

Footnotes



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Plan for Pittsburgh . . .

A City for Living

Editor's note: This article is the first in a series to be published on Pittsburgh and the opportunities of the western Pennsylvania region for sociologically relevant travel. It is a city whose own transformations tell a story well in keeping with the theme of the 1992 Annual Meeting, "Sociology and the Reconstruction of Society." The Program Committee, organizers, and Sections have been hard at work creating a meeting that is intellectually and interpersonally inviting. The program includes sessions across the breadth of topics and issues that challenge the discipline and the profession whether one's interests are local, national, or international. This year, special efforts were made to involve the international community in the program. Please plan to attend and arrange your schedule to be in Pittsburgh in August. Regardless of age, stage, or presence of travelling companions, there is something at the meetings and in this area for you.

For further information on the 1992 Annual Meeting, please contact Janet L. Astner, Convention and Meeting Manager, at the ASA Executive Office. □

by Tracey Modic

During the first half of this century, smog blackened the Pittsburgh skyline. Soot from the steel mills hovered over the city like a burnt cloud, and the rivers gushed with industrial waste. But when the U.S. steel industry collapsed, Pittsburghers found a new way of life. They united to clean up their city . . . and to create a cultural, scientific, recreational haven for families from all over the world.

Years ago, few scholars would have attended a convention held in Pittsburgh. The prospect of spending an entire weekend in the grimy Steel City was unwelcome at best. But today's Pittsburgh, site of the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting, is a far cry from the mill town of the past. Those who gather in Pittsburgh August 20 through 24 will be treated to a myriad of cultural events, historical sites, theme parks and examples of industrial revitalization.

Plans for a series of walking and subway tours led by University of Pittsburgh sociologist Dan Regan are currently underway. Details will follow in a forthcoming issue of *Footnotes*. But Pittsburgh also offers a variety of sociologically relevant sites within walking distance of the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. Attendees are encouraged to explore the city's exciting cultural attractions.

Pittsburgh is a mecca for students of art, science, music, literature and architecture. The Carnegie Institute, located in the heart of Oakland, the city's university area, boasts more cultural performances than any other U.S. institution except the Smithsonian. Its four branches are designed to create a public forum for the "noble quartet" of disciplines—art, science, music and literature—that its founder, Andrew Carnegie, cherished.

The Carnegie Museum of Art is arguably America's first modern art museum. Begun in 1896, the collection reflects its founder's desire to capture the "Old Masters of Tomorrow" instead of concentrating on past artists. Masterpieces in the permanent collection include Homer's "The Wreck" and Whistler's "Arrangement in Black." The museum also hosts an extensive library of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works by Monet, Matisse, Degas, de Kooning, Cassatt and Bonnard.

An architectural masterpiece in itself, the Carnegie's Hall of Sculpture is designed to replicate the Temple of Athena on the Acropolis in Athens. In addition, the Hall of Architecture boasts the largest collection of plaster casts in the United States—as well as one of only three such collections in the world.

The Museum of Natural History, the second component of the Carnegie complex, is known worldwide as the "home of the dinosaurs," with more than 500 catalogued specimens. Five of these are "type specimens," which are used to define a new species. The museum is also home to the Hillman Hall of Minerals and Gems, the

New World Indian Collection and an impressive display of birds, mammals and invertebrate zoology.

Andrew Carnegie's desire to share his culture with the people of Pittsburgh is also evident in the "acoustically perfect" Carnegie Music Hall, which housed the Pittsburgh Symphony from 1896 until 1910. Today, this glorious auditorium is home to the Pittsburgh Chamber Music Society, the Mendelssohn Choir and the River City Brass Band.

Boasting more than 4.5 million books, periodicals and audiovisual items, the Library of Pittsburgh is the most impressive of more than 2500 libraries built through Carnegie's generosity. This fourth branch of the Carnegie complex also holds the first department of science and technology in any American public library.

The Carnegie Science Center, located near Three Rivers Stadium on Pittsburgh's North Side, is the newest member of the Carnegie cultural family. Attractions such as the Science Neighborhood, Ports of Discovery and planetarium are designed to make science come alive for children of all ages. In addition, visitors can tour the

U.S.S. Requin, a World War II submarine docked on the Ohio River, to gain a firsthand look at underwater communications, battle strategies and dining facilities.

Despite its impressive diversity and reputation, the Carnegie Institute is not Pittsburgh's only cultural treasure. Interactive exhibits are the theme of the Pittsburgh Children's Museum, located minutes from downtown at Allegheny Center. Here, children can climb a two-story maze, star in a television newscast or design silkscreens patterned after those of Pittsburgh native Andy Warhol. Celebrity puppets including those of Jim Henson, Margo Lovelace and Fred Rogers are also on hand.

In nearby Highland Park, more than 3000 species of fish, birds, reptiles and mammals roam free in natural environments at the Pittsburgh Zoo. Habitat-like exhibits with grass, ponds, waterfalls and trees replicate the animals' natural homes and allow them to play or stalk freely. The Tropical Forest includes more than 16 species of primates and 2000 plants from the rainforest, while the Aqua Zoo features one of only two living coral reefs and a 60,000-gallon shark tank. Daily demonstrations include bear feeding and penguin feeding; shark diving is an added attraction on Saturdays.

No visit to Pittsburgh would be complete without a ride on the Monongahela and Duquesne Inclines, among the few remaining cable inclines in the United States. These historic railways still travel 400 feet up Mount Washington at a 30-degree angle, and the Duquesne Incline is registered as a National Historic Landmark.

At the foot of the Monongahela Incline is Station Square, a shopping, dining and entertainment complex on the site of the former Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad yards. Five restored buildings, listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, host 70 shops and 11 restaurants, as well as a miniature golf course, a sports bar and an outdoor museum of transportation artifacts. America's largest and most successful

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. . . Look Ahead to Miami

1993 Annual Meeting Theme: Transition to Democracy

by Seymour Martin Lipset, President-Elect

The most important set of events of recent times clearly pertain to the expansion of political democracy, first to Southern Europe, then to Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and most recently to much of Africa, including South Africa. No one in the social science or political worlds anticipated these developments.

They present us with a series of issues, the reasons for the breakdown of different kinds of authoritarianism, the transition to democratic structures, and the conditions and prospects for institutionalization of the new regimes. The first topic should be dealt with by a set of papers analyzing the factors leading to breakdown, what were the strains which destabilized dictatorial regimes, some of which had lasted for a half-century or more. The second involves analyses of the transition process, the emergence of mass movements, the pacts formed among new groups to guarantee democratic rights, the organization of elections. The third is perhaps the most important, the ways and extent to which new economic and social structures, including political parties, have developed which affect the likelihood the democratic systems will continue. How do civil societies emerge? Finally, we must deal with legitimacy. How do new regimes gain an accepted title-to-rule, independent of who controls the government, and respect for the law generally?

In the flush of enthusiasm for the new democracies, for the revolutions of the eighties, many forget that the great revolutions—the French in 1789, the Revolution of 1848, the Russian Revolutions in 1917—were failures, that they ended in a rebirth of tyranny and class oppression. Hopefully, the contemporary ones will do much better, perhaps because most have not been violent. But like their predecessors, most of them have initially made the conditions of life for the masses, as well as elites, worse than before. A look at the past may be as important as analyses of the present for understanding future prospects.

To what extent does democracy facilitate or inhibit economic growth? Can the myriad of previously suppressed nationalisms be contained within open political systems? Will the economic and social tensions inherent in rapid social transformation result in new waves of minority scapegoating and extremist movements?

These issues lend themselves to a variety of panels. Hopefully, we can recruit scholars from many of the countries involved to present papers and discuss developments at home. The transition to democracy must be an international meeting. □

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The Executive Officer's Column

One of the genuine pleasures of serving as your Executive Officer is to devote my full energies to the advancement of sociology and to benefit from your counsel and plain hard work. Almost every day I am aware of how much the organizational goals of ASA and the responsibilities of the Executive Office are accomplished by the untiring energy of you—our member volunteers. My "thank you" list is already quite large for the quality and intensity of your support. As I look out of the Executive Office to our full Association, I am pleased to report that ASA is a collective effort in both substance and form.

The fruits that flow from this collaboration became apparent once again when ASA recently participated in a public forum convened by the Committee on Environmental Research of the National Research Council (NRC). Created in response to a Congressional request, this NRC Committee is charged with studying the federal coordination, management, and support of environmental research and training in the United States. Quite appropriately, the Committee decided to invite scientific societies, including the American Sociological Association, to provide testimony to inform its work. As often happens under such circumstances, there was little lead time between the invitation (which arrived mid-December) and the actual event (January 15, 1992). Our community in splendid fashion rose to the occasion through a network of FAX messages and phone calls to provide briefing statements that served as the base for ASA's testimony.

The technical advice provided to the Executive Office was essential to us in doing our work. Our strategy was to reach out to sociologists with specialized expertise and interests on environmental issues. If we were operating under short notice, our colleagues were given even less time to offer their ideas. Almost everyone, however, whom we asked provided substantial assistance and with considerable dispatch. In particular, I want to thank Penelope Canan (University of Denver), William Freudenburg (University of Wisconsin), Robert Gramling (University of Southwestern Louisiana), Lorin Lutzenheiser (Washington State University), Marvin Olsen (Michigan State University), Allan Schnaiberg (Northwestern University), and Carole Seyfrit (Mississippi State University). These individuals, all active participants in the ASA Section on Environment and Technology, exemplify the collective commitment that is evident across ASA.

In advancing our interests, ASA members, committees, and sections will continue to be of paramount importance. As the full-time "eyes, ears, and energy" for sociology, I and the other ASA staff sociologists have responsibility for adding a sociological perspective and enhancing our voice, but the pool of volunteer talent within our Association will always remain crucial to what we do. To serve our discipline well, we seek and need your guidance and your engagement.

The NRC public forum was an important opportunity for ASA to explicate the importance of sociology and social science in building a research agenda (in this case, on the environment). Of the 47 scientific societies, associations, and institutions which testified, few (six) reflected the interests and knowledge base of the social and behavioral sciences.



ASA appeared on the same panel with the American Anthropological Association, the Society for Human Ecology, and the Consortium of Social Science Associations. Tom Dietz (George Mason University and an active member of the ASA Section on Environment and Technology) testified on behalf of the Society for Human Ecology. Therefore, despite limited social science participation, a sociological presence loomed large.

What follows is the oral version of the formal testimony that was presented at the public forum. The full written edition can be obtained by contacting the ASA Executive Office. While the testimony bears my name, it was prepared with the full collaboration of Carla Howery (Deputy Executive Officer, ASA) and all those who came to our aid. I look forward to other joint ventures.—Felice J. Levine

Testimony of the American Sociological Association

Presented at the Public Forum, Committee on Environmental Research, National Research Council, January 15, 1992

Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and distinguished panel members, for the opportunity to present testimony before the Committee on Environmental Research. I share your concern about environmental issues and the importance of bringing the research community together to address them.

My name is Felice Levine, and I am the Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association, a professional association of over 13,000 sociologists who are faculty, researchers, and practitioners. We have an active Section on Environment and Technology and many of our members work in the area of environmental issues, science and technology, and community studies.

In making this presentation today, I draw on the work of my colleagues whose contributions to environmental research and policy highlight the centrality of human behavior. One of the most pressing needs in environmental research is to focus attention on understanding the human and institutional factors that are root causes of environmental problems. Also, research must focus on understanding how human behavior shapes solutions to environmental damage.

In inviting this testimony, you essentially asked that we focus on (1) the important environmental problems requiring study; (2) problems in the infrastructure of funding; and (3) suggestions for change. Because of the importance of human factors and social dynamics relating to the environment, I will present my remarks through the lens of sociology and social science.

Research Needs

While more examples are contained in my written statement, let me proceed to give a few illustrations of environmental problems that need immediate attention

by social, biological, and natural science collaborators.

- A most pressing issue is the control of toxic wastes, both in landfills and storage facilities. Wastes have an impact on agricultural activity and human health.

Social science research is needed on the impact of alternative regulatory regimes and the causes and consequences of different response strategies.

- The diminishing water tables will have significant socioeconomic impact on our country. How limited water is claimed and distributed will shape our living patterns and quality of life. Social science research can advance our knowledge of how individuals, institutions, and even nations will press their claims and adapt to and deal with this reality.

- Patterns of migration, on an international scale, are shaped by environmental conditions (e.g., African drought, Kuwaiti oil fires, deforestation in the Amazon or Madagascar). Migration for these or more voluntary reasons also puts pressure on new environments. Sociological research can illuminate these patterns.

- For a last example, social science data can also help to identify ways to make the economy environmentally sustainable. To reach such a goal, we will need alterations in our present industrial, distributional, transportation, and other systems. Community studies, for example, can provide input into the planning process about the interplay of political and economic dynamics in accomplishing change.

Suggestions for Change

Such pressing environmental problems call for collaborative research. But impediments in the funding, structure, and organization of environmental research in the United States limit the full contributions of social scientists. Permit me to focus your attention on the following:

- Social scientists are underrepresented, and so, too, social science research, in the mission agencies that are central to work on the environment, namely the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Department of Energy. Social science receives more adequate support at the National Science Foundation, where several new funding opportunities (e.g., Human Dimension of Global Environmental Change) are steps in the right direction. But resources at NSF need to be augmented and alone are not sufficient to compensate for the absence of funding elsewhere.

- An insufficient emphasis on international responses to environmental problems and solutions constrains progress toward cross-national solutions. There must be adequate resources to internationalize social science capacity on these problems to inform our understanding over time and across location. All of science faces this challenge, but the needs for quality data from multiple sites is especially salient when studying social and cultural differences.

- Resources are needed not only for research but for training. We face a challenge within our discipline to nurture the field of environmental sociology, to fund and train graduate students, to spotlight strong graduate programs, to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration, and to have sufficient professional outlets for our colleagues to present their

work. We know enough in social science about incentives to realize that career paths will be pursued only if resources are available for training and research.

In addition to the compelling case for research and training funds, let me make two concrete suggestions for the role of social science in policy implementation.

- One element of all environmental protection policy development grants should be the social science projection of likely patterns of social, economic, and political adaptation or resistance to proposed policies and means of dealing with them in the implementation phase.

- Environmental research and protection programs should also devote some funds to documenting realities of implementing the policy outcomes, following legislation and executive implementation. In particular, impact and implementation across ethnic, racial, and economic subgroups needs to be systematically documented by social scientists through evaluation studies, and fed into the policy process.

Conclusion

To return to the point that started my presentation, there is a commonality that unites all of these examples. At their core, many if not most "environmental" problems in fact involve the interface between human beings and the rest of the ecosystem. Sociological work that takes into account attitudes, cultural beliefs, community organization, political agendas and vested interests, population changes, and the measurement of social change is making and can make a difference. Both in basic research and in the policy process, human behavior—of individuals, institutions, and groups—puts pressure on the environment and must be part of any solution to environmental problems.

Thank you for your time and your interest. □

ASA's Member-Friendly Policy

If you are receiving your ASA journals and newsletters for 1992, but don't remember renewing your ASA membership, you have encountered ASA's member-friendly policy. We continue to send journals and newsletters to non-renewals through March 15. By doing this, we hope to avoid delays in back issues to members renewing late, as well as to save the Association the higher cost of shipping single issues of journals and newsletters.

If you're not sure if you have renewed your ASA membership for 1992, check the mailing label on the back of this issue of *Footnotes*. If the top line says "12/92," you are paid and updated for 1992. If the top line says "12/91," our records show that you have not renewed as of January 20.

If you haven't renewed for 1992, return your renewal form and payment today. Once we process your renewal, you will receive a "benefits package," which includes publications price lists, the 1992 Coupon Listing, information on ASA awards, the Directory of Member Services, and other benefits of membership in the ASA.

Your membership is important to us. If you have already renewed, please accept our thanks. We look forward to serving you for another year! □

Open Forum

Teachers for a Democratic Culture: Commentary and Apologies

It was delightfully amusing to read the fatuous founding statement of the self-styled Teachers for a Democratic Culture. Although there is not the space to analyze fully their claims, even a superficial examination shows them to be a mixture of ambiguity and evasion.

