically opposed to ANY involvement with advertising; obviously the expansive approach to sociological practice does not hold business and capitalism in contempt.) Now a pragmatist might argue that, "We sociologists will get in and work and practice wherever we're able to," but even so I feel it is important deliberately and rationally to consider and think through a broad array of questions as to what the expansive limits (if any) are of sociological practice.

(2) Other important questions to think about revolve around the issue of linkages between sociology and practice fields. What are the actual and potential linkages between sociology and old, new, and future fields of practice? What have been the historical, conceptual, and practice linkages, and what should they be in the future? What are the linkage/practice rationales for sociology's involvement?

A colleague and I (Friedman and Friedman, 1987), for example, have traced elsewhere some of the linkages

between sociology (especially occupational sociology) and the practice of "career and employment counseling," specifying and pinpointing many of the historical, substantive, and practical reasons for and pathways toward increased sociological participation. But this type of close and careful linkage analysis needs to be done for a wide variety of fields. If so, I would envision a time in the not-too-distant future when there would be many linkage articles and monographs available spelling out the sociological practice guidelines for and connections with both existing fields closer to the restrictive model—non-academic research-related and/or people-oriented fields in government and business, such as market research, personnel work, journalism, counseling, management, and so forth—as well as more expansive model fields probably not currently perceived as sociological practice areas. The latter might include fields such as sales, (theatrical and media) actors, travel agents, nurses, politicians, and others.

Linkage descriptions and guidelines will also be needed for totally new fields of sociological practice that might develop. As a hypothetical illustration, perhaps a practitioner called a "robotic sociologist" will emerge. This would be a sociologist who deals with technological robots and their implications for various settings, trends, and relationships in and between human groups. Viewed expansively, robotic sociologists could be important new sociological practitioners in post-industrial society.

(3) How do considerations of the limits and linkages of sociological practice relate to college instructional programs for it? Among the many questions are: (a) What differences should there be in the training focus at the undergraduate and graduate levels? (b) What are the relations with other disciplines and professions involved in training for existing and future fields?

In regard to training for sociological practice, sociologists will need to discuss whether we want to continue the customary pattern of "professional" sociology training via graduate-level study while undergraduate-level study is seen as "non-professional" liberal arts education. Similarly, especially for the undergraduate level, the sociological practice movement more generally needs more fully to consider whether it simply wants to get more jobs in various occupational fields for sociology bachelor's recipients, or whether it wants to send more undergraduate majors out into various express forms of "sociological practice" *per se*, perhaps at least as some sort of assistant level. The sociological practice literature frequently refers to both kinds of job-related activities under its rubric, although in this essay I have been thinking more of the second type.

Sociology departments will also no doubt sometimes need to try to work closely with other college and university departments and schools in training programs for sociological practice. This will inevitably involve some conflicts and jurisdictional disputes. For instance, who is better suited to train career and employment counselors—sociology, psychology, education, business, or some combination of two or more? Such negotiations come with the territory of more emphasis on sociological practice,

and also often spill over into certification and licensing issues as well.

One possibility at graduate and/or undergraduate levels is for the development of joint programs designed to create new hyphenated specialists, such as personnel-sociologists, journalist-sociologists, sales-sociologists, acting-sociologists. A "personnel-sociologist" (rather than a sociologist who happens to get a job in personnel work), for instance, would have special training in areas of sociology (such as industry and work) that combines with his/her training in the business school as a personnel generalist or in one of the sub-areas of personnel work (employment recruiting and placement, training and development, compensation and benefits, employee and labor relations, health-safety and security). An "acting-sociologist" would combine specialized sociological training about various types of people and groups who are portrayed on stage and screen (as settings and characters) with more technical training in theater arts about how to use his/her "instrument" (mind, body, face, and voice) skillfully to give an acting performance. And there could be counseling-sociologists, marketing-sociologists, and other hyphenates.

The sociological practice movement is fresh and exciting and will no doubt keep developing with its own momentum, whether or not we more formally and deliberately think through and try to some greater extent to guide its contours. But I would suggest such increased contemplation and planning are needed and worthwhile, both on their own merits and in relation to the still continuing skepticism, restrictive views, and trained incapacities of many academic sociologists in regard to sociological practice developments.

References

Friedman, Norman L. and Susan Schuller Friedman. 1987. "Occupational Sociology as Career and Employment Counseling: Patterns and Possibilities." *The American Sociologist* 18 (Fall): forthcoming. □

NIMH, from page 8

Lee N. Robins (Washington University), "Epidemiology of Achievement and Psychiatric Status," \$56,267.

Orlando Rodriguez (Fordham), "Delinquency Patterns in the South Bronx," \$189,741.

Lloyd H. Rogler (Fordham), "Hispanic Research Center," \$539,158.

Libby O. Ruch (University of Hawaii, Manoa), "Victims of Rape: Stress, Coping and Social Support," \$252,264.

Steven P. Segal (Scientific Analysis Corp., S.F., CA), "Indexing Civil Commitment Criteria in Psychological Emergency," \$198,226.

Steven J. Stack (Auburn University), "Suggestion and Suicide: Structural Media Effects," \$88,226.

Percil E. Stanford (San Diego State University), "Health and Functional Dependence of the Minority Aged," \$179,381.

Henry J. Steadman (NY State Office of Mental Health), "Assessing the Impact of Insanity Defense Reforms," \$270,195.

Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire), "Physical Violence in American Families—A Re-survey," \$169,686.

William A. Vega (San Diego State University), "Hispanic Social Network Prevention Intervention Study," \$50,219. □

Sociology in the Field

A Variety of Work Roles at USDA

by Lambert N. Wenner

Because of the long and fruitful employment of sociologists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture there is a greater concentration of sociologists in the USDA than in many other agencies. For example, Carl Taylor, President of the ASA in 1946, was Head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from 1936 to 1941.

Footnotes asked Bert Wenner, National Sociologist and Branch Chief for Social Impact Analysis, U.S. Forest Service, to write about the range of opportunities at USDA for sociologists at all degree levels, and for those who may be interested in an affiliation while on sabbatical. Bert's article on "The Practice and Promise of Social Science in the Forest Service" will appear in Marc L. Miller, Ed., *Social Science in Natural Resource Management*, Westview Press, 1987.—SAB.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) embraces 40 agencies with over 100,000 employees, a third of whom are in the Forest Service. Several agencies employ sociologists or social scientists in related fields to do survey research, social impact analysis, problem analysis, planning, and program evaluation. Many sociologists do one or more of these tasks in combination with other duties. Career sociologists usually have an MA or PhD degree and often advance to GS-12 or GS-13 grade levels. Some have achieved higher grade levels as senior scientists, section chiefs, or in management roles outside of the field.