To begin with, it is ludicrous to claim that higher education serves the American public "better than ever before." There is an entire literature which points to a decline in the vitality of the academic enterprise. And the denunciation of D'Souza's politically incorrect opinions is typical of PC partisans in that it doesn't address the test of factual adequacy. If his claims appear to be wrong, they should be challenged, not dismissed because of his politics. Otherwise, one can only assume that these self-styled democrats approve of the deplorable situations D'Souza so calmly and eloquently describes.

It is striking that the signers of the petition are, as far as I can determine, not sociologists or social scientists, and define their primary purpose as one of teaching literature. This insensitivity to genuine disciplinary differences is further indicated by several peculiar statements. Thus, they quote one Michael Berube as if he were Robert K. Merton. They invoke standards generally irrelevant to the sociological enterprise, for example, "artistic value" and "canon." They fail to mention concepts crucial to the work of sociologists, such as objectivity, research methodology, and validity.

The authors admit that there might be a problem when they accuse the National Association of Scholars, a group to which I proudly belong, of not distinguishing between "extremists among their opposition and those who are raising legitimate questions . . ." Let the signers of the statement show that they *should* be distinguished from the extremists. Are they against speech codes? Compulsory indoctrination programs? Do they reject the Jesse Jackson mantra, "Hey, hey! Ho, ho! Western culture's gotta go!" Can they accept research findings that are, as Max Weber put it, counter to their party line? Until they answer these questions in the affirmative, until our self-styled democrats denounce the extremists as fiercely as they do Cheney and D'Souza, dialogue is pointless.

It is not the use of the term "political correctness" that stops discussion; rather it is attempts to silence by administrative sanction those with non-PC views which threaten to halt politically unpopular discussion, much less research and teaching. Ask Professor Reynolds Farley about political correctness. Ask Professor Linda Gottfredson, of the University of Delaware, about political correctness. Ask the current president of the ASA, Professor James Coleman, about political correctness.

Yes, Virginia (and Gerald, Stanley et al) political correctness does exist and so long as its apostles continue to humiliate, intimidate, and threaten those whose research and teaching discomfits the hegemony of the left, social science will be in danger. The real irony is that at the same time members of the former Soviet bloc have abandoned the totalitarian temptation, portions of the academic left have willingly embraced it and far more have simply acquiesced in it.

Dan McMurry, Associate Professor and Co-director, Sociologists/Anthropologists of the National Association of Scholars

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This is to express my surprise that *Footnotes* (FN below) would publish (December 1991) a political polemic by people who have nothing to do with our profession. If FN wanted to print the have manifesto (by the group calling itself "Teachers for Democratic Culture," TFDC below) it should have been a paid political advertisement. I thought that FN serves the purpose of communication within the profession not that of proselytizing by groups outside the profession. I very much doubt that the Newsletter of the Modern Language Association (MLA below)—to whom most of those who signed this statement belong—would publish a similar polemic by academics associated with the National Association of Scholars (NAS below) whom the manifesto in FN was attacking.

I indeed the very publication of such a blatantly polemical statement indirectly supports the views it attacks: is it not possible that the piece got published precisely because it seemed to express ideas which became conventional wisdom on campuses and in professional organizations, hence the publication of this statement seemed unproblematic to the editors of FN?

It should be no surprise that those who dismiss or belittle violations of free expression on the campuses call themselves "democratic." (Given the interest many of them have in deconstruction one need not attribute much significance to words; "democratic" can mean anything.) One of the founders of TFDC, Professor Stanley Fish—a great believer in democracy and free discourse in his current incarnation—used to demand that members of NAS be banned from committees at his institution, Duke University.

People who claim that threats to academic freedom and the rise of various

orthodoxies on the campuses are the figment of imagination of "right-wing ideologues" fall into three groups: (1) those who are determined to avert their eyes from these developments because they do not wish to take a stand; (2) those who are well aware of them but vocally deny that there is a problem because they are *not bothered* by these developments; and (3) those who simply do not notice the new orthodoxies because they have become the taken for granted view of the world. One can only speculate as to which category supporters of TFDC belong.

Regarding the apparent spiritual home of this group, the MLA (whose annual meeting will be the venue for further organizing, as the statement announced) let me quote a statement of one of its presidents, which to my knowledge has never been repudiated by him, his successors or the MLA. After confessing that he "choke[s] on the word 'culture,'" Louis Kampf observed that "the movement should have harassed Lincoln Center from the beginning. Not a performance should go by without disruption. The fountains should be dried with calcium chloride, the statuary pierced on the walls smeared with shit." ("Notes Toward a Radical Culture," in P. Long, ed., *The New Left*, Boston: Porter Sargent, 1969, pp. 424, 426).

Some of his advice has been taken: there has been plenty of harassment of the elitists who do not choke on the word "culture."

Paul Hollander, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

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An opinion piece entitled "Teachers for a Democratic Culture" (TDC) appeared in the December 1991 issue of *Footnotes*. The piece, with a number of signatures, described this new organization and asked

Stanley Lieberman Honored with Endowed Chair at Harvard

by Wendy Hanson

Former ASA President Stanley Lieberman has been honored with the Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professorship at Harvard University. Lieberman is well known for his wide range of interests in sociology. Among his contributions are studies in research and methodology, linguistics, and race and ethnic relations.



Stanley Lieberman

The Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professorship began with a gift in 1943. An anonymous Harvard professor gave \$50,000 to the University upon his retirement. Combined with \$350,000 from the Ford Foundation 12 years later, the Abbott Lawrence Lowell

Professorship was established in 1956.

This anonymous Harvard professor was Henry Aaron Yeomans who came to Harvard in September 1910. He began as a lecturer of government. In 1912, Yeoman was appointed assistant dean of Harvard, and in 1916 was the dean. It was during this time that Henry Yeomans and Lawrence Lowell began a friendly relationship that continued throughout the rest of Lowell's life.

Harvard University's twenty-second President, Lowell began his career in law, later becoming interested in education, specifically educational reform. During the years of his presidency academic innovations included revision of the honors program, senior comprehensive exams, and the establishment of the Society of Fellows. He made many additions to the physical plant. One of Lowell's goals was to create a learning environment filled with intellectual concern.

Yeomans was so impressed with Lowell's commitments that he wanted the endowment to be used for "Scholars of outstanding distinction but without direct reference to the instructional needs of the various faculty departments."

Lieberman is the sixth Harvard faculty member so honored in the Professorships' history.

Wendy Hanson, ASA Intern, is a student at Augsburg College □

Footnotes readers to become involved and contribute money. The timing coincided with a series of articles and letters to the editor on the "politically correct debate," which was, in part the impetus for the formation of this new organization. As part of covering the PC debate, we asked sociologists involved in the issue on their campuses or in organizations like TCD and the National Association of Scholars, to submit short articles.

Further, we welcome opinion pieces in our "Open Forum" column.

The TDC piece was not commissioned, but came in with a personalized cover letter referencing the *Footnotes* stories. In rereading the article after publication, I realized that in tone it read more like an "advertisement" than a news story or open forum letter and that none of the signatures were from sociologists. Our review process should have caught this beforehand. I regret this mistake and that I did not exercise sufficient editorial oversight.

Carla B. Hovery, Managing Editor □

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excursion boat operation, the *Gateway Clipper Fleet*, is headquartered at Station Square; sightseeing tours of the three rivers as well as moonlight dinner-dance cruises are available.

The *Gateway Clipper* also offers a fine view of *Point State Park*, which commemorates the British settlement of this "Gateway to the West." British troops seized Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758 and replaced it with a fort of their own, named for Prime Minister William Pitt. This strategic outpost at the confluence of three rivers proved pivotal during the French and Indian War. Remains of the original blockhouse and a museum of era artifacts help bring the Point's history to life for modern visitors. The Point's spectacular fountain is another familiar Pittsburgh landmark.

Finally, an August vacation to Pittsburgh must include *Kennywood* and *Sandcastle* amusement parks. *Kennywood*, another National Historic Landmark, is the undisputed Roller Coaster Capital of the World. *Kennywood* boasts four coasters, including the world's fastest Steel Phantom and the old-fashioned wooden *Thunderbolt*, as well as a variety of traditional rides, games and daily live shows. *Homestead's Sandcastle*, on the other hand, features 15 plunging, churning water slides along the Monongahela shore. Sunbathers can float on the *Lazy River* or lounge on the sprawling beach. The park also features swimming pools and a boardwalk—a far cry from the former smoggy gloom of the Monongahela's mills.

Visitors to Pittsburgh are sure to find both education and entertainment among the city's attractions. Pittsburgh's revitalization has not only cleared its air and cleaned its rivers, but has also changed its image from that of a depressed steel town to that of a cultural giant. Today's Pittsburgh is a city for art, literature, science, history and recreation—above all, a city for living.

Tracey Modic is a student at Ohio University and a resident of Pittsburgh. *Footnotes* has asked her to write several articles on the city. □

From Academia to the Market Place

Sociologists in Business and Public Administration

by Lewis F. Carter, Washington State University

The term "non-academic career," commonly used for sociologists working outside universities, is an awkward residual designation. Although those who work outside academia now prefer the term "practitioners," continued use of the former term obscures the occupational diversity open to professional sociologists.

That diversity is reflected by six doctoral graduates of Washington State University who have fashioned distinguished careers outside academia. These alumni returned to WSU to participate in a conference addressing how graduate education in sociology can be transferred successfully to business, industry, and public administration. Conference organizers were Professor of Sociology Lewis Carter and Donna M. Randall of WSU's College of Business and Economics.

The conference included sessions on careers in public administration, management in established research firms, and creating one's own firm. Participants discussed how career options are enhanced by cross-training in social sciences and business, grounding in technical research skills, and exposure to sociological perspectives on organizations and institutions. The workshop was useful in showing us some alternative career paths taken by graduates who compare favorably in terms of professional recognition and research accomplishment to those from their cohorts who are now full professors; they exceed most of their academic-based peers in scope of responsibility and control of research resources.

The six alumni were educated in late 1970s when WSU's sociology department committed to training PhDs for sophisticated research in non-academic settings; all of them worked with faculty members whose funded research was at least partly applied in nature. Their subsequent career paths are illustrative of the broad range of professional opportunities available to those with advanced sociology degrees (in these cases, the doctorate).

For example, Kenneth M. Keating is Program Evaluation Section Chief for Bonneville Power Administration. A national authority on energy program evaluation, Keating has received BPA's Distinguished Service Award for the innovative Hood River Project in which he established reliability parameters for conservation as an energy "resource."

Steven D. McLaughlin is Director of Battelle's Health and Population Research Center, which conducts studies of demographic and health issues for both government and private-sector clients. A former faculty member at the University of Minnesota and Utah State University, McLaughlin is currently tracing racial, ethnic and gender differences in educational careers of successful (and unsuccessful) candidates pursuing MBS degrees.

David E. Myers is Senior Statistical Associate at Decision Resources Corporation, a firm specializing in educational research for such clients as the Department of Education, Department of Defense, and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. He has evaluated compensatory education programs, educational consequences of



Front row from left: conference organizers Lewis F. Carter and Donna K. Randall; participants Gregory P. Walters, Michael J. Sullivan, and Kent D. Van Lier. Back row from left: participants Kenneth M. Keating, Steven D. McLaughlin, and David E. Myers.

variations in single parent families, and labor market outcomes attributable to Upward Bound programs; he also co-directs a long term study of the consequences of teenage child-bearing.

A founding partner of Freeman, Sullivan and Company (Berkeley), a consulting firm, Michael J. Sullivan's specialty is managing interdisciplinary research involving physical scientists, engineers, and economists. He has also served as a lecturer at the University of California-Berkeley's School of Business Administration, Vice President of the Energy and Environment division of Kendall Associates (San Francisco), and Program Coordinator in the Seattle Mayor's Office.

Kent D. Van Lier is a principal at HBRS, Inc., an Ann Arbor firm specializing in social research on energy and natural resources. He directs projects for electric and gas utility companies on energy conservation, service quality, and value-based planning. Prior to joining HBRS, he was an Associate Professor at the University of Tennessee, spent a year with the strategic planning staff of TVA, and taught "Energy and the Environment" at the University of Wisconsin.

Circuit Executive for the United States Courts (Ninth Circuit), Gregory B. Walters is responsible for all nonjudicial functions of federal courts in the Western states. He served five years as Deputy Circuit Director and began a career in judicial administration as Deputy Court Administrator and Director of Arbitration for King County (Seattle) Superior Court. He is nationally known for developing and evaluating alternative dispute resolution programs. His office conducts research on reducing litigation costs.

There is ambivalence within the discipline about PhD graduates taking positions outside the academy. In part, this may reflect a tendency for academics who manage graduate programs to view university-based research careers as the most worthy goals for alumni. It may also reflect our relative lack of professional experience with non-academic careers. We are comfortable assessing relative status of initial academic appointments for new PhDs; we have

firms or agencies. *Sequential* hybrids move back and forth among primary employment in academy, agency, and firm. For some, this is a seasonal oscillation; for others, it is career sequencing.

Finally, application is not defined simply by where work is housed. To be sure, there are business and agency settings with scant support for work not directly applicable to a client's concerns—but the same may be said of some university research units. Furthermore, there are agencies and clients that provide support for basic research questions impinging on their policy or management issues.

Applied research differs most predictably from basic research in that it tends to be issue-driven rather than theory-driven. Theory is used in design and interpretation of applied research (including insights from competing theoretical traditions), but theory testing is not the primary goal of the research. The fact that policy, evaluation, or management issues are primary drivers behind applied research merely reflects that the work is sponsored to inform an action. Academics sometimes imagine that our research choices are determined in a social vacuum (some are privileged to choose topics without regard to funding), but universities bring enough pressure to bear on faculty to seek outside funds so that at least a few may be tempted to shape projects toward agency and foundation agendas.

Contrary to common belief, critical standards may be more stringent for applied research conducted external to academia. Applied findings are often subject to hostile critiques from others in the policy or programmatic setting toward which the work is directed. In addition to the usual criteria of academia-based sociologists, research addressing important policies and programs must be crafted to withstand the scrutiny of attorneys, agency analysts, and legislative staffs.

Finally, researchers based outside universities are less likely to be discipline-driven in their work. Although interdisciplinary work is conducted in universities, it is the norm outside academia. Impact assessment, policy analysis, and program evaluation are likely to involve teams of physical and social scientists, engineers, and administrators, especially when conducted from firms or bureaus without university-shaped commitments to academic departments.

The WSU conference convinced us that more conversations between sociologists inside and outside of the academy would help to dispel impressions that our research domains are disjointed or our criteria for knowledge incompatible. Active preparation for professional research employment in firms and agencies could enhance the impact of our discipline on society. If sociological insights are to have much impact in "the real world," the model for that influence is not likely to be Comte's Philosopher Kings—it will be sociologists working as active analysts and policy participants (perhaps even advocates) in universities, agencies, and firms. □

familiar benchmarks for professional progress in terms of publication, grants, promotion and tenure. But we are less sure in judging professional and intellectual accomplishments of those with careers in the broader markets of public agencies or private firms.

Through this conference we learned that several distinctions made between non-academic and academic careers are more illusory than real. We were forced to reject facile equating of the terms "non-academic" and "applied"—applied research occurs in universities, and research conducted in firms or bureaus may be theoretically informed (and contribute to theory). The simple dichotomies—applied/basic or academic/nonacademic—do not adequately reflect variations of careers outside universities.

Applied sociology refers not just to subject matter, methodological stance, or a defining attribute of persons or work settings. Rather, the label "applied" points more to the immediate intention of researcher or sponsor to inform policy or management. Applied research is found in most of our specializations and much research may have implications both for theory (basic?) and for policy (applied?). For mature researchers, applied or not, method follows question and not the reverse. Contemporary applied social science research utilizes a full range of methodologies, with data generated from surveys, ethnographies, experiments, or documents, and may employ the most formal of models.

Though researchers who are not employed full time in universities are commonly labeled "non-academic," this term grossly over-simplifies actual careers. There are in fact many hybrids working both inside and outside academia. Some sociologists work in both spheres, either simultaneously or sequentially, as the career paths of these six alumni suggest. A spectrum of *simultaneous* involvement ranges from those who are primarily employed in agency or firms but also teach courses in universities and/or regularly consult and collaborate with academics, to persons primarily employed in universities but who advise, consult for, or collaborate in

Some Reflections on Sociology's Future in California

by Charles Hohm, San Diego State University

As my term as President of the California Sociological Association (CSA) comes to an end, I would like to reflect a bit on the last couple of years, and also offer some comment on what we, as sociologists, might do to strengthen our discipline in the state of California.

My biggest concern has to do with whether vacancies in sociology departments, caused by retirements, deaths, and resignations, will be replaced with new appointments. It appears to me that many sociologists are making the assumption that these vacancies will indeed be filled. I am not at all convinced that this assumption is correct. It is quite possible that deans and other administrators will allow sociology departments to shrink as vacancies occur. In fact, historical data show most of our departments being quite a bit larger in the mid-1970s than they are now. Why do administrators allow this to happen? How much shrinkage will be allowed to occur? Why is this issue important to all of us in the discipline, including large and powerful departments such as University of California-Berkeley, and University of California-Los Angeles? What, if anything, can we do to counter this?

The answer to the first question is based, in part, on how administrators are judged. A dean gets much more "credit" for creating an exciting new interdisciplinary program than for hiring replacement faculty for core disciplines. In an era of financial growth, administrators can "do it all." They can fill vacancies in core departments, and they can create new programs. In austere times, such as now, administrators are being asked to "do more with less." Classical, core disciplines like our own may find themselves coming up short, as a result. Also, as we well know, sociology can be a controversial discipline due to the way we question existing social structures and look for "hidden agendas." While this served us well in times of turmoil (e.g. the late 60s), it can create problems for us in these conservative times. We should look into the problems of shrinkage for other "core" disciplines like our own in the social sciences and humanities to see if sociology is facing a general problem, or if it is being cut back more than other disciplines.

The second question is very difficult to answer. How much shrinkage occurs will most surely vary by individual campus, and possibly by system. Also, the extent of our future action will have an effect on this. The attitudes of individual administrators are of obvious importance. If a sociology department finds itself in a college or university with a president who is not sympathetic to the discipline, the plight of the department is obvious. Also, some sociology departments are much more "plugged into" their local campuses than others. If sociology faculty are serving on their senates, chairing important committees (like the university curriculum or general education committees), and involved in interdisciplinary programs, the likelihood of shrinkage is less. If the department is an island unto itself, shrinkage is all but guaranteed in today's climate. Yet another factor that may be important is the number of students desiring to major in sociology. As we all know, the "heyday" of sociology, in terms of majors, was the late 1960s and early and middle 1970s. The number of students majoring in sociology declined in the late 1970s and for most of the 1980s. However, there is evidence that the number of sociology majors has been on the rise in the

last few years. This is the case in my own department, and I hear that it is true in other departments as well. The number of students choosing to major in our discipline will not by itself result in new replacements or faculty line additions, but will certainly make it more difficult for administrators to cut lines from sociology.

The third question relates to why large and powerful sociology departments such as University of California-Los Angeles should be concerned with shrinkage, when it may not be happening to them. It is quite possible that sociology is safer in prestigious research institutions, where the faculty as a whole probably have more power, and where administrators may feel less of a need to establish new and "sexy" programs to impress others. The reason that all prestigious departments should be concerned about shrinkage in other institutions is that their PhD students need employment. As sociology departments shrink, so do the job opportunities for new PhDs. The University of California-Berkeley and University of California-Los Angeles may place several of their PhDs in major research universities across the country, but a significant proportion have historically been employed in more teaching oriented systems, such as the California State University. A shrinkage in sociology departments in general equates to less prospective openings for these students. The implications of general shrinkage are even more important for the less prestigious sociology departments in research institutions.

Finally, what can we do to counter shrinkage? A number of things come to mind:

(1) If your department is not "plugged into" your college or university, "plug it in." Serving in the local senate may not be the most exciting thing in the world to do (I can still recall those three joyous years I served in South Dakota State University's senate), but many important decisions are made there. Also, while serving on the University General Education Committee may not count much toward tenure and promotion, it is a very important committee on which to have sociology faculty. I recently served as external reviewer for the California State University-Chico sociology department's five year review. I was very impressed with the way that department had its tentacles out in the university, with department members serving on, and chairing, the most important campus committees. My intuition tells me that the sociology department at California State University-Chico will fare better in the future than will other departments that "don't give a damn" about local politics. Being "plugged in" also means knowing where a particular college or university is headed, and adapting to that future course of action. At my own institution, departments that are creating doctoral programs (jointly, with University of California campuses or private campuses) are faring better than those that are not. While other sociology departments in the University may not be faced with this, we are and will have to give this issue considerable thought and consideration. To a certain extent, what any one department has to do to survive is particular to its setting.

(2) Increase the number of students majoring in sociology. As indicated earlier, the number of sociology majors is on the increase. We should do everything possible to accelerate this trend. More pressure can be put on administrators to replace and add tenure-track lines to a department, if one can demonstrate student interest in the discipline. One way to increase the number of students majoring in sociology is to introduce the subject to

high school students. Wayne Brown and Joe Leon at Cal Poly Pomona have recently completed a study which shows a virtual lack of sociology courses being offered in California high schools. Students come into college without a clue as to what sociology is. High school students take classes in geography, history, psychology, and social science. Why not sociology? Many of our concepts and empirical findings are discussed in the aforementioned courses without reference to the discipline of sociology. It seems to me that the California Sociological Association is the perfect organization to do something to turn this situation around. I propose that we form some type of committee to address this situation at the CSA meeting in Oakland.

(3) Increase the amount of grant-writing. While this activity is an expected part of professional activity at research universities, it has not been as important an activity at teaching oriented institutions. That situation may be changing, however. In this day of fiscal impoverishment, administrators are looking for dollars with increased vigor. Departments that are successful in bringing in external money are the ones that will be favored. One does not have to limit grant activity solely to research. Demonstration projects and training grants provide possibilities and may be easier for faculty in non-research institutions to get. These grants can reduce the teaching load of a faculty member and thus are feasible, even in institutions with heavy teaching assignments.

(4) Increase our participation in interdisciplinary programs. I know this is the current "buzzword," but I feel such programs offer many opportunities for sociology faculty to contribute to interesting and important programs. Being involved in interdisciplinary programs is another way of being "plugged in" the local structure. One must, however, guard against interdisciplinary programs consuming sociology. If possible, sociology departments should be the leaders in such programs, dictating the course of action.

(5) Finally, we have to come together as a group. Again, the CSA is the vehicle for this. There is no excuse for sociologists to be operating in ignorance of what is happening to other sociologists. Our shared problems and concerns become more apparent each time we come together. Even though California sociologists from different systems (Community Colleges, Sociological Practice, University of California, California State University, and private colleges and universities) do have distinct problems, there are enough areas of mutual concern to merit our collective action.

The final issue I would like to comment on concerns sociological practitioners in California. When CSA was formed, the problems, needs, and concerns of sociological practitioners in the state of California was one area that was to be addressed by the organization. I do not think we have been very successful in this area. A number of colleagues in sociological practice have informed me that their employers do not see the relevance of CSA and the annual CSA meeting and do not allow them time off to attend meetings. Part of the problem here is that many of the job titles of sociological practitioners do not have the word "sociologist" in them. They are called psychologists (perish the thought), planners, statistical analysts, or whatever. The CSA must, along with the ASA, work to change this. Also, a number of sociological practitioners have told me that too many sociologists in academia are in their ivory towers and are not interested in the real world activities of sociological practi-

tioners. It seems that we have a lot of work to do. I would like to go on record here that sociological practitioners are important to CSA. We welcome the input and ideas of practitioners, both in the CSA newsletter and our annual meeting.

Reprinted from the *California Sociological Association Newsletter* □

Blackwell, Samora Honored as Mentors

James E. Blackwell and Julian Samora were recently honored as "Mentors of Grand Distinction" by Open Mind—The Association for the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Higher Education. Blackwell, Professor Emeritus at the University of Massachusetts-Boston was cited for his pioneering research on mentoring represented by the book *Mainstreaming Outsiders: The Production of Black Professionals*, and his lifetime of mentoring undergraduate and graduate students as well as junior professors across the nation. Samora, Professor Emeritus at Notre Dame, was honored for his work with approximately 100 Masters and Doctoral degree students at such institutions as Michigan State University and the University of Notre Dame.

Blackwell and Samora are the first recipients of this Award and were honored during the annual meeting of Open Mind, held this year at the University of Colorado-Boulder. □

Revising the ASA Code of Ethics

The ASA Committee on Professional Ethics decided at its August 25 meeting in Cincinnati to inaugurate a periodic five-year schedule for revising the Code of Ethics. The Code is conceived as a living document that will continue to require occasional updating and modification through time just as it has since the first version was adopted in 1971. COPE will consider proposed changes whenever they arise, but will submit accumulated revisions to the ASA Council for approval at the end of the five-year period. Exceptions to the schedule will be made if there is an urgent need for a revision. The next scheduled date for proposing revisions is 1994, five years since the Code was last extensively revised and distributed to the membership. (This date does not apply to several proposed revisions concerning teaching which COPE has approved and will submit to Council for its January meeting.)

COPE urges ASA members, sections and groups to begin immediately to consider any change they feel is needed in the Code. A proposed change normally is reviewed by relevant ASA groups that have an interest in the issue as well as by COPE and ultimately by the ASA Council. The process may take considerable time going through several alterations as the proposed change is altered and edited by the various committees and relevant parties. Therefore, now is the time for ASA members and groups to start the process of suggesting any needed Code revisions or additions in order to increase the prospect of approval and incorporation when proposals are next submitted to the ASA Council. Proposed changes in the Code can be sent to COPE in care of the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Open Forum

To the Editor

A pity. Which is to say that, rather than my surprise, I've just come upon the full page in the October *Footnotes* given over to uncorrected portions of an interview intended for publication in the Chinese journal, *Sociological Studies*. For that reason, questions and responses were both oriented to that audience, in the fairly strict sense of being adapted to a particular situation. The interviewer assured me that we could not assume the same explicit and tacit sociological knowledge among readers of that journal that we generally take-for-granted among readers of Western journals of sociology.

Moreover, as you might suppose from the many palpable errors in the text as published in *Footnotes*, I had agreed to have it appear in *Sociological Studies* only after I had thoroughly vetted the manuscript for the various mishaps bound to turn up in the course of transcription. The highly visible need for such vetting appears in a few of the more spectacular transmogrified passages. Thus, the enigmatic phrases "short-term cycles of dissolution, public dissolution of sociology"—to which one can only say: Heaven forbid!—actually refer to occasional "public disillusion with sociology" while the eccentric allusions to "Blice, and Georgia" are simply indecipherable versions of "Tbilisi in [the Soviet Republic of] Georgia". The printed phrase "from British of German sociologists" probably requires no exegesis.

From these and the many other peculiarities in the text, you will gather that I did not grant permission to have this uncorrected transcript published in the Chinese journal, and knew nothing at all about plans for its partial publication in *Footnotes*.

As I say, a pity.

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University

Needed: Better Hiring Practices

The employment market in sociology usually is viewed as operating in a smooth and orderly fashion. However, the process is far from perfect. There are numerous unfair or cumbersome practices which can demoralize younger candidates and make them cynical about the profession. Some practices, can be classified as deceptive and unfair, perhaps unintentionally so.

The ASA Code of Ethics does not cover hiring procedures. We need open discussion of fair hiring practices that could lead to a broad consensus. The following is a brief account from the perspective of the applicant (who has no control over the definition of the employment situation) and suggestions as to how these procedures can be improved.

(1) Employers often mail a form letter or postcard acknowledging the receipt of candidate's materials. Some institutions neglect this practice, perhaps because of the influx of computer-generated applications.

If an institution wants to go national and hire the best candidate, then it should be willing to invest a few hundred dollars to preserve the dignity of applicants and soundness of the process. A postcard on which the applicant is informed of the arrival of his/her materials and of anticipated procedures will help the candidate. It may also cut down on the number of telephone calls that the employer receives from candidates.

(2) Candidates often are asked to send letters of recommendations, official trans-

cripts, student evaluations, reprints of publications, and other supporting materials. In a high demand and low supply market the employers should understand that candidates, particularly recent graduates, apply for numerous positions, which requires a substantial investment of time, energy, money, and resources. Why not ask for a comprehensive vita first and then, after an initial screening, request more materials from those candidates whose qualifications are most relevant to the employer's need? Since these materials are not returned, would it not be fair to ask for them only from candidates who have a realistic chance of being interviewed?

The same applies to recommendations. In many cases, these letters are computerized and even sometimes, for good reasons, signed by secretaries. Why not just ask for the name and phone numbers of references and contact them directly if necessary? If this is too costly or time-consuming, then, a note to candidates on the short list, informing them of their status and the need for a letter, will take care of this problem. If the search operates in a timely fashion, the amount of time required for informing the candidate and receiving the letters should not be more than three to four weeks.

Experience shows that the employer's direct contact with referees produces a more accurate and relevant assessment of the candidate than a letter drafted "To whom it may concern." Direct contact with referees can generate specific information which may not be acquired otherwise.

(3) When a final decision is reached, all applicants should be informed. Applicants have a right to know what has happened to their application. They deserve a timely answer. It is not fair to keep the applicant in the dark forever. Temporary uncertainty (pending funding) does not justify permanent uncertainty for the applicant.

When a candidate is not selected for the position, a letter should be mailed to the home address, if available. This is particularly important for those candidates who are employed and do not wish to jeopardize their current employment. A form is acceptable, but nothing is more embarrassing for a candidate than receiving a rejection in the form of a postcard at home or in the workplace. Rejection notices should be sent in a sealed envelope.

(4) It is inappropriate for any institution to advertise a position at the national level, if it intends to hire locally. By advertising nationally, the employer attracts applications from all over the country. Financial factors which force an employer to consider only local candidates should be taken into account before advertising a position and not after it. Budgetary uncertainties in institutions of higher education are a reality, but appreciate the uncertainties and constraints faced by candidates, particularly recent graduates and the unemployed. Departments should demand a firm budgetary commitment from their administrations before they begin to advertise for a position.

(5) Finally, and most important for the growing number of women and minority group candidates, jobs are advertised nationally while there is an internal candidate. Some employers inform their applicants about this situation and assure them that they will have a fair chance, that no one has a lock on the position. But there are many employers who do not inform their applicants of this situation. Some even engineer the process simply to

satisfy institutional requirements for affirmative action. In some cases, candidates are invited to campus and maneuvered around, simply to give the appearance of the due process. This practice is unethical and violates the candidate's trust and dignity. This arrangement makes a mockery of the affirmative action policy and undermines due process. Many candidates develop hopes for the positions advertised and invest a great deal of emotion and resources in preparation of application materials. It is not ethical to put these individuals through such a long process, when they have no realistic chance for selection.

Ali-Akbar Mahdi, Central State University, Ohio

To President James S. Coleman

I have before me my ASA membership renewal application. Because of my interest in the discipline, I am tempted to immediately process the application. On the other hand, because of recent ASA action I feel inclined to simply ignore it.

I only recently had an opportunity to read my copy of the September 1991 issue of *Footnotes* and, in my opinion, the action taken against the Right to Life (RTL) organization's exhibit booth at the recent Annual Meeting was disgraceful.

The RTL people rented their exhibit space from ASA in good faith. If there was a problem with their request for exhibit space, it should have been resolved before, not after, they had set up their exhibit. The fault here is with ASA's inability to determine the appropriateness of the RTL exhibit.

Because of ASA's action (or inaction), the RTL people were subjected to what appears to be a shameful display of intolerance and harassment in the form of a demonstration in front of their booth. To add insult to injury, the ASA's Council, in deference to the resolution demands of the group called Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), has authorized the use of RTL's exhibit fee for abortion research.