Sociologists occupy a unique niche in agencies that are dominated by managers and specialists trained in the natural sciences or other fields. Often the sociologist provides liaison between an agency and the people it serves. This can be a vital role, helping to define public needs and expectations, suggesting how needs can be met, estimating program impacts, and evaluating the success of programs.

The four examples that follow illustrate the diversity of sociological activity in USDA.

The Economic Research Service (ERS) is USDA's largest employer of sociologists. Sociologists in ERS's Agriculture and Rural Economics Division do research and analysis on a variety of rural development and human resource topics. They monitor trends relating to rural local government services and their quality; rural, nonmetropolitan, and farm population; rural labor markets; and income and well-being on a continuing basis. The Division conducts a national program of research, statistical programs, and associated service work designed to improve the public's understanding of national, regional, rural, and agricultural trends and conditions.

Sociologists in the Soil Conservation Service do social impact assessment of project activities and also help to motivate farmers and ranchers to adopt effective conservation practices. They transform agency objectives and new technology into training programs and technical assistance to field offices, and provide feedback on program results. The National Sociologist also evaluates social aspects of policy and legislation, such as the impacts of the 1985 Farm Bill on limited-resource or minority farmers.

Cooperative Extension Service Sociologists develop educational programs for leadership development and organizational effectiveness (general, special interest, and community); track and interpret social issues; and advise on societal issues related to economic development, state and local government, agriculture, natural resources, and family and youth. They also work with Experiment Station researchers on the social science implications of their research, and translate both social science and hard science into problem-solving, action programs.

There are a growing number of similar opportunities for international work in both developing and developed countries in which the Extension System has an interest in an ongoing project.

Because of its size and the diversity of its programs (multiple use of 156 National Forests), the Forest Service uses social science in a wide variety of contexts. For example, sociologists and their colleagues analyze recreation use patterns, social impacts of proposed policies and activities, trends affecting agency programs, future resource needs, the uses of vegetation in urban areas, and agency relationships with local residents and interest groups. Find-

ings are used in planning, program modification, and employee placement and training.

Forest Service managers seek to provide balanced programs that are responsive to both legislative requirements and public needs. Trend analysis and social impact analysis of proposed forest plans and development activities help to meet these objectives. Many Forests and all Regions have Social Science Coordinators to conduct or guide social factor analysis (Wenner coordinates this work at the national level).

Besides being well-grounded in general sociology, persons seeking sociology employment can benefit from training in applied areas, such as survey research, social impact analysis, oral and written communication, rural and community sociology, natural resource management, complex organizations, and data processing. Often analytical and interpretive skills are more important than statistical skills. To be really effective in an agency context, one must also become familiar with the agency's mission and procedures, be able to work closely with people in other disciplines, and be willing to work in a context of specific task assignments and due dates. □

ASA/NSF/Census Research Program

by Arnold Reznick, Program Coordinator
U.S. Bureau of the Census

Since 1978, American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Bureau of the Census Research Program has brought accomplished researchers and advanced graduate students to the Bureau of the Census to conduct projects related to Census Bureau data or methodology. The program is funded jointly by NSF and the Census Bureau, and is administered by ASA and Census. Program participants have worked on a broad range of projects in statistics, sociology, demography, and economics.

The following is a brief description of this year's projects.

Dr. Timothy Bates, University of Vermont is studying the "Linkages Between Minority Business Performance and Economic Development." He is using the newly constructed 1982 Characteristics of Business Owners Survey data base to investigate how the economic development of inner-city communities is affected by changes in the number of minority entrepreneurs and their access to capital and markets.

Dr. Michael Cohen, University of Maryland, is working in three areas related to Decennial Census undercount adjustment: (1) "The Sensitivity of the Adjustment Decision to the Choice of Loss Function," (2) "Methods for Combining Estimates from Different Regions," and (3) "Alternatives to Dual-System Estimation."

Dr. Sheldon Haber, George Washington University, is conducting a study entitled "Towards a More Complete Measure of Income and Compensation: Valuing Employer Provided Fringe Benefits." By developing estimates of employer-provided medical and life-insurance benefits, this project will supplement the Bureau's ongoing work to develop a measure of income that includes both cash and noncash income. The primary Census Bureau data source is the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP); several other data sources will be used as well.

Ms. Patricia Ruggles, The Urban Institute, is studying "Short-Term Fluctuations in Income and Their Impacts on Poverty Rates and Poverty Transitions as Measured in the SIPP." The results should allow improved understanding of the dynamics of poverty and will help evaluate SIPP's potential for producing poverty statistics that align more closely with poverty program eligibility criteria.

Dr. Donald Treiman, UCLA, is conducting two studies: (1) "Evaluation and Application of Recalibration Procedures," which is concerned with finding ways to recalibrate past Census classifications (for example, industrial and occupational classifications) to the 1980 standard so that earlier data can be made more directly comparable to 1980 data; and (2) "The Socio-Economic Status of Immigrant Groups: Inter-City Comparisons," which is attempting to increase our understanding of how immigrant groups are absorbed into the economies of our central cities. It is a generalization of a similar project undertaken using data for the city of Los Angeles.

Dr. Frans Willekens of the Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institute, who was chosen as a Fellow for 1986-87 but had to return to the Netherlands shortly after his project began, has returned to finish his project, "Towards a Data Base for State Population Projections: Combination of Migration Data from Different Sources." Dr. Willekens is attempting to obtain improved estimates of state-to-state migration by combining data from the Decennial Census, the Current Population Survey, and the Bureau of the Census matched Internal Revenue Service Records Data.