The ASA has apparently justified the action taken against the RTL by maintaining that the material at the RTL's exhibit booth "was not geared to classroom use or any particular connection to sociology." This claim by ASA must, on the face of it, be considered suspect.

If an organization like RTL (which represents thousands of people who pray, demonstrate, block entrances to abortion clinics, and are arrested and go to jail for their actions and beliefs) has no connection or relevancy to sociology, then what does?

What took place at the Annual Meeting causes me to wonder: What would the reaction have been if instead of a Right to Life booth suddenly appearing on the exhibit floor it had been a Pro-Choice booth? Would its presence have precipitated a demonstration and an "outraged" SWS demand that the Pro-Choice exhibit fee be given to further anti-abortion interests?

Or would the ASA have determined that unlike the Right to Life booth the Pro-Choice booth did have materials that were "geared to classroom use" and did have a "particular connection to sociology."

One final word. According to *Footnotes*, the Executive Office of ASA continues to receive letters from individuals and from

groups such as the Gay and Lesbian Caucus and the SWS on the issue of the RTL booth. I am, therefore, sending a copy of this letter to the Executive Office so that my views may be included along with those being expressed by the aforementioned groups.

Donald F. Gildea □

Sociology of Aging Distinguished Scholar Award

The 1991 Distinguished Scholar Award was presented to John Myles for his contributions to the development of macro-institutional and political economy perspectives for the study of the elderly in contemporary societies. Myles is the author of *Old Age in the Welfare State: The Political Economy of Public Pensions*, a work that blends historical, comparative, and



John Myles

quantitative approaches to analyze the economic and political foundations of old age in Western Europe and North America in the 20th century. He has published numerous articles on the politics of income security in both Canada and the United States. His most recent book is a volume edited with Jill Quadagno, *States, Labor Markets and the future of Old Age Policy* (Temple University Press, 1991). Myles' other scholarly contributions include studies of comparative class structure and politics, and numerous articles related to economic and labor market restructuring in Canada. As Visiting Scholar at Statistics Canada between 1986 and 1988, he conducted the first studies documenting Canada's "declining middle class."

John Myles received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin in 1977 and is currently Professor of Sociology at Carleton University in Ottawa. He is a member of the Statistics Canada Advisory Committee on Labor Statistics and has served on numerous editorial boards, including *American Journal of Sociology*, *Canadian Journal of Sociology, Studies in Political Economy*, and *Journal of Aging Studies*. He is currently chair of the Advisory Committee to the Canadian Household Panel Study on Labor and Income Dynamics. □

Give a Gift of Student Membership

Do you have a student who was elected president of the sociology club, who is finishing a stint at your research assistant, or is receiving her or his degree? Consider giving a gift membership in the ASA. For only \$30, student members receive *Footnotes*, one journal, and other membership benefits. Students join 13,000 other sociologists in their professional association. Send a check for \$30 for each gift, with each student's name and address. ASA will acknowledge all gifts. □

Teaching

Aging Course Promises and Delivers Time for Contemplation

by Donna Phillips, Morehead State University

Students rarely get opportunities to plunge headlong into the subject matter of a course. Many students have good intentions of reading and digesting all the materials related to their courses but impositions made by daily responsibilities generally preclude such activities. In addition, most students have little time for contemplating how course presentations fit into their own lives and whether their current routines are moving them toward their ultimate goals. One solution to these dilemmas is for the students and professor to conduct the course away from campus.

Women and Aging, a social seminar on the aging female, is taught in a cabin located five hours from campus in a state park in east central Tennessee. The group lives at the cabin for two weeks. The large cabin provides quiet nooks for reading, note taking, reflection about and comprehension of course materials, as well as class discussions. The park itself is wooded, peaceful, and lends itself well to the concept of personal quiet space.

The course is taught during intercession so that students are able to leave campus while few other courses are in session. Nontraditional students have shown the most interest in taking the course. However, enrollment is limited to seniors and graduate students.

Following is a more detailed discussion of problems encountered and solutions found. One problem which some potential students have encountered is taking two weeks off from other responsibilities. Some

are employed and cannot take two weeks away from work. Some have children and cannot secure full time caregivers for two weeks. While it is possible to accommodate children in an experience of this type, each group needs to make its own decision regarding whether students with small children should bring them. This year, students were concerned that smaller children may not sleep well away from their own beds, require much attention, and could potentially disrupt classes, sleep and friendships.

We shared the cost of the cabin rental. Our group was small this year so the expense per person was higher than I would have liked. In order to decrease lump sum costs at the time of the course, one might consider collecting monthly payments through the year.

Feeding the group was no problem. Each of us made and froze one large casserole dish prior to the trip. In addition, we took various salads, breakfast foods, drinks, snacks, staples, etc. Beyond that, we only needed about \$25 each to cover additional food.

The class met four hours each day. The students chose the time. Each student was responsible for leading a discussion. In remaining sessions the instructor led group discussions. Unlike the usual classroom on campus, in this course everyone seemed well prepared and ready to discuss the assigned readings.

We took audiovisual equipment and a variety of video tapes about women and aging, as well as audio tapes of women's music and a tape player. I have a fair col-

lection of women's aging, health, economic wellbeing, poetry and prose books and articles which I also shared.

Prior to the trip I checked with the students to find out what specific issues of aging they would like to see addressed in the course. The syllabus reflected their concerns as well as other topics relevant to women's aging issues.

The students had had quite different experiences in life. They varied in marital history, social privilege, educational experience, age, and sexual preference. These differences provided opportunities for insights into the worlds of others.

Students reported that they learned a lot from the assignments and from each other. They had uninterrupted hours in which to read, think and question. They could spend contemplative time walking in the woods, wading in the creek, sitting by the lake, swinging on the porch or holed up in their rooms. There was respect for each other's solitude as well as eagerness to share life experiences, academic insights and fun. This group experience went far beyond that of the ordinary classroom. All of us felt more confident about aging as a natural process. All of us remarked at how rested and focused we felt when we returned to our homes. The group continues to send each other relevant information and to meet sporadically in a social context. Students from 1991s course have also elected to return to the cabin as alumnae for a weekend during 1992s course.

For more information, contact Dr. Phillips at Department of Sociology, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351. □

A Studious Retirement

by Nancy Wick, reprinted from University Week

Law students have been known to finance their educations in all sorts of ways, but Ed Gross may be the first one to do it on his wife's Social Security. Gross graduated from the University of Washington Law School in June at the age of 69.

What would induce a man in his "golden years" to hit the books for three grueling years instead of, say, lounging on the beach in Hawaii? Gross says it all started when he was contemplating retirement from the Sociology Department. A professor here for 20 years, he says he was always interested in law.

"In fact, one of my research areas is corporate crime, and as I got deeper into that research, I found myself spending more and more time in the Law Library."

Gross first talked to former Law Dean John Price about the possibility of taking just a few courses, "but John said that really didn't work very well—why didn't I just go ahead and plunge in. That's when I decided to retire and go to law school full time, and believe me, it was a deep plunge."

Gross said his emeritus faculty status brought him no favors. "I have some friends on the faculty over there, and they'd ask me to the Faculty Lounge to have coffee, but I always said no," Gross said. "My fellow students tended to think I wasn't paying full tuition and probably wasn't doing all the work. I needed to make a clear separation between myself and the faculty so the students wouldn't continue to think that."

Ultimately, Gross made many friends among the students, and even found he wasn't the only one in the "older" category. Among the caucuses formed by law students based on interest was one called the "Geriatric Caucus." "Of course," said Gross, "they were more concerned about age than I was. I was in law school as a great intellectual adventure; they were looking for careers."

Not that Gross is totally uninterested in practicing law. He plans to take the bar exam in January and would like to do some work helping the elderly with their legal problems. But his immediate plans are to teach a course in the Sociology of Law next spring.

Overall, Gross says law school was a "wonderful experience" for him. He found the subject matter intrinsically interesting and feels he learned a great deal. But he doesn't claim any real expertise. "I'm now in a state of precise ignorance," he says. "I know exactly what I don't know."

One thing he did learn more about was organizations. Gross has been studying organizations for years as a sociologist, but says his legal training has enabled him to view them from a different angle. He says, for example, that most people think CEOs of corporations want fewer laws so they can do as they please. "Not true," says Gross. "They want a lot of laws so they can predict what will happen as a result of their actions. So much of running an organization is knowing how to steer a path and stay on the right side of the law."

A more unexpected result of the law school experience was Gross's increased sympathy for students. After a 34-year career as a teacher, it was a joy for him to see things from the students' point of view. "When professors get together," he said, "they say 'What are we going to do about these students?' When students get together, they say 'What are we going to do about these professors?'" At the law school, some of the students called the faculty "the deities" because they moved in mysterious ways and the students never knew quite what to expect from them.

Throughout his experience, Gross says, his family was supportive. When he was asked to speak at graduation, Gross related how his father never quite understood what sociology is. "If he were alive today, he'd be really proud of me. My son the lawyer, now that he could understand. He'd only wonder why I took so long." □

Focus Group Workshop to Precede Annual Meeting

by Janet Mancini Billson, Director, ASA Professional Development Program

A special two-day Focus Group Training Workshop will be held August 18-19, just before the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. The Workshop will cover all phases of focus group research: working with potential clients, developing the moderator's guide, moderating the focus group, analyzing the data, preparing the report, drafting recommendations, and presenting the report to clients. In addition, participants will explore the relationship of focus groups to survey research and polling, the various uses of focus groups, and general principles of group interaction.

Focus groups have become a respected marketing and qualitative research tool in recent years. Although focus groups were popularized during the 1980s, their initial conceptualization appeared in *The Focused Interview* (1956) by Robert K. Merton, Marjorie Fiske, and Patricia L. Kendall (reissued in 1990 by The Free Press).

As a type of qualitative research, focus groups have been adopted in the corporate and public sectors in order to study values, attitudes, product preferences, political images and issues, and the impact of programs or services. Because focus groups use standard principles of group dynamics and rely on orthodox principles of research design to achieve legitimacy and validity, they present an ideal vehicle for sociological practice. Carefully designed focus group research allows sociologists who are trained in this approach to make data-driven recommendations for innovative policy, programs, social change, and marketing strategies in a wide range of settings.

Focus group moderation is both professionally challenging and financially lucrative, with experienced moderators receiving between \$1,000 and \$5,000 per group, depending on the client, research question, who selects and recruits participants, extent of travel and other costs, and nature of the final report.

Who should take this workshop?

- MA and PhD graduate students who have completed most of their coursework and would like to build consulting skills (prior courses in group process would be useful, but are not essential);

- faculty members who have taught group process, organizational development, and/or qualitative research methods and who would like to develop or extend a private consulting practice outside of academia;

- faculty members and graduate teaching assistants who would like to develop a course on focus group research or add a focus group component to existing courses in methodology or evaluation research;

- sociologist/administrators who would like to do in-house focus groups for strategic and long-range planning, setting major goals, program development and evaluation, or tapping faculty/student opinion on specific issues;

- full-time sociological practitioners in the public and private sectors who would like to add focus groups to their repertoire or improve their skills in this area.

I will conduct the Focus Group Training Workshop in conjunction with other experienced focus group researchers and trainers. The Workshop will be limited to 20 participants. Each participant will be given an opportunity to moderate a mock focus group and will be videotaped for feedback

and personal future reference. The deadline for registration is July 15, 1992.

The fee for the two-day training, refreshment breaks, lunches, videotaping, and all materials is set at \$200 for graduate student and low-income (below \$15,000) members of ASA and \$250 for all other ASA members; the fee for non-members is \$350. (Similar training through organizations outside of ASA costs between \$700 and \$1000.) Departments are encouraged to subsidize graduate students.

Possibilities for similar pre-convention workshops for future Annual Meetings include Social Impact Assessment, Social Policy Analysis, Case Management, and Program Evaluation. Other suggestions for skill-building workshops are welcome. The Focus Group Training Workshop replaces the pre-convention Job Clinic that ASA/PDP has sponsored for several years.

Those who wish to receive practical information regarding job hunting, building academic and non-academic resumes, informational interviewing, successful job interviewing, and career development can attend any of the following Professional Workshops during the regular Annual Meeting program (free to ASA members): (1) "Negotiating the Academic Job Market"; (2) "Negotiating the Business Job Market"; or (3) "Negotiating the Government Job Market."

In addition, there will be a new PDP session on the employability of sociologists, more general than the first three sessions, titled "Visibility, Identity, and Employability: Sociology in Search of Itself." Watch for specific information in the Preliminary Program later this spring.

For further information, please contact the Professional Development Program at (202) 833-3410, ext. 317. □

New Graduate Program at Humboldt State University

by Betsy Watson

A new sense of mission has led the Sociology Department at Humboldt State University to revive its master's degree program, after a ten-year hiatus during which no students were accepted. Two new areas of demand for sociologists at the graduate level have shaped Humboldt's program design. First, community colleges, along with California's population, are exploding, as is the demand for community college teachers, varied at the master's level. Second, various organizations, both public and private, demand sociologists trained in evaluation research techniques, particularly institutions surviving on grants, which require evaluation research. In addition, the traditional need of some students for further training in preparation for a PhD program still exists. The MA in Sociology program is unique in that it focuses on meeting the first two needs while continuing to serve some students as a springboard for further graduate training.

Humboldt has designed a master's program with three tracks. Course requirements overlap. All new students take the same courses their first semester. "Contemporary Issues in Social Theory," "Evaluation Research," and a Pro-seminar in which a thesis topic is developed. This core group of courses assures that all students are grounded in social theory and methodology and that their research is appropriate for one of three tracks.

In their second semester, students begin to specialize in one of the three tracks. Students on the Teaching Track are required to take "Teaching Sociology," which is devoted to teaching effectiveness in community colleges. Sociology is an important discipline in community colleges. Sociology courses are required by majors in other disciplines and contribute to the general education of many students. Teaching

sociology at the community college level provides unique challenges and requires skills not generally acquired in most graduate programs. Community college classrooms today contain students of very diverse abilities and academic preparation. Some will be preparing for entrance to a University of California campus, some will read and write on the sixth grade level.

These classrooms also contain a great diversity in terms of ethnicity, race, age, gender and class. The community colleges need teachers who are able to deliver course material at several different levels. The program, especially through "Teaching Sociology," strives to provide both content and interpersonal skills to effectively address diversity issues.

"Teaching Sociology" considers: how to select texts and other materials appropriate to the community college classroom, how to illustrate central sociological concepts, how to teach critical thinking and writing, how to conduct effective small group discussions, how to construct course syllabi, and how to prepare course materials and activities suitable for persons of diverse backgrounds and various degrees of academic preparation. Further, we consider how teachers view and improve themselves, with a special focus on ethical issues.

Students selecting the "Practice Track" will take a course entitled "Sociological Practice" which includes a careful examination of the philosophies and ethics involved in the practical uses of sociology. Students will learn about the philosophy of science and its relation to social research, about the relationship between theory and various research strategies, and about the logic of research design and the issues of sampling, validity, and reliability. This course will examine the strengths and weaknesses of differing social research methodologies, and spe-

cial consideration will be given to the ethics and special responsibilities owed to social research subjects. Students in this track will gain experience in a wide variety of methodologies, clinical social psychology, and arbitration and mediation through practicum assignments in applied settings. The settings in which graduate students are currently working include doing evaluation research at Pelican Bay State Prison in Del Norte County, California; Family Recovery Services in Eureka; and the United Way of Humboldt County.

It is expected that students in the practice track will be prepared to sit for the ASA exam for "Applied Social Research Specialist." For example, students in the "Practice Track" will take a course in Evaluation Research. This course is designed to cover the methodologies, strategies and approaches to program and project evaluations and assessments. The intent of the course is to provide the various skills and protocols to undertake effective program/project evaluations in applied settings. Selected case studies of evaluations within child welfare, health care, law enforcement, welfare delivery and their programs in the U.S. and Canada are utilized to cover the described topics.