An announcement seeking applicants for 1988-89 fellowships and associateships appeared in the October issue of *Footnotes*. The application deadline is January 8, 1988. For further information, on the program, contact: Arnold Reznick, SRD, Room 3000-4, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-3846. □

ASA Award Deadlines

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This annual award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit nomination to: Joan Aldous, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Deadline for the 1989 Award is March 1, 1988. □

Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication

This award is given for a single work, such as an article, monograph, or book, published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced. Members of the Association or other interested or knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the award. Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of work, and publisher, and may be sent to: Charles R. Tittle, Department of Sociology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431. Deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988. □

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution or a specific product, and individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee, a statement explaining the basis of the nomination, and appropriate supporting materials (e.g. vitae, course materials, textbooks or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Hans Mauksch, Department of Sociology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Deadline for nominations is February 15, 1988. □

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in odd-numbered years in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be an exceptional single work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to work by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; it must have been published by the date of nomination. Nominations for the Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the American Sociological Association. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement explaining the importance of the work and may be sent to: Lorraine Mayfield, Carolina Population Center, University Square, Room 300A, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology and Anthropology Symposium, April 8, 1988, Mills Center, Hendrix College, Conway, AR. Abstracts of no more than 200 words, indicating topic and a summary of the intended remarks, must be received by March 14, 1988. For further information, contact: James R. Bruce, Department of Sociology, Hendrix College, Conway, AR 72032; (501) 329-6811, x1307.

Emory University Seventh Annual Undergraduate Sociology Symposium, March 7-8, 1988, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Undergraduates wishing to participate should send a one-page abstract and letter of faculty endorsement by February 1, 1988, to: Karen A. Hegtvædt, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. There will be a \$50 prize for the best student paper. There will be a minimal registration fee of \$5 for the symposium and efforts are made to provide free accommodations to all students.

Fifteenth Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, April 16, 1988, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA. Empirical, theoretical, and review papers are invited. Drafts of papers or detailed abstracts with names of student author(s) and faculty sponsor(s) should be submitted by March 7, 1988, to: Charles Powers, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053.

Fourteenth Annual Conference on Improving University Teaching, June 20-23, 1988, Umea, Sweden. Papers are invited on student learning, approaches to teaching, faculty, or administration, leadership, governance, and the environment. Complete manuscripts of no more than 11 pages are due February 1, 1988. A one-page abstract should accompany each submission. Send to: Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland, University College, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742.

Fourth Conference on East Indians in the Diaspora, July 9-17, 1988, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, NY. Theme: "Levels of Social-Political Incorporation of East Indians in the Diaspora." Abstracts are due February 15, 1988; final papers will be due May 1, 1988. For further information, contact: Mahin Gosine, Division of Social Sciences, Room 916, Fordham University-Lincoln Center, New York, NY 10023; (212) 841-5146.

Fourth World Congress of Victimology, July 26-30, 1988, Tuscany, Italy. Theme: "The Needs of Victims of Crimes, Accidents, and Disasters: Societal Responsibilities and Professional Interventions." Papers and presentation proposals should be submitted by May 15, 1988. Contact: World Congress, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207; (703) 536-1750.

Iowa Sociological Association 1988 Annual Meeting, April 8, 1988, University of Dubuque, IA. Undergraduate sociology students are encouraged to submit papers for the Manfred Kuhn Awards. Two first place prizes of \$75 will be awarded, one for a senior/junior and one for a sophomore/freshman paper. Deadline for submission of abstracts is January 28, 1988; final papers will be due February 25. For additional information, contact: Father Joseph O'Hara, Loras College, Dubuque, IA 52001.

Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, June 9-12, 1988, Vail, CO. Theme: "The Archeology of Sociological Studies: Constructing Questions." Proposals for papers, panels,

roundtables, or other forms of presentation are invited. Submissions are due January 22, 1988, and should be sent to either program co-chair: Marie Provine, Department of Political Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, (315) 423-2416; or Carroll Seron, Business and Public Administration, Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Avenue, Box 336, New York, NY 10010, (212) 725-3375.

Society for Applied Sociology Sixth Annual Conference, October 21-23, 1988, St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Creating Social Change." Send proposals for papers, panels, or roundtables by February 15, 1988, to: Howard H. Garrison, Applied Management Sciences, Inc., 962 Wayne Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Society for the Scientific Study of Religion Annual Meeting, October 28-30, 1988, Bismark Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Religion and Social Conflict." Papers and session proposals relating to the theme are especially encouraged, although papers on any aspect of the social scientific study of religion will be considered. Deadline for session proposals is January 15, 1988. Deadline for abstracts of papers is March 15, 1988. Contact: Madeleine Adriance, SSSR Program Chair, Mount Ida College, 777 Dedham Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159.

Society for the Study of Social Problems 38th Annual Meeting, August 21-23, 1988, Westin Peachtree Plaza, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Contradictions and Conflicts: Building a Healthy Society." Persons wishing to submit papers or make presentations should contact the program chair: Barbara Katz Rothman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bernard Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010; (212) 505-5994. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1988. For information on hotel and travel, contact: Elinore Lurie, SSSP, N 631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612; (415) 476-8022. For information on exhibiting at the SSSP annual meeting, contact: Greg Meier, Helen Brett Enterprises, 220 South Street, Suite 1416, Chicago, IL 60604-2198; (312) 922-0966.

Symposium on Social Science in Resource Management, June 6-9, 1988, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL. Abstracts (250-500 words) for poster and paper presentations should be received by February 1, 1988. Submit three copies to: Joanne Vining, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Illinois, 408 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801.

PUBLICATIONS

The ASA Teaching Resources Center invites humorous material useful in teaching sociology for the second edition of *Using Humor in Teaching Sociology: A Handbook*. All forms of humorous material are appropriate. Descriptions should allow another instructor to use the same humorous material with similar results. General suggestions on using humor effectively in teaching, general comments on what works in class (and what does not), and the like are also solicited. Submit all material to: David S. Adams, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Lima, OH 45804.

Evaluation Forum seeks articles, announcements, and news notes, especially about the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Send to: Ann Blalock, Editor, Puget South Regional Office, Washington Employment Security, P.O. Box 70732, Seattle, WA 98107; (206) 545-6515. If you have questions about the technical assistance effort, of which the journal is a part, or need information about the products of the JTPA Evaluation Design Project, contact Deborah Feldman, Co-Coordinator, at the same address.

Journal of Adolescent Research invites manuscripts for a special issue on adolescent sexual behavior scheduled for spring 1989. Papers should focus on sexual behavior of adolescents and youth (ages 11-22), although other aspects could be included. Manuscripts are limited to 25 pages including references and should be in APA format. Send four copies of manuscript by February 15, 1988, to: Geoffrey Leigh, Department of Family Relations and Human Development, 315 Campbell Hall, Ohio State University, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210.

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Autobiography, Organizations, and the Research Process. Deadline for submission is February 1, 1989. Inquiries welcomed. Contact: Gideon Sjøberg or Kathryn Kuhn, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice invites submissions for a special issue on "Criminology Education Trends and Strategies: Year 2000." Deadline for submission is February 29, 1988. Publication is scheduled for February 1989. Contact: Susan R. Takata, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141; (414) 553-2603/2183.

Journal of Family Issues invites manuscripts for a special issue on adjustment to widowhood and divorce. Papers comparing and contrasting adjustment (social, economic, psychological, or physical health) to the two events are of special interest but those focusing solely on adjustment to death or divorce are also welcomed. Inquiries and manuscripts should be sent by March 1, 1988, to the guest editor: Gay C. Kitson, Department of Anthropology, Mather Memorial Building, East Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Law and Society Review invites submissions for a special issue on law and ideology. Empirical and theoretical work is sought from a range of disciplines and theoretical orientations. Papers should be submitted in triplicate by December 15, 1987, to: Amherst Seminar on Legal Ideology and Legal Process, Department of Political Science, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002.

Metropolitan Education invites submissions for forthcoming issues of the journal on "Higher Education in Urban Settings" (deadline February 15, 1988) and "The Constitution and the Schools" (deadline June 1, 1988). Two copies of manuscripts, no longer than 7,000 words and in APA style, should be sent to the editor: Richard D. Western, University of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 2903, Milwaukee, WI 53201-2903.

Sociological Inquiry, the quarterly journal of the International Honor Society (AKD), publishes theoretical and empirical articles, research notes, and special essays of general interest to scholars and students. Four copies (in ASA format) of manuscripts should be sent for review to: Dennis L. Peck, Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-6109; (205) 348-5943.

The Sociologists AIDS Network is assembling a syllabi packet on AIDS and are looking for syllabi and other teaching materials on AIDS for inclusion. Please include a brief description of the context in which this course was taught, teaching materials used, any difficulties or problems encountered, and a brief description of your institution and students. Submissions should be sent by March 1, 1988, to: Rose Weitz, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101.

Meetings

January 7, 1988. Sociologists in Business Meeting, American Management Association Building, New York, NY. Contact Yolanda Wesley at (212) 713-7890.

February 11-15. American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting, Hynes Convention Center/Sheraton Hotel, Boston, MA. Contact: AAAS Meetings Office, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-6448.

February 26-28. Western Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Monterey Beach Hotel, Monterey, CA. Theme: "Criminology in the Post-Reagan Era." Contact: John Dombink, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717; (714) 856-6223.

March 7-8. Emory University Seventh Annual Undergraduate Sociology Symposium, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Karen A. Hegtvædt, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

March 11. University of Maryland Conference on Sociology Theory: Current Status, Near-term Prospects, University of Maryland-College Park. Contact: George Ritzer, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

April 5-8. Pacific Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Festival of Sociology." Contact: Stanley Lieberman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

April 8. Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology and Anthropology Symposium, Hendrix College, Conway, AR. Contact: James R. Bruce, Department of Sociology, Hendrix College, Conway, AR 72032.

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

April 15-16. Theory Conference, State University of New York, Albany, NY. Theme: "General Theory and Its Critics." Participants include Jeffrey Alexander, Richard Brown, Stanley Aronowitz, Randall Collins, Craig Calhoun, Charles Lemert, Linda Nicholson, Jonathan Turner, Stephen Turner, Davis Wagner, and Roland Robertson. Contact: Steven Seidman or David Wagner, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

April 16. Fifteenth Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA. Contact: Charles Powers, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053.

April 21-23. Conference on Antsch and Camp, University of Antwerp, Germanic Philology, Belgium. Contact: Benoit Suykerbuyk, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Blijdijk-Belgium.

April 27-30. Western Social Science Association Annual Conference, Denver, CO. Contact: Irene I. Blea, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Box 28, Metropolitan State College, Denver, CO 80204.

May 8-11. National Conference on Transitional Services for Troubled Youth, Eastern Kentucky University. Contact: Training Resource Center, Department of Correctional Services, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475.

May 16-18. Fifth Annual Qualitative Research Conference, University of Windsor, Canada. Theme: "A Tribute to Herbert Blumer and the Study of Social Action." Contact: Mary Lou Dietz, Department of Sociology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4; (519) 253-4232, x208.

May 19-21. Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada. Contact: David Rehorick, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Canada E3B 5A3; (506) 453-4849.

May 25-27. Conference on State Change, University of Colorado-Boulder. Contact: Edward S. Greenberg, Director, Program on Political and Economic Change, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

May 27-29. Association for the Study of Food and Society Second International Conference, National 4-H Center, Washington, DC. Theme: "Food and Society." Contact: William Whit, President, ASFS, Department of Sociology, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

May 29-June 3. International Conference on Exercise, Fitness, and Health, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Contact: Roy Howse, International Conference, P.O. Box 64, 40 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 2C2; (416) 977-7467.

Funding

American Association for the Advancement of Science invites applications for the 1988-89 Science, Arms Control, and National Security Fellowships. Fellowships will be for one year beginning September 1, 1988, and will be located in Washington, DC. A stipend of up to \$30,000 and a

Continued next page

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nominal relocation and travel allowance will be provided to each Fellow. Applications are invited from candidates with some experience with arms control/national security issues. Applications must be completed and received by February 23, 1988. For application forms and additional information, contact: W. Thomas Wander, Project Director, Science, Arms Control, and National Security Fellowships, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.

American Foundation for the Blind has partial funding available for doctoral dissertation and research in the Foundation's areas of concern. Proposals are due January 4, 1988. Potential applicants should contact AFB before submitting a proposal if there is any question about its topical relevance. Direct inquiries and proposals to: Katherine A. Nelson, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2142.

Brown University invites applications for postdoctoral fellowships in alcohol and drug abuse intervention/treatment research. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000 per year and are expected to be for two-years' duration. The program is funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse

and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Applications are due February 1, 1988. For additional information and instructions for application, contact: Richard Longabaugh, Associate Director, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Box G, Providence, RI 02912.