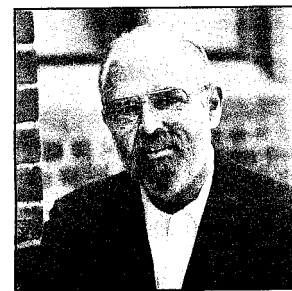
Students selecting the "Advanced Education Track," preparing them for a PhD program elsewhere, will not be required to take either the teaching course or the practice course, but may do so if they wish.

The MA in Sociology at Humboldt is a 30 unit degree, six of which are a thesis. Depending upon the individual student, the degree can be completed as quickly as two semesters and a summer, or take a full four semesters. The preferred prerequisites are introductory statistics, social research methods, classical social theory, social psychology. The department will

admit new students only in the fall semester, and the deadline for applications for admission is April 1. For more detailed information on the program, please write to the Department of Sociology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521. For admissions application and general information about the University, please write to Office of Admissions and Records at the same address. □

Environment and Technology Award Winner—Kai Erikson

Musical chairs in the Section on Environment and Technology hit an unfortunate sour note in the October Footnotes. It was actually Kai T. Erikson who received the 1991 Award for Distinguished Contribution by the Section at the Cincinnati meetings (David Sills will in fact be given his just rewards at the 1992 meetings; he was not the 1991 award recipient, as I had reported as incoming Section Chair).



Kai T. Erikson

Professor Erikson's nomination and award are based on his work on the interaction between social systems and "chronic technological disasters." This work commenced with his 1976 book, *Everything In Its Path*, which elaborated new dimensions of the interaction between natural systems and social victims of disasters. By offering a social-historical analysis of the exploitation of a natural resource (coal), he was able to help us understand the social impacts produced when the coal company's dam burst and drowned numerous inhabitants of the area. He went beyond the obvious immediate health hazards, and into the problems of housing survivors of natural disasters. Throughout this analysis, he showed that patterns of social exploitation and resource exploitation were connected to each other, and to the social costs of technological disasters. In his illustration of a "technological Peter Principle," he began to lay out the risks of social systems of production in ways that complement Charles Perrow's analysis of Three Mile Island and "normal accidents."

This work and Kai's subsequent elaboration of its themes set in motion a new intellectual linkage between natural disaster research and environmental sociology. His concept of chronic technological disasters created new interest in both the causes and consequences of environmental disasters. It is for this intellectual contribution that the Section awarded him the 1991 honors.

Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University □

The Invisibility of Sociology: The State of Our Discipline

by William A. Pearman, Campus Executive Officer, Pennsylvania State University-Wilkes-Barre Campus

As we complete 85 years as a discipline, we may be growing less, rather than more visible. This is evident when we look at the number of new faculty hires vis-a-vis other disciplines, when we review course schedules in terms of the number of offerings, and when we count the number of student majors. Sociology appears to be losing its foothold in the academy.

Part of the problem, I believe, is that sociologists have not done a very good job in explaining to our academic colleagues what the sociological perspective is all about. My personal experience has been that my colleagues often identify problems to me that they think are of sociological interest. However, the issues are often more germane to social work or to social science generally.

In a similar vein, we have not done a very good job in explaining what it is that sociologists do. Many undergraduates find it difficult to identify the skills unique to a sociologist. Since undergraduates are increasingly career and market oriented, this puts sociology at a disadvantage. We must identify a matrix of skills that students should be able to master as a result of majoring in sociology. We must then work with them to understand the applicability of these skills to various tasks and in multiple settings.

Ironically, sociology is better repres-

ented in the academy than one assumes, but our presence is often "invisible." For example, sociologists in departments of management and schools of business are teaching many of the same concepts and theories that their peers in sociology departments teach in courses on complex or formal organizations. Many sociologists teach social policy or research methodology courses in schools of social work or human services; they teach criminology, delinquency, and penology in the separate departments of criminal justice, gerontology, law and society, public policy, or industrial and labor relations. One aspect of these appointments is that often the individuals do not present themselves as sociologists. They do research and publish in the journals of other disciplines, but are not identified as sociologists *per se*.

Another reason for sociology's increased invisibility within the academy is the emergence of new interdisciplinary fields such as women's studies and black studies which were created in large part by sociologists. These fields cover content that is based on sociological theory and was previously integrated across the sociological curriculum. They provide another opportunity outside sociology departments for sociologists to access the academy. With increased emphasis on cultural diversity and the introduction of crosscultural components into the undergraduate curriculum, sociologists will find increased opportunity.

Unlike many other social science fields, sociology is not the first choice of a major

for a very large number of entering freshman. Many come to sociology through exposure in an elective course or choose sociology as a second major. Today, there is a trend to increase the number of credits required in many major courses of study such as business and the arts. This in turn begins to defeat the purpose of general education and cuts down on the number of electives a student can select. Sociology departments are increasingly becoming service departments.

It is encouraging to learn that there is an attempt within the discipline to design an undergraduate program in applied sociology and/or sociological practice. Such a curriculum should develop marketable skills in students, have a strong research component, and be responsive to the needs of potential employers in a variety of public and private sector settings; it must retain sociological rigor while demonstrating the applicability of sociology to real life experiences.

Sociologists need to be reminded that our discipline prepares us well for administrative careers in higher education and government. Understanding and interpreting demographics and the external environment assists administrators in strategic planning. Understanding formal organization, small group processes, and stratification allows us to understand the internal environment of the academy and other bureaucracies. We need to work steadfastly in the next decade to redefine sociology as a useful enterprise and to ensure our visibility both inside and outside the academy. □

Scientists Keep an Eye on ADAMHA Reshuffle

Original version from *The American Psychological Association Monitor*, September 1991

by Tina Adler

A reorganization of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration's almost guaranteed, ADAMHA insiders report. Yet there are no guarantees that behavioral science will be better off after the move.

The Senate has introduced legislation that would move ADAMHA's three research institutes to the National Institutes of Health and turn ADAMHA into a service agency. Some researchers are concerned that behavioral science would be lost in the biomedical world of NIH. And the Senate is concerned that the House, by refusing to pass legislation, has slowed the fast-paced change that President Bush's administration and the Senate were trying to effect.

The Department of Health and Human Services, of which ADAMHA is a part, formally announced an ADAMHA reorganization plan in mid-June. HHS supports the Senate legislation. Its plan is very similar to the Senate bill, according to Assistant Secretary for Health James Mason. He spoke in late June at a Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee hearing on the reorganization, chaired by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA). Kennedy and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) introduced the bill as part of the ADAMHA reauthorization package.

A reorganization would also mean changes in leadership. HHS Secretary Douglas Sullivan has said he would name a psychiatrist and current ADAMHA administrator Frederick Goodwin head of the National Institute of Mental Health. ADAMHA's deputy administrator, Robert Rachtberg, would become the acting administrator.

Both men are known as strong supporters of biomedical research, at times at the expense of behavioral science, psychologists said.

In the legislation ADAMHA is renamed DAMHSA—the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, though the administration proposal would not change the name. ADAMHA's three research institutes—and their names—would go to NIH. ADAMHA researchers want to keep their peer-review system because NIH reviewers may be less familiar with what constitutes good behavioral science research, said Andrea Solarz, a legislative and federal affairs officer in the American Psychological Association's Science Directorate.

However, Healy sounds fairly supportive of behavioral science, psychologists said. "Behavioral science will thrive in NIH. . . . Healy in all of her talks has been very supportive of behavioral science," said Alan Leshner, acting director of NIMH. Leshner is expected to return to his former position as deputy director of NIMH under Goodwin.

The ultimate shape the reorganization will take is still up for grabs. One of the big questions being debated is where to draw the line between NIH-destined programs and those that will stay home at ADAMHA. The administration proposal has prevention and services research staying at ADAMHA, agency officials said. But the legislation states that services research, "most of which would be characterized as behavioral research," would go to NIH. Some services research that service providers have come to rely on would stay at ADAMHSA, however, the bill states.

Leshner said services research, including prevention research, will go to NIH. APA outlined its concerns about the move in its Senate testimony. Leading the list was protection for the full range of

behavioral and social science research. The new ADAMHSA should be allowed to conduct services research, the testimony stated, and the ADAMHA institutes that go to NIH should each have a deputy director for prevention research.

APA would also want to make sure that ADAMHSA expands its evaluation of service delivery programs. The agency must focus on mental health, and not just mental illness, and it should look at the needs of special groups, such as gay men and lesbians, children, adolescents, the elderly and women, APA said.

Representatives from the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the National Mental Health Association expressed strong support for the legislation in testimony. Some ADAMHA experts and members of the House, including Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), chair of the subcommittee that oversees ADAMHA, were worried that the proposed reorganization may be moving along too quickly. House members are questioning the need for a reorganization. A Waxman staffer said in June that Waxman does not see how a reorganization would fix ADAMHA's administrative ills.

"There's a problem in the way ADAMHA is administered—there's hostility about the development of new service programs, but that does not necessarily require a reorganization to fix," the staffer said. Waxman supports an expansion of men-

tal health service and research, but the Senate bill does not appear to be calling for this, a House staffer said. The reorganization at this point probably means less money for research," the staff person said, "because ADAMHA has been better funded than NIH." However, this has only been true in the last couple of years. Prior to that NIH fared much better, agency experts said.

APA's biggest concern was that behavioral science would be ignored at NIH, because NIH has traditionally focused on bio-medical research and diseases. However, some psychologists involved in ADAMHA believe the move will boost the prestige of mental-health and substance-abuse research. The bill states that that is the intention of the legislation. For too long, researchers specializing in these areas "have been second-class citizens in the medical research community because their disciplines have not been represented at NIH," the proposed legislation states.

It's clear that behavioral science has struggled at NIH," said Brian Wilcox, director of legislative and public affairs for APA's Public Interest Directorate. However, "it could turn out to be a good place to be eventually if NIH can raise the overall credibility of the field and raise funding."

"I'd hope that the other NIH institutes . . . would continue to be in a position to support behavioral science, and that the ADAMHA institutes would not become the only place for it," said Leonard Mitrnick, a psychologist at NIMH.

Mason fueled concern about how well behavioral science would fare at NIH in his testimony at the hearings. He spoke about the advantages the reorganization would have for "biobehavioral" or "neurobehavioral" science.

"It is an ideal time for a reorganization that will particularly benefit the neurobehavioral sciences. . . . Behavioral medicine and mental-health research can no longer be considered as separate from molecular medicine," he said.

Both Mason's response and the legislation appear to support "medicalizing" behavioral science, said Judith Auerbach, government liaison for the Coalition of Social Science Associations. "I think what Mason means by behavioral is neuroscience," she said. What the administration and Congress are "really excited about is the intersection of behavior and biomedicine instead of social and behavioral science."

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Footnotes Identifies Concerns for Sociologists

- NIH's bio-medical, disease bias neglects the sociological perspective.
- New leadership of ADAMHA is slanted toward bio-medical models.
- Sociologists, now underrepresented among institutes' leadership, may be even less represented under the reorganization.
- Current ADAMHA peer review processes may be changed under new management, brought into conformity with bio-medical research review procedures.
- However, placement of mental health and substance abuse within NIH may raise the prestige of these fields.

What do you think? Contact Senators Kennedy and Hatch, and Representatives Waxman and Dingell to express your opinion. □

The "Lost Generation" and Other Concerns: The ASA Committee on Employment

by Thomas Lyson

The Committee on Employment had its origins in the late 1970s when Edna Bonacich organized a Caucus on Employment and Underemployment in Sociology. The Caucus was formed, in part, to address the job problems facing new PhDs in the late 1970s. Its mission was to bring to the attention of the ASA numerous issues surrounding the employment of sociologists both within and outside of academia.

The ASA was receptive to the concerns of the Caucus and provided funds for a newsletter, which was published for several years beginning in the early 1980s. ASA *Footnotes* also published several pieces about the activities of the Caucus (see, for example, Edna Bonacich, "Task force to study employment and other issues," 1982, vol. 10; Gregory Squires and Thomas Lyson, "ASA should do more with job hunting," 1983, vol. 11, no. 6; and Edna Bonacich, Sam Friedman, Thomas Lyson, and Gregory Squires, "Caucus seeks assistance for unemployed/underemployed sociologists," 1984, vol. 12, no. 2).

Based on the recommendation of the Caucus in 1987, ASA formed an Ad Hoc Committee on Unemployment and Underemployment in the Profession. This committee, chaired by Irwin Deutscher, wrote a report for the ASA Council that contained several recommendations, including the formation of a standing committee on employment issues. Council responded to the Deutscher report by forming a second ad hoc committee in 1988, chaired by Glen Elder, to review the recommendations of the first committee. The Elder committee reaffirmed the Deutscher committee's recommendation to establish a standing committee. At the 1988 Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Council voted to establish a standing Committee on Employment. I was the first chair of that committee.

The first meeting of the Committee on Employment was held in San Francisco in 1989. With the broad mandate to address all issues related to the employment of

sociologists within and outside of academia, the Committee spent the first year gathering baseline information on the employment situation among sociologists. Based on the expertise of the various committee members, work was also begun on specific employment issues including the problems faced by independent scholars, integrating sociologists into the private sector, and identifying employment problems faced by minorities and women.

At the second meeting of the Committee in 1989 in Washington, plans were made to survey the "Lost Generation" of sociologists—those who received their PhDs in the mid-to-late 1970s and early 1980s, during a period when graduate schools were turning out sociology doctorates at a record rate while the number of academic job openings was shrinking. While some individuals were able to secure academic or government jobs, many others moved into the private marketplace, and many appeared to have simply given up trying to put their degrees to use and turned to other endeavors.

The "Lost Generation" survey is an attempt to track the career experiences of a sample of individuals who received their PhDs in sociology from U.S. universities between 1974 and 1984. Questionnaires were mailed to about 1100 persons during 1990 and 1991. Information was solicited about the different jobs held since receiving the PhD, job satisfaction, the importance of sociology in these jobs, plans for the future, and basic background information.

The Committee's new co-chairs, William D. Lawson of Alabama State University and Daniel B. Cornfield of Vanderbilt University, will be working with Gregg Squires, Committee members, and ASA Executive Office liaison Janet Billson to bring this survey to completion. Data are being processed and a report will be presented at the next meeting of the Committee in 1992. We hope the survey will shed light on employment issues facing sociologists into the 1990s. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

18th Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium, June 1-5, 1992, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Researchers are invited to submit, by March 1, 1992, a title and an informative abstract of a paper to be considered for presentation at the Society's Toronto meetings to: Norman Giesbrecht, Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2S1. The full paper will be due in Toronto by April 15, 1992.

Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies Annual Conference, May 31-June 2, 1992, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Deadline for papers for possible presentation is February 15, 1992. Contact: Jeffrey Ian Ross, Department of Political Science, University of Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 3M4.

Chicago Linguistic Society 28th Regional Meeting, April 23-25, 1992 (Main Session), April 24-25, 1992 (Parasession). Please submit ten copies of a one-page, 500-word, anonymous abstract (for a 25-minute paper), along with a 3X5" card with your name, address, phone number, e-mail address, title of paper, and indication of whether the paper is intended for the main session or the parasession. The abstract should clearly indicate the data covered, outline arguments presented, and include any broader implications of the work. Send abstracts to: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1010 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is February 14, 1992. For more information: CLS@SAPIR.UCHICAGO.EDU; (312) 702-8529.

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements Workshop on Culture and Social Movements, June 18-20, 1992, University of California-San Diego, CA. This is an open workshop. All members of the Section, interested scholars in related fields, and students are invited. Registration materials will be mailed out at a later date. For further information contact: Joe Gusfield, Department of Sociology, University of California, La Jolla, CA 92093; (619) 534-4629; FAX: (619) 534-4753; or Bert Klenderman, Social Psychologie, Vrije Universiteit, de Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 31-20-5435550; FAX: 31-20-6429863.

Graduate Student Colloquium, March 21, 1992, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL. Theme: "The Sociological Imagination: Looking Toward the 21st Century." The Conference is intended as a forum of graduate students to present their work or work-in-progress, with an opportunity for immediate feedback and discussion. Graduate students not intending to present a paper are invited and encouraged to attend. If possible, send one-page abstract in January and a draft of the proposed paper no later than mid-February to: Carrie Sims, Graduate Colloquium Co-Organizer, Department of Sociology, Room 803, Zulaf Hall, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115; (815) 753-0365.

International Institute for Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis Conference, August 13-16, 1992, Bentley College, Waltham, MA. Theme: "Ethnomethodology: Twenty Five Years Later." Contributed papers and proposals in keeping with the Conference theme are welcome. Abstracts for papers and program proposals should be forwarded to the Conference organizers by February 15, 1992. Conference organizers: Jeff Coulter, Michael Lynch and George Psathas, Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Tim Anderson, Peter Grahame, Jim Ostrow, Department of Behavioral Science, Bentley College. Send papers and proposals to: George Psathas or Jeff Coulter, Department of Sociology, Boston

University, Boston, MA 02215. For information on local arrangements write: Tim Anderson, Bentley College, Waltham, MA 02154.

International Rural Sociology Association (IRSA) 8th World Congress for Rural Sociology, August 11-16, 1992, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. Theme: "Rural Society in the Changing World Order." Contact: Local Arrangements Office, World Congress/RSS Annual Meeting, 306 Agricultural Administration Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802.

International Visual Sociology Association International Conference, June 24-27, 1992, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Eyes Across The Water." Presentation proposals should be submitted by February 15, 1992. For information and presentation proposal/registration forms contact: Tom Guiking or Robert Boonzajer Flaes, Center for Visual Anthropology, University of Amsterdam, Oudezjds Achterburgwal 185, 1012 DK Amsterdam, The Netherlands, FAX 31 20 5253010; or contact Chuck Suchar, President, IVSA, c/o Department of Sociology, DePaul University, 2323 N. Seminary, Chicago, IL 60614, (312) 362-8244, FAX (312) 362-5691.

North American Labor History Conference, October 15-17, 1992, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Theme: "Remaking the Working Class: The Re-composition of the Labor Force and its

Implications for the Labor Movement in Historical Perspective." Proposals should include a 1-2 page précis of the paper, a cover letter for panel submissions, and curriculum vita for all participants. Proposals due March 1, 1992. For more information, or to submit a proposal, write to: Elizabeth Faule, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-6986.

Society for Human Ecology's Sixth Meeting, October 2-4, 1992, Snowbird, Utah. Theme: "Human Ecology: Crossing Boundaries." The initial deadline for submissions is January 15, 1992, but submissions received after that will also be considered. Please submit proposals for papers, sessions or other forms of participation to: Scott D. Wright, FCS Department, University of Utah, 228 AEB, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; (801) 581-8750; FAX: (801) 581-3007. Marked: Attention Scott Wright.

Society for Public Health Education 1992 Midyear Scientific Conference, June 18-20, 1992, Austin, TX. Theme: "Healthy People 2000: Delivering the Promise/Taking Action Against Chronic Diseases." Deadline for abstracts: February 3, 1992. For more information or a copy of the submission form and instructions, contact: Mary Steinhausen, CHES, Public Health Promotion Division, Texas Department of Health, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin, TX 78756-3199; (512) 458-7406; FAX (512) 458-7407.

Sixteenth Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care, November 8-11, 1992, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Supporting Collaboration." Deadline for receipt of final, camera-ready manuscripts for the Proceedings: July 10, 1992. All initial manuscript submissions, proposal inquiries, and correspondence pertaining to AMIA or to the SCAMC meeting should be directed to: Mark E. Frisse, SCAMC Program Chair, 1992, AMIA, 4915 St. Elmo Avenue, Suite 302, Bethesda, MD 20814. All initial manuscript submittals, proposal inquiries and correspondence pertaining to Student Paper Competition should be directed to: Student Paper Competition Chair, AMIA, 4915 St. Elmo Avenue, Suite 302, Bethesda, MD 20814. Questions regarding AMIA or for additional information for Tutorial Submissions should be directed to: Gail E. Mutnik, Executive Director, AMIA, 4915 St. Elmo Avenue, Suite 302, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Society for Applied Sociology 10th Annual Meeting, October 15-18, 1992, Cleveland, OH. Theme: "Sociology in a Changing Environment." The deadline for submitting papers, abstracts, and/or proposals for roundtable discussions on any topic related to applied sociology is June 15. The Society for Applied Sociology especially welcomes presentations from sociologists working in applied/practice settings. Please submit papers, abstracts, or other session proposals to: John M. Kennedy, Center for Research, Indiana University, 1022

E. Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-2573; FAX: (812) 855-2818; e-mail KENNEDY@UCS.INDIANA.EDU.

Society of Dance History Scholars and Congress on Research in Dance Joint Conference, June 11-13, 1992, New York City. Theme: "Of, By, and For the People: How Dance Proclaims Political Ideals, Ethnicity, Social Class, Age Group, Identification, and Regional Pride." Deadline for abstracts: June 1, 1992. Although the deadline is at the end of the academic year, early submissions are invited. Send proposals to: Monica Moseley, Dance Collection, The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts, 40 Lincoln Center Plaza, New York, NY 10023-7498.

Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups International Conference, July 22-25, 1993, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA. Theme: "Amish Society 1693-1993: Celebrating Three Hundred Years of Persistence and Change." A one-page abstract of the proposed paper and a brief resume of the presenter should be submitted by December 15, 1992. An advisory panel will review the proposals and presenters will be notified of the status of their paper by February 1, 1993. Abstracts and resumes should be mailed to: The Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298. For additional information write or call (717) 367-1151, extension 470.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Political and Military Sociology is soliciting manuscripts for two special issues to be published in late 1992 and early 1993. One issue will be on the topic of Environmental Politics, and the other issue will be on the Future of Socialism. Manuscripts (two copies) for the Environmental Politics issue should be sent to: Penelope Canan, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, University Park, Denver, CO 80208-0209. Manuscripts (two copies) for the Future of Socialism issue should be sent to: Martin Marger, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. The deadline for manuscripts for both issues is September 1, 1992. The journal charges a \$10 processing fee, payable to JPMS, which must accompany your manuscript.

Moreana, the international quarterly of Thomas More studies invites contributions on Utopia. Manuscripts (2 copies) of up to 30 pages, conforming to the *MLA Style Manual* (for articles in English) should be sent by January 1, 1993 to either of the guest editors: Elizabeth McCutcheon, Department of English, University of Hawaii, 1733 Donagho Road, Honolulu, HI 96822; or Clarence H. Miller, Department of English, St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63108.

Research in Ethnic Relations is soliciting manuscripts for Volume Eight which will focus on "The Black Middle Class." Papers may be theoretical or empirical and address historical and/or contemporary concerns. Four copies of manuscripts should be sent by August 1, 1992 to: Rutledge Dennis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 993-1440.

Meetings

April 5-8. National Social Science Association Second National Conference, Las Vegas, NV. Contact: NSSA Office, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020; (619) 448-4709.

April 24-26. New England American Studies Association Annual Conference, Uni-

Continued on next page

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Meetings, continued

versity of Massachusetts, Boston, MA. Theme: "Multiculturalism and the Americas." Contact: Lois Rudnick, Director, American Studies Program, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125.

April 24-26. Thirty-Seventh Annual Conference of the International Linguistic Association, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Theme: "Functional Linguistics." Contact: Ruth M. Brend, Conference Chair, 3363 Burbank Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

May 1-3. Global Awareness Society International First Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. Theme: "Challenges and Opportunities for New Global Orders." Contact: Shah Mehrabi, Conference Chair, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358; (703) 899-4092; FAX: (703) 899-4373.

June 17-20. Society for Disability Studies Fifth Annual Convention, Rockville, MD. Contact: Gary Kiger, Department of Sociology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0730.

August 8-15. National Social Science Association Summer Symposium, Honolulu. Theme: "The Clash of Cultures-Past, Present and the Future." Contact: Summer NSSA Symposium, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020; (619) 448-4709.

August 21. Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH), Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Joseph R. Bjerkle, Sociology Department, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 5072, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; or Kimberly J. Cook, Department of Sociology, Horton Social Science Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

August 24-26. Rutgers University Cooperative Extension People Plant Council Symposium, East Rutherford, NJ. Theme: "People-Plant Relationships: Setting Research Priorities." Contact: Joel Flagler, Agriculture/Resource Management, Rutgers University Cooperative Extension, 327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652-4896.

October 19-22. Second Congress, European Association for Palliative Care, Brussels, Belgium. Contact: D. Deckers, Centre des Tumeurs, UCL, Ave. Hippocrate 10, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium; 32-2-764-4757.

Funding

Chateaubriand Fellowships are offered by the French Government to graduate, doctoral, and post-doctoral students having received their PhDs in the past three years. Applicants must be American citizens and registered at an American university. Research topics should be related to France, and pertain to the following fields of study: Social Sciences and Humanities. Applicants must prove sufficient proficiency in written and spoken French to be able to carry out the proposed research. Scholarships are available for a maximum of 10 months with a stipend of 9,000 French francs per month. In addition, health insurance and roundtrip airfare are provided. Applications must be submitted to, reviewed and forwarded by the Chairman of the Department in which the applicant is registered. An evaluation by his/her advisor must also be included. Applications must be filed by March 1, 1992. Application forms may be obtained from the Cultural Attache having jurisdiction over your State of Residence.

Columbia University Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program announces openings for pre and postdoctoral fellows beginning July 1 and September 1, 1992. Postdoctoral stipends range from \$18,600 to \$32,300 depending on

years of postdoctoral experience. Pre-doctoral stipends are \$8,800. Application deadline is March 20, 1992. Contact: Training Coordinators, Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program, 100 Haven Avenue, Tower 3-20E, New York, NY 10032.

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst provides funds for summer research at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS) in Washington, DC. The fellowship of \$2,500 for one month (either July or August, 1992) is available to assist PhD candidates, recent PhDs (degree awarded not earlier than two years ago) and junior faculty in their research on topics dealing with postwar Germany. Applications should be sent to: The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 350, Washington DC 20036 and must contain the following: (1) a one-page statement of the work to be con-

ducted at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, indicating the relationship to the applicant's overall research; (2) a curriculum vitae; (3) two letters of recommendation (for doctoral candidates, one letter should be from a member of the dissertation committee.); (4) for PhD candidates, a copy of the graduate school transcript. The deadline for receipt of materials is April 15, 1992.

French-American Foundation is offering two one-year fellowships in 1992-93 for pre-doctoral research in France. Pre-doctoral scholars of French society, civilization and culture are eligible to apply. Deadline for applications is February 5, 1992. For information and application forms, write to: Executive Director, French-American Foundation, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

National Head Start Bureau and the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect of the Administration for Chil-

dren and Families announce the availability of funds in the areas of Head Start/University Partnerships, Correlates of Positive Outcomes for Head Start Children and Families, Field Initiated Studies in Child Abuse and Neglect, and graduate student research grants in both areas. This announcement will appear in the *Federal Register* in early spring. If you would like to receive the *Federal Register* announcement, and/or serve as a proposal reviewer or as a consultant on advisory panels, send your request to: James O'Brien, The Head Start Bureau, Attn: Head Start Research, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. If you wish to serve as a reviewer/consultant you also should include your social security number and indicate whether you are willing to input your resume on a Head Start-supplied 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" diskette.

National Research Council announces the 1992 Resident, Cooperative, and

Postdoctoral Research Associateship Programs for research in the sciences and engineering to be conducted on behalf of 30 federal agencies or research institutions. Application deadline: Information on specific research opportunities and participating federal laboratories, as well as application materials, may be obtained from: Associateship Programs (GR430/D2), Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418; FAX: (202) 334-2739.

University of Wisconsin-Madison post-doctoral mental health services research training program is seeking sociologist applicants. Faculty and fellows are interdisciplinary. Areas of faculty expertise include research on children and adults with serious mental illness, mental health needs and service use patt-

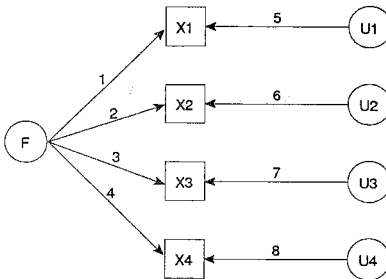
Continued on next page

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EzPATH

The first latent variable modeling program whose input and output are *path diagrams*.

This path diagram



is input like this:

```
(F) -1->[X1],
      -2->[X2],
      -3->[X3],
      -4->[X4],

(U1) -5->[X1],
(U2) -6->[X2],
(U3) -7->[X3],
(U4) -8->[X4]
```

and output like this:

```
(F) -1 { 0.320 SE= 0.112 }->[X1],
      -2 { 0.674 SE= 0.133 }->[X2],
      -3 { 0.431 SE= 0.114 }->[X3],
      -4 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }->[X4],

(U1) -5 { 0.947 SE= 0.064 }->[X1],
(U2) -6 { 0.739 SE= 0.109 }->[X2],
(U3) -7 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }->[X3],
(U4) -8 { 0.854 SE= 0.075 }->[X4]
```

EzPATH is one of the few computer programs whose output is also its input. Written by Professor James H. Steiger, a noted authority on causal models and latent variable modeling, EzPATH makes latent variable causal modeling accessible to applied researchers. No matrices. No complex equations. EzPATH includes a full range of residual diagnostics and significance tests, and its coefficient estimates are identical to those of LISREL™, EQS™, and other popular latent variable modeling programs.

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ems, organization of service systems and programs, family interaction and coping, and macro-aspects of health service delivery systems. Focus is on improving research skills. Strong research interests are required. Must have PhD. Stipend from \$18,600 to \$32,300, depending on experience. Send vita and inquiries to: James R. Greenley, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups, Elizabethtown College welcomes applications for Center Fellow, Spring 1993 and '93-'94. Fellows typically spend one semester at the Young Center pursuing research related to Anabaptist and Pietist groups. Fellows are responsible for their salary support from sabbatical, grant, or other sources. Letters of application should include a resume and describe the Fellow's proposed research activities, possible lectures or seminars. Send applications and inquiries to: Donald B. Kraybill, Director, The Young Center, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298; (717) 367-1151, extension 470.

Competitions

Association for the Sociology of Religion announces competition for the sixth annual Robert R. McNamara Award for the best student paper in the sociology of religion. Students who have not received the doctorate by March 1, 1992 may submit unpublished

papers on any aspect of the sociological study of religion for consideration. Papers should be journal length (no longer than 30 pages double-spaced) and suitable for presentation at the Association's annual meeting. The author of the winning paper will receive a \$400 cash prize and will present the paper at the 1992 ASR Meeting in Pittsburgh, August 18-20. To enter, submit four copies of a completed manuscript to Wes Perkins, ASR Program Chair, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456 no later than March 1, 1992.

Political Sociology Section Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award is offered in successive years for an outstanding published book and an outstanding article(s). In 1992 the award will be for an article. Eligible works must be published in the two preceding calendar years (1990 and 1992). The deadline for submissions of nominations and materials for the 1992 award is March 31, 1992. Members of the Awards Committee, to whom copies of the article should be directly sent are: Saskia Sassen, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; Philo Washburn, Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, IN 47907; and Don Tomaskovic-Devey, Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695.

Political Sociology Section announces its first annual Political Sociology Section Distinguished Graduate Student Article Award. Eligible works must have been written in the year preceding the award (although for the first year of the award, works written in the two preceding years, 1990 and 1991, will be eligible). The deadline for sub-

mission of nominations and materials for the 1992 award is March 31, 1992. Members of the Committee, to whom copies of the articles should be sent are: Hal Benenson, Sociology, McGill University, Montreal, PQ H3A 2T7; and Kelly Moore, Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Articles may be no longer than 30 pages of text and they must be double-spaced.

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Instructor

Paul D. Allison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Event History Analysis* (Sage 1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology* 1982.

Who Should Attend

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

For Further Information

Call 215-898-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. Electronic mail: ALLISON@PENNDRLS.UPENN.EDU. Registration fee is \$700.

Mass Media

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University, was cited in an article in the *Sunday Mail* (Harara, Zimbabwe) on August 18, 1991, on his research on AIDS, sexual practices and condom use among men.