Duke University, Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, invites applications for postdoctoral fellowships in its Research Training Program in Aging. Fellowships are normally for two years and will begin in July 1988. The stipends range from \$16,000 to \$30,000. For additional information, contact: Audrey Norman, Box 3003, Duke Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710; (919) 684-2248.

Indiana University invites applications from new and recent PhDs, including those who will complete doctorates this academic year, for postdoctoral fellowships in an NIMH-sponsored program on Identity, Self, Role, and Mental Health. The program is intended to train researchers in contemporary theories of the self, contemporary multivariate methods, and to apply these to mental health relevant topics and in mental health settings. To apply, send current vita, letters of reference, published or unpublished papers, and a brief description of research interests and plans by February 15, 1988, to: Sheldon Stryker, Director, Social Psychology Training Program, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The Newberry Library invites applications for resident fellowships in the humanities for 1988-89. Most of the fellowships are for postdoctoral scholars, although many awards are available for graduate students and others. Terms in residence may range from a few weeks to 11 months. For further information and application forms, contact: Awards Committee, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090.

University of California-San Francisco invites applications for fellowships in a multidisciplinary program of advanced training and education designed to address the growing need for individuals with skills in reproductive health services and policy research and evaluation. The Fellowship in Reproductive Health Policy is funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Stipends range from \$21,000 to \$30,000 per year, depending upon educational level and years of experience. For background information and an application, contact: Nancy Ramsey, Center for Population and Reproductive Health Policy, Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, 1326 Third Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143; (415) 476-4921.

Wesleyan University invites applications for the Rockefeller Resident Fellowships in narrative studies, intended to allow scholars to conduct interdisciplinary inquiry and research in various aspects of narrative. The stipend will be \$25,000 for one full year or \$12,500 for one semester, plus an allowance for research expenses. Residents will be given free housing. Applications should be sent to: The Director, Center for the Humanities, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457. Applications must be post-marked by February 1, 1988.

ences, seeks unpublished work of high quality on any theoretical and/or empirical scientific topic. The author of the winning manuscript will receive an offer of publication through the University Presses of Florida. Manuscripts should be 125-200 pages in length, double-spaced. Potential entrants are asked to submit a brief prospectus of 3-5 pages first, setting forth the form and scope of their work. Deadline for submission of final manuscripts is February 15, 1988. For further information, contact: George E. Pozzetta, Department of History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has extended its application deadline for Rural Policy Fellowships to January 15, 1988. For additional information on the fellowships, see the October 1987 issue of *Footnotes*, or contact the Foundation, Box 410, Princeton, NJ 08542.

Sherry Rosen is now the resident sociologist in the Jewish Communal Affairs Department of the American Jewish Committee.

Georges Sabagh, Ivan Light, Stanley Lieberson, and Ronald Takaki were members of the American delegation at the Institute of Ethnography, USSR Academy of Sciences, October 3-14, 1987.

Elizabeth Harvey Stephen has joined the faculty at Georgetown University.

Robert Philip Weber has returned to Harvard University from Mannheim, West Germany, where he was Visiting Professor during October at ZUMA, the Center for Surveys, Methods, and Analysis.

David Wiley, Michigan State University, is the chair of the National Science Foundation International Advisory Committee.

People

Yerker Andersson, Gallaudet University, was re-elected president of the World Federation of the Deaf at its World Congress held in Finland last July.

Panos Bardis, University of Toledo, participated in an International Conference on Communist China in Manila, Philippines.

Amir Ben-Porat, Ben Gurion University, is spending his sabbatical year at James Madison University.

Richard A. Berk, Nicolette Hart, and Michael Mann have joined the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles.

Robert Billigmeier and Otis Dudley Duncan have retired as Professor of Sociology from the University of California-Santa Barbara.

Michael Brooks, University of Kentucky, has been named Field Coordinator-designate of the Teaching Services Program of the ASA and will take over the program next August for a three-year term.

William Canak, Tulane University, has been awarded a Fulbright Regional Research Fellowship and will spend July-December 1988 conducting a study of hospital administration in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Francesco Cordasco, Montclair State College, is editor of the *Dictionary of American Immigration History*, which contains over 2,000 entries on all facets of American immigration by 95 American, Canadian, and English scholars.

LouEllen Crawford, Regis College, is a member of a group of professionals visiting India and Nepal in January for the purpose of talking with women professionals in those countries about their role in development.

Lynn Davidman is now at the University of Pittsburgh.

Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J., Fordham University, spent a week in the Dominican Republic giving seminars on the new Immigration Legislation of the U.S.

Joseph Gittler, George Mason University, has been appointed co-editor of the *International Journal of Group Tensions*.

Jon Hendricks, University of Kentucky, is the new Chair-Elect of the Behavioral and Social Science Section of the Gerontological Society of America.

Kenneth J. Lenihan and Maria R. Volpe, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, received a grant of \$125,070 from the State Justice Institute for their proposal entitled "Felony Mediation: An Evaluation of an Innovative Approach to Criminal Justice."

Awards/Honors

Wendell Bell, Yale University, has been appointed to the Commission on Connecticut's Future by Governor William A. O'Neill.

Glady Bowles received a certificate of appreciation for continued support and promotion of the Georgia Sociological Association.

Werner Fornos, Michael Lomax, and Melvin Walker received honorary memberships in the Georgia Sociological Association for contributions at the 1987 GSA Annual Meeting.

Anna Harvin Grant received the Georgia Sociological Association Award for Meritorious Service.

Jane C. Hood, University of New Mexico, was one of four faculty at the University to receive the Burlington Northern Foundation Award for excellence in teaching.

Elihu Katz has been selected as the winner of the \$50,000 1987 McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award.

J. Clark Laundergan, University of Minnesota-Duluth, received the Sociologists of Minnesota Distinguished Service Award.

Arthur G. Neal, Bowling Green State University, was named a Distinguished University Professor by the Board Trustees of BGSU, the 10th faculty member to receive the honor.

Lorene Hemphill Stone, Lamar University, received the 1987 Regents' Merit Award and the 1987 Phi Kappa Phi Teaching Award, and was named Lamar University Professor of the Year.

Media

Trish Bolton was the subject of a feature article in the August 3 *Seattle Times* about "Learning from Disaster."