Ken Chew and Dick McCleary, University of California-Irvine, were interviewed concerning their research on weekly, monthly, and seasonal cycles in U.S. suicides. Print features appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* on November 21, 1991, and the *Wall Street Journal* on November 26, 1991, and an interview segment was broadcast on CNN *World News* on December 29, 1991.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was cited for his research on mineral leasing in an article on "Mining in American's Dairyland" which appeared in the January/February 1992 issue of *Wisconsin Outdoor Journal*.

Jeffrey A. Halley, University of Texas-San Antonio, was expert witness in the trial of G.G. Allin, rock performance artist.

Thomas A. Hirschl, Cornell University, and **Mark R. Rank**, Washington University, had their research appear in the October 23 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Michele Lamont, Princeton University, had her new book, *Money, Morals and Manners: The Culture of the French and the American Upper-Middle Class* featured in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Harry Levine and **Lynn Zimmer**, Queens College, were prominent participants in a November 13-16, 1991, International Conference on Drug Policy Reform held in Washington, DC.

J. Robert Lilly had his work on the dangers of privatizing criminal punishment appear in *Britain's Newstatesmen & Sociology* on November 15, 1991.

Thelma McCormack had a letter published in the *New York Times* on abortion legislation in Canada on September 28; was interviewed on radio in New York on abortion by Dick Oliver on September 27; and was part of a television panel discussion on Rogers Cable 10 in Toronto on "Political Correctness."

Jay Broadbar-Nemzer, Jewish Federation of Greater Toronto, has results from his survey of the Jewish community of Greater Toronto quoted in the *Canadian Jewish News* and other North American Anglo-Jewish newspapers.

Luther B. Otto, North Carolina State

University, was a featured presenter and respondent to telephone call-in questions following a recent satellite teleconference on career development.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Group, appeared on several Boston TV stations on different occasions regarding American reading habits, neo-Nazi swastikas appearing in Newton, MA, a Boston suburb, and on fear of flying; interviewed by the *Boston Herald* on the death of financier Robert Maxwell; and by the *Boston Globe* on a recent book about how block-busting and red-lining destroyed the Jewish neighborhoods of Roxbury and Dorchester.

Paul D. Reynolds, Marquette University, had his study of new Minnesota firms featured in a February 22, 1991, story in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Richard Rodgers, University of Colorado, was featured in an article in the December 1991 issue of *American Demographics* for his work on the racial gap in life expectancy.

Dorothy C. Wertz, Shriver Center for Mental Retardation, was quoted in the December issue of *Scientific American* and appeared on Channel 5, Boston in November speaking on privacy of genetic information. She also appeared on *ABC Prime Time Live* on July 18, 1990, responding to the Demi Moore cover of *Vanity Fair*.

People

Wendell Bell, Yale University, gave a sociology seminar and a public lecture, "Bringing the Good Back In: Values, Objectivity and the Future," at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro.

Deidre Boden has been elected as a Jean Monnet Fellow and will be spending 1991-1992 at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, working on a new book on the media and the Gulf War.

Anne Bowler has joined the faculty of the University of Delaware as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology.

April Brayfield is joining the Department of Sociology at Tulane University next fall.

Penelope Canan testified as an expert witness on SLAPP suits in Humana Hospital, Inc. versus George M. Hem-

Continued on next page

FORGING AHEAD IN SOCIOLOGY

Environment, Development, and Public Policy: Public Policy and Social Services
Series Editor: Gary Marx

AMERICANS ABROAD
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People, continued

meter, M.D. Canan's testimony was considered critical to the case and was complimented in a subsequent editorial "A Blow for Freedom" in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* on November 27, 1991.

Norma L. Chaska was named Professor and Dean of the School of Nursing, University of San Francisco on July 1, 1991.

Donald E. Gelfand has joined the Sociology Department and the Institute of Gerontology at Wayne State University.

Jeffrey A. Halley, University of Texas-San Antonio, and **Vera L. Zolberg**, New School for Social Research, presented their respective papers at the First International Meeting of the Sociology of Art in France on November 28 and 29, 1991. He also was an expert witness in the trial of G.G. Allin, rock performance artist.

Robert Hauser has been appointed the Director of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Tom Hoban, North Carolina State University, was appointed program chair for the 1992 annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society.

Ed Kain, Southwestern University, has assumed the chair for the Department of Sociology.

Elinore Lurie is now working at Sociometrics Corporation in Los Altos, California.

Ligaya Lindio-McGovern completed her doctoral defense at Loyola University on December 13, 1991.

Carolyn C. Ferrucci, Purdue University, was named associate dean of the Graduate School.

Earl Smith, Washington State University, will join the Department of Sociol-

ogy at Pacific Lutheran University as Professor and Chairman.

Richard K. Thomas has become a principal in Medical Services Research Group (Memphis, TN) where he will be involved in health care consultation.

David Woodrow, New York City, has been appointed a member of the Job Training Partnership Council.

Survey in the United States and Canada."

Ron Wimberley, North Carolina State University, became President of the Rural Sociological Society at the Society's annual meeting in Ohio.

Glenna Colclough and Charles M. Tolbert, *Work in the Fast Lane: Flexibility, Divisions of Labor, and Inequality in High-Tech Industries* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

Francesco Cordasco, Montclair State College, *Homeopathy in the United States: A Bibliography of Homeopathic Medical Imprints, 1825-1925* (Junius Vaughn Press, 1991).

Alain Coulon, University of Paris 8, *L'Ecole de Chicago* (Presses Universitaires de France, 1992).

William A. Glaser, New School for Social Research, *Health Insurance in Practice: International Variations in Financing, Benefits, and Problems* (Jossey-Bass, 1991).

Beverly E. Golemba, Saint Leo College, *Lesser Known Women: A Biographical Dictionary* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 1992).

Lawrence C. Hamilton, University of New Hampshire, *Regression with Graphics: A Second Course in Applied Statistics* (Brooks/Cole, 1992).

Richard L. Henshel, University of Western Ontario, *Thinking about Social Problems* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

Stuart L. Hills, St. Lawrence University, and **Ron Santiago**, *Tragic Magic: The Life and Crimes of a Heroin Addict* (Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1992).

Stefan Hirschauser was awarded the first Nicholas Mullins Award by the

Society for Social Studies of Science for his paper "The Manufacture of Bodies in Surgery."

Susan Krieger, Stanford University, *Social Science and the Self: Personal Essays on an Art Form* (Rutgers University Press, 1991).

Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University, *International Conflict Resolution: The USSR and Middle East Cases* (Yale University Press, 1992).

Louis Kriesberg, and **Stuart J. Thorson** (editors), *Timing the De-Escalation of International Conflicts* (Syracuse University Press, 1991).

Brad Lyman, New Community College of Baltimore, will be presented with a 1992 National Institute for Staff and Organizational Development Excellence Award for "outstanding contributions to teaching and learning."

Judith S. McIlwee and **J. Gregg Robinson**, *Women in Engineering: Gender, Power, and Workplace Culture* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

Delbert C. Miller, *Handbook of Research Design and Social Measurement* (Sage Publications, 1991).

Michele A. Paludi and **Richard B. Barickman**, *Academic and Workplace Sexual Harassment: A Resource Manual* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

Continued on next page

Awards

Norma L. Chaska, University of San Francisco, was awarded the *American Journal of Nursing Book of the Year* for her book: *The Nursing Profession: Turning Points*.

Helen Fein was the recipient of the first international award of the PLOOM Foundation on December 10 in Amsterdam.

Albert Gollin was elected vice chairman of the Research Industry Coalition (RIC) at its meeting in New York City on November 18, 1991.

James W. Longest, has received Faculty Emeritus status at the University of Maryland-College Park.

Toby Parcel and Elizabeth Menaghan, Ohio State, are winners of the Reuben Hill Award presented by the Research and Theory Section of the National Council on Family Relations for the outstanding research and theory article of 1990.

Barbara J. Risman, North Carolina State University, recently received a Problems of the Discipline Grant from the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation.

Dorothy C. Wertz, Shriver Center for Mental Retardation, received a \$448,000 contract from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NIH) to study "Ethics and Genetics: A

New Books

Margaret L. Andersen and Patricia Hill Collins, *Race, Class and Gender: An Anthology* (Wadsworth, 1992).

John Calagione, Doris Francis, and Daniel Nugent, (editors), *Worker's Expression: Beyond Accommodation and Resistance* (SUNY Press, 1991).

Mike Carlie, Washington University and **Kevin I. Minor**, Western Michigan University (editors), *Prisons Around the World: International Studies in Penology* for William C. Brown (Madison, WI).

Kathy Charmaz, *Good Days, Bad Days: The Self in Chronic Illness and Time* (Rutgers University Press, 1991).

Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, (editor), *Research in Community Sociology: Communities in Transition* (Jai Press, Inc., 1991).

Stanley S. Clawar and Brynne Valarie Rivlin, *Children Held Hostage: Dealing With Programmed Children* (American Bar Association Family Law Section, 1991).

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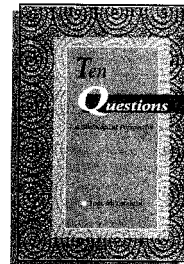
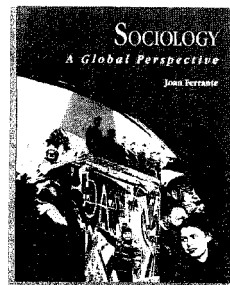
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New Books, continued

David J. Pittman and Helen R. White, (editors), *Society, Culture, and Drinking Patterns Reexamined* (Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1991).

Paul Roman (editor), *Alcohol: The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse* (Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1991).

Zeev Ben-Sira, *Regression, Stress and Re-adjustment in Aging: A Structured Bio-Psychosocial Perspective on Coping and Professional Support* (Praeger Publishers, 1991).

George and Louise Spindler with Henry Trueba and Melvin D. Williams, *The American Cultural Dialogue and its Transmission* (The Falmer Press, 1991).

Joseph B. Tamney, *The Resilience of Christianity in the Modern World* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

Richard K. Thomas, *Desktop Marketing: Lessons from America's Best* (American Demographics Press, 1992), *The Demography of Health and Health Care* (Plenum, 1992).

Melvin D. Williams, *The Human Dilemma: A Decade Later in Belmar* (second edition) (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1992).

Please submit humorous material and a complete description of how the humor is used in teaching by April 1, 1992 to: David S. Adams, Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University-Lima, Campus Drive, Lima, OH 45804.

Participation wanted: Persons meeting the following criteria are needed to complete a study of average sociologists: (1) sociology teaching/research experience of more than 20 years; (2) near retirement age or recently retired; (3) define self and career as about average; (4) willingness to respond to short semi-structured questionnaire in addition to describing entry into sociology, brief career synopsis and future plans. Send to: Bob Whitehurst, Department of Sociology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4.

Send your entries for a compilation of software and computer resources to Dr. Judith Stull. She is collecting annotated descriptions of items that are relevant to teaching sociology. Contact her at: Department of Sociology, La-Salle University, Philadelphia, PA 19141; (215) 951-1108.

Scientific Study of Religion (SSREL-L) provides a forum for discussion of issues

relevant to scientific study of religion, similar to content of journals like *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, *Sociological Analysis*, *Review of Religious Research*, and *Social Compass*. Primary audience will be researchers and teachers in this specialty. List owner: Donald R. Ploch, University of Tennessee-Knoxville. To subscribe, send message to: BITNET: LISTSERV@UTKVM1. Internet: LISTSERV@UTKVM1.UTKVM1. Message will be processed automatically and should consist of the following: SUBSCRIBE SSREL-L Your Name. "Your Name" can have spaces, eg, Don Ploch. Once you have subscribed, you can send messages to the list at: BITNET: SSREL-L@UTKVM1. Internet: SSREL-L@UTKVM1.UTKVM1. This service is supported by the University of Tennessee.

The Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing is a new scholarly organization devoted to all aspects of book history. It promotes research into the social and economic history of authorship; the publishing histories of books, writers, editors, and literary criticism; the history of copyright, censorship, and underground publishing; the spread

of literacy, book circulation and library usage; and the history of reading response. SHARP aims to bring together academics teaching in a range of disciplines, as well as librarians, publishing professionals, authors, and independent scholars. As an international society, we welcome new members from all parts of the world working in any national literature. In conjunction with the International Association for Publishing Education, SHARP plans to hold an inaugural conference at New York University in June 1993. For further information, contact: Jonathan Rose, Department of History, Drew University, Madison, NJ 07940.

If your department has a track or concentration in sociology of business as part of the undergraduate major, please share program description and course syllabi with Bill Rothstein, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21228; (301) 455-2078.

Classified Ads

Editing: Specializing in social sciences and humanities, from articles to monographs. Timely, dependable, and thorough editing at competitive rates. Formerly managing editor/copy editor of *Contemporary Sociology*; previously editing for other journals and scholarly presses. References available. Martha Dimes Toher, PhD, Suite 308, 703 Ninth Street, Durham, NC 27705; (919) 286-3584.

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, *Justice Quarterly*, *Demography*, Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

Respondents wanted for a study of inheritance and use of summer houses by second and third generation members. Participants are assured anonymity and a copy of final report. Contact: J.H. Balfe, Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; (201) 746-4851.

New Publications

Guide to the Data Resources is a newly issued study by the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College. For each data set in the collection, a comprehensive summary is provided, along with information about the study's purpose, characteristics of the sample, and materials available. Those interested please contact: The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140.

Investing in Human Potential: Science and Engineering at the Crossroads, a new American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) report, addresses the lack of a concerted effort at the nation's colleges and universities to attract and retain female, minority, and disabled students in science and engineering programs. Single copies of the report are available for \$9.95 (plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling) by calling (301) 645-5643; callers should request AAAS report #91-395.

Social & Legal Studies is a new journal published by Sage Publications. If you would like to contribute to this new publication or would like subscription details please contact: Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London, EC2A 4PU, U.S. correspondents should write to Sage Publications, PO Box 5096, Newbury Park, CA 91359.

Other Organizations

Sociological Focus has a new editor. Please direct all books and correspondence to the new editor: Stanley S. Robin, Editor, *Sociological Focus*, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3899.

Deaths

Larry (Lucky) Baber, Goldie Beacom College, died December 25, 1991, in Wilmington, DE.

Nason Hall, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, died in December.

Contact

Call for Humorous Items Useful in Teaching for the third edition of *Using Humor in Teaching Sociology* (to be published by the ASA Teaching Resources Center), editor David Adams is seeking contributions of humorous material which teaching sociologists have found to be useful in the classroom. Stories, cartoons, one-liners, routines, videos, etc. are appropriate.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE 1991-92 COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1991-92 Council convened at 2:40 pm on Tuesday, August 27, 1991, in the Cincinnati Convention Center. Council members present were: Joan Aldous, Walter R. Allen, Earl Babbie, Wendy H. Baldwin, James E. Blackwell, Janet S. Chafetz, James C. Coleman, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Myra Marx Ferree, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Beth B. Hess, Stanley Lieberson, Carolyn C. Perrucci, Harriet B. Presser, Barbara F. Reskin, W. Richard Scott, Doris Y. Wilkinson, and Franklin D. Wilson. Absent were Seymour M. Lipset and Jill S. Quadagno. Present from the Executive Office were Janet M. Billson, Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, William H. Martineau, and Tah L. Mottl. Lawrence Bobo reported for the Committee on Committees.

Approval of the Agenda. Unfinished business from the outgoing Council was added and it was agreed to make the report of the Committee on Committees the first order of business so as not to detain its chair any longer than necessary. The agenda was approved as amended.

Report of the Committee on Committees. Bobo reviewed the Committee's charge and its deliberations in producing lists of ranked nominees for appointment to ASA standing committees. Self-nominations solicited by the Executive Office as well as nominees put forth by the elected district representatives were carefully reviewed by the Committee. The Committee was responsive to Council's charge in recent years to broaden the basis of participation in ASA governance.

Council accepted the report and thanked Bobo for the excellent work of the Committee. Action on the ranked lists of committee nominees was deferred for later in the meeting.