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, was quoted in a November 10 *Washington Post* "Style" article about Shere Hite's claim that the ASA and AFA presidents had said that her methodology was "great." Gans responded that he had received a copy of Hite's book but hadn't read it and that Hite's claim was "unprofessional, not becoming of a social scientist, and a lie." Also quoted were **William Simon**, University of Houston; **Judith Tanur**, State University of New York-Stony Brook; **Gladys Engel Lang**, University of Washington; and **Duane Alwin**, University of Michigan.

Todd Gitlin, University of California-Berkeley, had his book, *The Sixties: Years of Hope, Days of Rage*, reviewed in the November 8 *New York Times Book*

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Media, continued

Review. Gitlin was also quoted in a *New York Times* "Week in Review" article on the Judge Ginsberg affair.

Neal Goodman, St. Peter's College, was interviewed by the *Jersey Journal* about a wave of recent violent attacks on Asian immigrants.

Jaber F. Gubrium, University of Florida, had his research on Alzheimer's disease reported in the *Orlando Sentinel*, *Tampa Tribune*, and *Florida Times-Union*.

Jeffrey K. Hadden participated in an NBC-hosted roundtable on values in television. The roundtable was reported in the NBC newsletter, *Of Special Interest*.

Mary Margaret Karraker, College of St. Catherine, was interviewed on Twin Cities' television about crowd behavior during the recent World Series.

Philip Kasinitz, Williams College, was cited in the September 20 *New York Times* about the economic revitalization of West Indian neighborhoods in Brooklyn, NY.

Jeanne E. Kohl, Pacific Lutheran University, was featured in a KIRO-TV (Seattle) documentary on a preservation trek along the Inca Trail.

Frances Cooke Macgregor, New York University Medical Center, was interviewed and quoted in *Your Health and Fitness* about the experience of being disfigured in society.

Hy Mariampolski was quoted in the September 20 *New York Times* Business Section regarding trends in the greeting card industry.

Marilynn Cash Mathews, International Consulting and Executive Development, was interviewed about her research on business ethics by *Business Month*, *Wall Street Journal*, and Los Angeles radio station KMNY.

Jamshid Momeni, Howard University, had his book, *Race, Ethnicity, and Minority Housing in the United States*, featured in the September issue of HUD's *Recent Research Reports*.

Eugene Rochberg-Halton, University of Notre Dame, authored "When 'Hot' Rain Ruined Spring" in the April 24 *Chicago Tribune*, about the effects of Chernobyl in West Germany. He was also quoted in the September *Avenue Magazine* about the semiotics of Wall Street "yuppies" at the South Street Seaport.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, had his research on racial factors in mortgage loans reported in the October 19 *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Jacqueline Bloom Stanfield, University of Northern Colorado, had her research on two-income families reported in the October 7 *Pioneer Press*.

Richard Zeller, Bowling Green State University, had his research on "Using a Domed Stadium to Improve the Home Field Advantage in Major League Baseball" receive substantial media attention by radio and television stations.

Donald Cressey was the country's most distinguished criminologist. For those who better knew his work and mind, he was among the brightest and best of sociologists who helped shape our basic understanding of social organization. For those who had the pleasure of knowing him personally, his special brand of street smarts made him a witty companion with a never-ending store of anecdotes and tales.

Don's enduring reputation was early established through his association with Edwin Sutherland's *Criminology*. One of the most influential texts published in any field, it went through five editions before Don took on responsibility for the book after Sutherland's death. Between 1955 and 1978, he prepared five revisions. An eleventh edition is now being prepared by Don's student, David Luckenbill.

In revising, rewriting, and updating *Criminology*, Don followed Sutherland's style and standards. He avoided change for the sake of a new look and resisted publishers' efforts to mould the work to fit what they supposed the market was telling them. Characteristic of his personal integrity, Don saw to it that Sutherland kept first billing even when some of his friends thought his own career might be better served if he reversed the authorship. Don was right and they were wrong. His numerous books and articles—strong, original, and influential—were to provide ample evidence of his own mastery of the sociological method.

Don took sociology seriously. It was not only his career, but his instrument: a tool to make the everyday world come alive, to discover its systematic properties, and to set the record straight. He was a reformer who brought sociology to bear on the world's troubles. At the same time, he was always seeking to improve the discipline. His writings, regardless of topic, resonate back on fundamental

issues of sociology. First at University of California-Los Angeles where he began his teaching career and then for the last two decades at Santa Barbara, Don was an exceptional lecturer. He commanded the attention of the student audience. He did not feel it beneath his dignity to resort to dramatic devices or direct personal challenge. His lectures had a shape that could be recognized by any student and was celebrated by the best. He was a successful recruiter to sociology because he believed the discipline had something citizens need—although his purpose was always to clarify, never proselytize. As a graduate teacher he demanded clarity and he gave student writing the same exacting, detailed attention that he gave his own work. By painstaking example and suggestion, legendary among graduate students, he taught how to craft with care.

Don was a peripatetic scholar who served as visiting professor at Cambridge University, Oslo University, Hebrew University and the Australian National University. He was a frequent consultant to both private and public agencies, including President Johnson's Crime Commission and the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. At the time of his death, he was President of the Institute for Financial Crime Prevention. He had produced ten books and many scores of articles, chapters, and research notes. He had been honored with virtually every award in the field of criminology, his colleagues at University of California-Santa Barbara, and his alma mater, Indiana University, could bestow.

Some major works by Donald Cressey are: *Other People's Money* (1953); *Theft of a Nation* (1969); *Criminal Organization* (1972); *Deviation from the Juvenile Justice System* (with Robert A. McDermott, 1974); and *Justice by Consent* (with

Arthur Rosett, 1976). Donald Cressey was busy to the end and died without warning in Elaine's company on a beautiful day in the Santa Barbara countryside. He is survived by his wife of many years, Elaine Smythe Cressey, and three daughters, Martha Lind, Anne Colomy, and Mary Cressey.

Leonard Broom and Harvey Molotch
University of California-Santa Barbara

Gerard DeGré
(1915-1987)

Gerard DeGré was born January 21, 1915, in Havana, Cuba, of Spanish and Austrian parents. A good part of his growing up in New York city was in a polyglottal environment where, he developed an active interest in comparative, cultural and social studies.

DeGré received a BS DeGré from the City College of New York in 1937, and the MA (1939) and PhD (1941) DeGrés in Sociology from Columbia University. Both his MA thesis and PhD dissertation were in the sociology of knowledge.

Both as an undergraduate and graduate student DeGré was influenced by many of the important thinkers of his day. At Columbia he was advised by Theodore Abel who introduced him to the work and thinking of his own teacher, Florian Znaniecki, whose humanistic sociology was to exert a lasting impact on DeGré. Later he was influenced by the work of Ernst Nagel and Robert M. McIver, whose influence is reflected in DeGré's strong commitment to a pluralistic perspective.

Much of DeGré's interest in *verstehen*, ideal types and probabilistic models stems from the work of Alexander von Shelling. A long-lasting interest in the sociology of culture originated from his contact with all the

Continued next page

Deaths

Stuart Queen, 97, died on September 28 in San Diego. Queen was the oldest living ASA past president.

Fred Roy Yoder, 98, died on September 29 in Pullman, WA.

Obituaries

Donald R. Cressey
(1919-1987)

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Control number of call attempts per phone number	✓				
Control time interval before re-dialing busy's	✓				
Automatic call-back control	✓				
NUMBER OF STUDIES					
Simultaneous studies	5				
QUOTA CONTROL					
Automatic quota control	100				
Number of quota cells	5				
Qualifications per quota cell	✓				
Assign precedence to lower incidence cells	✓				
Control groups of quota cell sub-totals	✓				
Close quota cells automatically OR manually	✓				
CALL DISPOSITION MONITORING					
Automatic call disposition monitoring	✓				
User-definable codes	38				
QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN					
Questionnaire design software	Ci2				
Complete control of screen format	✓				
Library for storing frequently-used text screens	✓				
Logic and arithmetic skip/branches	✓				
Randomization of question/answer choices	✓				
Records open-ended responses	✓				
Color screens	✓				
Quick editing/editing of questions	✓				
AUTODIALING					
Can be used at some or all stations	✓				
Manual override	✓				
INTERVIEWER ASSISTANCE					
Automatic call-backs and re-dial of busy's	✓				
Call-back/call-history screen for each call	✓				
Automatic qualification control/termination	✓				
Study schedule shown for call-back scheduling	✓				
Automatic control of call times by time zones	✓				
QUESTION SCREEN SPEED					
Instantaneous question screens	✓				
Not slowed by adding stations	✓				
PROGRESS REPORTS					
Reports available during interviewing	✓				
Quota reports	✓				
Disposition reports	✓				
Incidence reports	✓				
Top-line reports	✓				
Interviewer productivity reports	✓				
DATA PROCESSING					
Uses any cross-tab or statistical package	✓				
EASE OF USE					
No computer operator required	✓				
No special interviewer skills or training	✓				
Menu-driven study set up	✓				
Easy-to-learn questionnaire writer	✓				
Well-written manuals	✓				
Responsive customer support	✓				
OTHER BENEFITS					
CATI questionnaires can be administered stand-alone without modification	✓				
Clients can be given questionnaire for review on their PCs	✓				
Clients can write field-ready CATI questionnaire with their Ci2 System	✓				
Clients can be given data on disk	✓				
PCs can be used for other office tasks	✓				
HARDWARE					
IBM PCs or compatibles	✓				
IBM Token Ring or compatible local area network	✓				
Hayes modems or compatibles for expanding	✓				
Color OR monochrome monitors	✓				
RELIABILITY					
Interviewing continues if a station fails/supervisor computer interrupted	✓				
Date saved if supervisor computer AND station for added safety	✓				
PRICES AND GUARANTEE					
Small System	4,000				
Medium System	10,000				
Large System	12,000				
Each additional Medium System	2,000				
Each additional Large System	3,000				
Per station fee	None				
License for stand-alone interviewing	Incl.				
Monthly or annual license fee	None				
Trade-up credit	Full				
Installation and training	Partial				
Money-back guarantee	90 day				
Installment payment plan	✓				

Salary Update, *from page 1*

and Universities and 300-500 institutions affiliated with the American Council on Education. Approximately 100,000 faculty members are covered by each year's survey. Aside from its smaller size, the CUPA survey is prone to bias from two sources: the sample of public institutions excludes large land-grant and research universities, since these belong to the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; and the sample of private institutions is not subdivided into independent and church-related institutions.¹ Both these factors tend to depress the salary estimates derived from the CUPA data.

Rows 11-14 of the accompanying table present the 1986-87 CUPA and AAUP salary figures for all faculty by rank and source of funding.² As expected, the CUPA figures are consistently lower than those derived from the AAUP data. Despite the expected discrepancies between the two sets of figures, it is surprising that the AAUP's average salary figures for all faculty at public institutions is fully 9% higher than the CUPA estimate, while the figure for private institutions is as much as 18.6% higher. Further, the size of some of the discrepancies within ranks is startling. Thus, the AAUP estimate of Full Professors' salaries in private institutions exceeds the CUPA figure by approximately \$9,000 or 22%. Such diversity within specific ranks suggests that the accuracy of any given set of salary estimates, even if based on a large sample, is open to question.

Judging by the figures presented in the accompanying table, salary estimates for private institutions appear to be more variable than those for public institutions and those for Full Professors vary more than those for Associate or Assistant Professors. More likely than not, this is the case because the exceedingly high salaries paid a small number of Full Professors have a disproportionate effect on the averages. These findings suggest that some types of salary estimates should be treated with particular caution: those for private colleges and universities, if the lower-paying church-related institutions are not separated from the higher-paying independent institutions; and those for Full Professors.

Average Salaries of Academic Sociologists

Most of the salary estimates presented in the accompanying table are drawn from various CUPA surveys. Despite their shortcomings, these surveys provide the best information available on average salaries by discipline. In evaluating the figures, it should be borne in mind that the estimates presented are probably conservative. This is true of the figures for both public and private institutions, since the former excludes large research universities, which pay the highest salaries, and the latter includes both private independent and church-related institutions.

The figures presented in the table

indicate that sociologists employed in public institutions earn more, on average, than social scientists while sociologists employed in private institutions tend to earn less than their colleagues in related disciplines. This was the case in 1985-86 and in 1986-87. The same pattern prevailed in 1983-84, though the sociology-social science discrepancy in private institutions is greater in 1986-87 than it was in 1983-84, but has remained fairly constant in public institutions.³

When sociologists' average salaries are compared to the CUPA estimates for all faculty, a similar difference between public and private institutions emerges. In private institutions, sociologists' average salaries in 1986-87 are clearly below the average for all faculty, while in public institutions the two averages are similar. Moreover, sociologists in private institutions appear to have lost ground since 1983-84, while those in public institutions have made gains. Thus, the 1983-84 average salary of sociologists in public institutions was 97% of the average paid to all faculty, whereas the two figures are equivalent in 1986-87. Sociologists in private institutions, in contrast, earned 98% as much as all faculty in 1983-84, but only 94% in 1986-87.

Not all eligible institutions participate in each year's CUPA survey, and therefore, strictly speaking, the annual salary estimates are not comparable. The percentage difference figures presented at the bottom of the accompanying table must be interpreted with caution, therefore. Nonetheless, they do provide a rough estimate of

salary gains over the past four years, since there is considerable overlap in each year's survey participants.

In light of the differences outlined above, it is not surprising that the percentage difference figures show that, taken as a whole, faculty members in public institutions appear to have made considerably greater salary gains over the past four years than those in private institutions. In fact, with the exception of Full Professors, there appears to have been a reversal at all ranks. In 1983-84 faculty in public institutions were earning somewhat less than those in private institutions, while in 1986-87 those in public institutions were the better paid. This general pattern is reflected in the gains made by sociologists, though the public-private discrepancy in 1986-87 appears considerably greater among sociologists than among social scientists or all faculty.

These findings must be interpreted with considerable caution, since the CUPA salary estimates for private institutions are particularly misleading. The AAUP figures reveal that if average salaries are calculated separately for private independent and church-related institutions, faculty in private independent institutions continue to earn more than their counterparts in public institutions in 1986-87.⁴

Although the 1968-87 salaries of sociologists employed by private institutions of higher education appear to lag behind those of their counterparts in other departments, their gains over the past four years have kept pace with inflation. Sociologists teaching in public institutions have made considerably greater salary gains and their status has improved considerably, both absolutely and vis-a-vis their colleagues in other departments. Since the majority of academics are employed in public institutions, it can be concluded that most sociologists appear to have made substantial salary gains since 1983-84.

Footnotes

¹The salary scales of church-related institutions tend to be significantly lower than those of private independent colleges and universities. According to the 1986-87 figures compiled by AAUP, faculty members in private independent institutions earned \$37,760, on average, while those in church-related institutions earned \$29,670. This is a difference of 27%.

²Since the AAUP does not compile estimates for the salaries of new Assistant Professors, no figures are presented. The AAUP figure for Instructors teaching in public institutions is not presented because it is clearly inaccurate (i.e., \$31,810).

³The 1983-84 average salary paid sociologists employed in private institutions was 99% of the average paid to all social scientists, while it is 92% in 1986-87. The equivalent figures for sociologists employed in public institutions are 106% in 1983-84 and 105% in 1986-87.

⁴As reported in the January 1985 issue of *Footnotes*, the AAUP estimates for 1983-84 showed that faculty teaching in public institutions earned an average of \$29,350, while those in private institutions earned \$31,080. □

TABLE 1. AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES BY ACADEMIC RANK AND YEAR*

Year and Group	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	New Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total
1983-84: ¹						
All Faculty						
Public	\$33,776	\$26,086	\$21,373	\$21,023	\$17,178	\$26,080
Private	33,552	27,483	22,927	22,245	18,520	27,395
Social Sciences						
Public	31,609	24,263	19,999	20,212	16,712	23,955
Private	33,226	27,392	22,770	21,470	18,373	27,231
Sociology						
Public	33,576	25,240	20,366	20,137	16,523	25,385
Private	33,924	26,813	21,740	20,371	18,757	26,848
1985-86: ²						
Social Science						
Public	36,967	29,569	24,061	23,562	19,824	29,737
Private	40,897	29,295	24,267	23,294	20,043	31,320
Sociology						
Public	38,285	30,469	24,955	23,071	19,538	31,373
Private	36,310	27,404	22,733	21,353	19,319	28,218
1986-87:						
All Faculty						
AAUP ⁴						
Public	45,280	34,170	28,470	—	—	35,970
Private, Independent	50,270	34,910	28,310	—	20,440	37,760
CUPA ⁴						
Public	40,606	32,860	27,168	26,220	21,523	32,980
Private	41,175	31,301	25,440	25,276	20,049	31,849
Social Science ⁴						
Public	39,245	30,884	25,796	25,445	21,252	31,554
Private	42,076	31,332	24,919	25,334	20,555	32,528
Sociology ⁴						
Public	40,245	32,482	25,934	22,984	21,076	33,092
Private	38,563	28,966	24,111	22,228	19,054	29,914

*All figures represent 9-10-month salaries, exclusive of fringe benefits and extra stipends, with the exception of the AAUP figures. They represent nine-month salaries.

Data Sources:

¹Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 355 private institutions employing 31,585 faculty members and 215 public institutions employing 46,837 faculty members. See Jean Evangelouf. 1984. "Salaries of New Assistant Professors Vary by More than \$8,000 Across Disciplines." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 28 (February 29): 15,17.

²Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 440 private institutions employing 38,890 faculty members and 262 public institutions employing 63,623 faculty members. See Jean Evangelouf. 1986. "Professors in High Demand Fields Are Getting Higher-than-Average Salaries, 2 Studies Find." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 32 (May 14): 1,28.

³Table 3 in Hirschel Kasper. 1987. "Two Steps...?: The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 1986-87." *Academe* 73 (March-April): 3-16. The AAUP estimates are based on responses from 373 private independent institutions and 1,091 public institutions. Collectively they employ approximately 226,000 faculty members.

⁴Survey sponsored by CUPA. Salary estimates are based on responses from 478 private institutions employing 46,597 faculty members and 261 public institutions employing 63,490 faculty members. See Scott Heller. 1987. "Professors in 'Hard-to-Hire' Disciplines Continue to Lead in Salaries." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 33 (April 29): 12,14,15.

Correction

■ In the announcement of ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards (October 1987, page 8), the affiliation for *Michele Lamont* should have read Princeton University. We apologize for the error. □