Report of the President. Coleman welcomed Council members and began with introductions of all in attendance. He said that he wished to accomplish four things during his year as President, each of which he considered part of moving sociology in an entrepreneurial direction. He listed them as strengthening graduate and undergraduate curricula for training in practice and applied research, increasing the presence of the discipline in elementary and secondary school teaching of sociology, doing more to foster international sociology and creating more of a home at the ASA for foreign sociologists, and defining the role of sociologists in social reconstruction—the Annual Meeting theme.

Report of the Secretary. Hess deferred her remarks to specific items later in the agenda.

Report of the Executive Officer. Levine reported on the first meeting of representatives of interdisciplinary research organizations. The focus of discussion was on the state of sociology and interorganizational communication among sociologists. The meeting stemmed from a recommen-

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

ation, approved by Council in January of 1990, in a report by Scott on ASA's ties to other organizations. Levine described the informal meeting (held during the Annual Meeting) as very informative and encouraged other ASA officers to attend future such meetings.

Old Business. Several items were carryovers from the agenda of the outgoing Council.

Proposal for Community Activist Annual Meeting Session (Bonacich). Discussion continued on the merits of pursuing such a session. Coleman spoke in favor of adding it to his program, although it was understood that specific items of the proposal needed further work on cost-estimates. Council agreed that absorbing ad hoc expenses for local participants would be more appropriate than honoraria (in keeping with general policies). Further discussion was held on the range of issues that might be addressed by such sessions. (For background see the report from the Subcommittee on Bringing in the Excluded in Minutes of the 1990-91 Council.)

Subcommittee Report on Gifts and Grants to the ASA. Reskin reviewed the problem for ASA in responding to small financial gifts offered to the ASA. Although thankful for member generosity, the small amount and often restricted nature of such gifts make it difficult for ASA to honor the donor's intentions. Administrative costs are prohibitive and some requests require additional outlay of ASA monies. The subcommittee offered several policy guidelines: (1) to welcome such gifts; (2) to accept "named awards" only if the gift is \$100,000 or more; (3) to accept no gift that entails the expenditure of ASA funds, unless specifically approved by Council; and (4) to seek ASA Section involvement as recipients of such awards.

Several issues were also raised that needed clarification: the difference between grants and honorific awards; in the case of grants, what are the ASA's financial liabilities; and what is the appropriate ASA vehicle for review of gift offers, since the Award Policy Committee currently only meets once a year. Feedback is sought on the proposal and the Committee expects to report again at a later meeting.

Subcommittee to Review Footnotes. Consistent with a policy for periodic review of ASA's journals, Council conducted its first review of the Association's official newsletter (as currently titled). Perrucci submitted a formal report based on the eight criteria used by the Publications Committee to review journals. Concluding that *Footnotes* had been successful in meeting the eight criteria, the Subcommittee recommended some accounting changes, transfer of *Footnotes* from the budget of the Publications Committee to that of the Executive Office, and consideration of periodically featuring regional associations.

Motion: to approve the report on *Footnotes* and to commend the work of the subcommittee. Carried.

Exxon-Valdez vs Impact Assessment Inc. (IAI) Case. Having been asked by the previous Council to review whether or not the ASA should sign on to an amicus curiae brief, Baldwin cited the difficulty of the case and added that many questions still remained unclear. She recommended that more information be sought, along with an update and that the situation be reviewed by a subcommittee.

Core Library List for Sociology. Howery identified a need to assist departments both to assess their library holdings in sociology and to help develop a coherent set of resources. She pointed to the importance of undergraduate needs and the severity of the times. Master lists of books have been produced by analyzing the most often cited references in basic texts. The lists are intended as guides to library acquisitions. During discussion it was agreed that such lists should not be labeled as "best" or "core," but simply as most frequently cited for the sake of accuracy. The list will be available for Council review in the future.

Arrest of UCLA Taiwanese Graduate Student for "Sedition" in Taiwan. Following the lead of the UCLA Chancellor, ASA was asked for letters of support affirming the freedoms of speech and social sciences research on social movements. Council agreed that the President has the authority to issue such at any time without the specific action of Council.

The Committee to End the Chinese Gulag has also asked ASA to support international efforts to bring about the release of several imprisoned Chinese social scientists, including sociologists Wang Jungtao and Chen Ziming. The latter two founded a private research center which conducted public opinion polling and studied the linkage between economic reform and political pluralism. They were among those branded as leaders of the 1989 democracy movement for which they received thirteen year prison sentences. Coleman said that he would respond.

ASA Election Ballot. Council discussed the format of the election ballot and problems highlighted by lists of candidates lengthened by the addition of petition candidates. Although the effects of an alphabetical ordering of names on ASA election outcomes was not known, changing alternate ballots by printed for the 1992 election in which 50 percent exhibit a randomized ordering of candidates and 50 percent exhibit the reverse order.

American Teenage Study Rescinded. Presser reported news that the grant awarded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to the University of North Carolina for support of the named study had been rescinded by action of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Louis Sullivan. The Sociology of Population Section asked that the ASA Council pass a resolution opposing this action. Council discussed the gravity of the action and appropriate responses, including ad sought from other social science associations. Council moved the following:

Motion: the American Sociological Association strongly opposes the totally egregious and unprecedented action of HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan in rescinding an approved grant, the American Teenage Study, which was awarded to the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, following peer review and approval by the NICHD Advisory Council and the NICHD Director. This action is a serious threat to the integrity of the peer review process and the independence of scientific thought, and represents political intrusion into scientific research. We direct the Executive Office to publicly oppose this action, and to take all appropriate steps to have the study reinstated. Carried (Baldwin abstained).

This concluded the carryover items from the agenda of the 1990-91 Council; the 1991-92 Council agenda was resumed.

Council Appointments. Council developed lists of ranked nominees for vacancies on the Executive Office and Budget Committee (EOB) and the ASA representative to the Board of the *Journal of Consumer Research*. For the latter post, Council also agreed to refer future replacements to the Committee on Nominations.

1992 Program Committee. Council held an extended discussion of its general intentions regarding the makeup and representative nature of any program committee. It also considered the development of principles by which the composition of program committees should include underrepresented constituencies in the association, such as minority sociologists, those in applied and practice settings, and those at two and four-year colleges. All such individuals should be well-networked to represent their respective constituency.

It was agreed that such principles of diversity should reflect the collective experience of past Program Committees and Councils. In addition to use by the President-Elect, the principles should also be incorporated into the Session Organizers' Manual.

Motion: to instruct the Executive Office to prepare a statement, for review by Council in January of 1992, which would provide guidelines so that the makeup of the program committee reflects the diversity of the membership and its professional interests. It is understood that such a statement would be only advisory in nature and available to subsequent President-Elects. Carried.

Council continued its general discussion of the topic and agreed to forward a roster of possible nominees for appointment to the 1992 Program Committee. It also agreed, after consulting the By-Laws, to expand the committee to include two advisory members as it had last year.

Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Archives. Council reviewed the committee's report,

forwarded by Bernard Barber. The committee sought approval for restructuring itself and an endorsement to contact existing archival holdings and to solicit institutional interest in becoming centers for sociological archives.

Motion: to accept the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Archives and to endorse its plan for ascertaining existing archives and institutional interests and capabilities. Carried.

Council adjourned for the day at 6:20 pm and reconvened Wednesday at 8:40 am.

Coleman emphasized the need to deal with routine matters expeditiously so that time would remain for Council to consider new initiatives.

Executive Office Reports

Annual Meeting. Astner reviewed the dates and sites contracted for Annual Meetings through 1996. She also reported final plans for the 1992 Program, indicating that the call for papers would appear in September *Footnotes*.

Final paid attendance for the Cincinnati meeting totaled 3,573. Astner said that the overall response from the membership had been quite positive. She said that the number of employers joining the Employment Service was 64 versus the 97 that registered in 1990. She conveyed several requests, including interest in releasing videotapes beforehand and facilities for section receptions.

Motion: to thank Janet Astner, the childcare staff, and the entire Executive Office for a job well done on the Annual Meeting. Carried.

Teaching Services Program. Howery reviewed the recent history of the program for the benefit of new Council members. Brochures on the program were distributed, including those listing products now available and others to be forthcoming.

Report of the Subcommittee on the Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Levine reviewed work of the original advisory committee in proposing a new membership for the program's committee. Carryovers between the old and new committee were purposeful. This committee provided additional nominees and suggested Presser as the first Council liaison. Council reviewed the report, noting that it wished to reserve the right to name future replacements to the Committee.

Motion: to approve the subcommittee's proposal for restructuring the Spivack Program Advisory Committee. Carried.

Report of the Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Award Selection Committee. The Committee sought a travel subvention for awardees unable to afford Annual Meeting expenses. Although sympathetic to the issue, Council did not want to stray from its set policy in which no one receives expenses for attending the annual meeting. It suggested that special circumstances could be best handled by ad hoc measures.

Motion: To fully honor major contributions by sociologists in a public manner and to promote the broadest possible consideration for major ASA awards, it is resolved that the ASA pay travel expenses to the Annual Meeting for sociologists who receive major awards when awardees would not otherwise be able to afford the expenses to attend the meeting. Defeated.

MA Certification Committee. A proposal recommended procedural changes in the program, given that it has now been established but is receiving few applications. Council believed that further review, including the certification testing measures, would be advisable prior to an endorsement of the proposal.

Applied Sociology Curriculum. The foregoing proposal stimulated discussion of substantive materials which might form the basis of models for undergraduate and MA programs in applied sociology. It was noted that one advantage of developing such curricula was that it could offer occupational support to strengthening the position of sociology departments within their institutional settings. Council urged that sections be consulted to assist in the task of developing curriculum models.

Motion: to appoint an ad hoc committee to develop a model curriculum in applied sociology, and to enlist the assistance of the Sections on methodology and sociological practice. Carried.

Report of the Task Force on Sociology in the Elementary and Secondary Schools. A written report outlined its current and planned activities as consistent with its mandate of 1988 "to examine and strengthen the role of the ASA in the areas of secondary and elementary education and the teaching of sociology at the pre-college level." The report included a recommendation to convert the task force to a standing committee. Expansion of activities in the NSF Directorate on Science Education was cited as portending better opportunities for funding.

Motion: to accept its report and to convert the Task Force on Sociology in the Elementary and Secondary Schools to a standing committee. Carried.

Budget Review. Council reviewed figures on income and expenses for the 1991 budget and preliminary estimates for the 1992 budget. Discussion touched on additional income from the Annual Meeting, depreciation on the aging computer equipment, and proposals for raising membership dues in the current economic climate. Concerns were noted about the income from membership dues, particularly the issue of who selects the Associate Member category and whether or not there are problems here. Council asked a subcommittee (Ferre and Chazetz) to examine the structure of dues in particular, and the balance between various sources of income (e.g. dues, journals and Annual Meeting fees). The subcommittee is expected to coordinate its work with that of an EOB subcommittee examining the ASA's dues structure.

Discussion also focused on funding for the Minority Affairs Program (MAP), with particular emphasis on ASA's contributions to actual fellowships. During the next Association year, the Executive Office will be undertaking a review of how resources are allocated to MAP and other ASA activities. Other selected items of the budget were looked at, including personnel costs, contributions to COSSA, and section budgets.

Business Meeting Resolutions

Right to Life (RTL) Educational Foundation Exhibit. A resolution from the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) stimulated a lengthy Council discussion of the appropriate response to the exhibit of the RTL. The ASA Executive Officer took responsibility for not exercising sufficient oversight of the exhibit bookings to probe the nature of the materials at this booth. Council debated it, and how, exhibits should be restricted. Difficulty in defining educational and professional interests was cited. Opinions were voiced both in favor of open and of restricted exhibit policies. Council appointed a subcommittee (Chazetz as chair, with Levine, Scott, and Wilson) to draft an exhibits policy statement. A compromise motion was proposed to handle the immediate situation.

Motion: to transfer fees earned from the Right to Life Educational Foundation exhibit to the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Profession with the stipulation that such monies be used to fund research on the issues of abortion and abortion related activism, and to inform the exhibitor of such action. Carried.

In a related matter of the Latin American Cultural Association arts and crafts exhibit, Council acted in like fashion.

Motion: to transfer fees earned from the Latin American Cultural Association exhibit to the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Profession with the stipulation that such monies be used to fund research on Latin America, and to inform the exhibitor of such action. Carried.

Council also voiced its concern over low attendance at the Business Meeting as well as the need for closer linkage between resolutions passed at the Business Meeting and informed responses from Council. The process of bringing issues to Council and the timing of the Business Meeting are among the issues requiring further reflection.

Lesbian and Gay Caucus Resolution. Council moved the following as presented:

Motion: Whereas lesbians and gay men have, throughout history, served with distinction in the United States Armed Forces, to include the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), and whereas the Armed Forces and the Reserve Officers Training Corps have provided educational and economic opportunities, and whereas the official justification for current

military policy excluding lesbians and gay men is based on popular prejudice rather than empirical research, *be it therefore resolved* that the American Sociological Association will instruct the staff of the Executive Office to communicate their opposition to the exclusionary policy to the media and the appropriate military and legislative authorities. Carried.

Sociologists' AIDS Network resolution.

Motion: That the President of the American Sociological Association communicate to President Bush, the Secretary of Health, the Public Health Service, and to the Centers for Disease Control (with a copy to the International AIDS Society and the World Health Organization) the recommendation that all restrictions on the entry of HIV-antibody positive visitors to the United States be removed immediately. Carried.

Medical Sociology Section Resolution. Addressing the nation's need for an accessible and affordable health program, the section spent the last year carefully deliberating alternative policy positions and an action plan. Council amended the resolution only to acknowledge the initiative of the Section.

Motion: *Be it resolved that:* Part 1: The American Sociological Association, supported by the special expertise of its Section on Medical Sociology, recognizes that a nationwide program is needed to assure access to health care for all persons in the United States, and recommends that such a program be adopted as a policy goal for the nation. Health insurance coverage for all persons is needed to minimize financial barriers and to provide access to appropriate health care services. A national program must include provisions to control costs and to support high quality of care, including preventive services. Part 2: The American Sociological Association recommends a comprehensive and coordinated program to assure access on a nationwide basis. In the near term, given the urgency of the need, it could build on the strengths of existing health care financing mechanisms. In the longer term, careful consideration of new and innovative alternatives, including some form of a nationwide financing mechanism, will be necessary. Part 3: The American Sociological Association recommends strong consideration of a Canadian-style program in future policy discussions of a national health program for the United States. Such a program has the advantages of removing financial barriers to care while controlling costs through a single-payer system, global budgeting of hospitals, reduced administration and bureaucracy, and improved health planning. Such a program provides universal coverage, public financing and universal care, and is comprehensive and portable. *Be it resolved* that the ASA Council direct staff to publicize this resolution in whatever ways are possible to achieve maximum effects in Congress and for the general public. Carried.

Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Resolutions in appreciation of the work of William V. D'Antonio and Lionel L. Maldonado.

Motion: Whereas one of the most significant concerns in U.S. higher education today is that of more effective recruitment and retention of racial and ethnic faculty and students and, whereas it is appropriate that sociology as a discipline provide through the diversity of its departments an example of effective initiatives to address this concern and, whereas during the tenure of William V. D'Antonio as Executive Officer the American Sociological Association worked to retain, stabilize, and expand its Minority Fellowship Program and, whereas the efforts to more fully integrate the Minority Fellowship Program into the life of the Association is continuing and, whereas William V. D'Antonio has made himself and the Executive Office available to departments seeking assistance, *be it therefore resolved* that the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology at the 1991 Annual Meeting gives recognition to the positive imprint the tenure of William V. D'Antonio as Executive Officer leaves on the work of the Committee and the Association. May our colleague be richly blessed, take with him our grateful appreciation, and our pledge to advance our continuing agenda. Carried.

Motion: whereas one of the most significant concerns in U.S. higher education today is that of more effective recruitment and retention to success of increasing numbers of racial and ethnic minority students and, whereas the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Sociological Association was initiated for a similar purpose and, whereas the Minority Fellowship Program has experienced varying levels of funding and consistency and, whereas during the tenure of Lionel Maldonado the program was brought to a level of more stable funding from the National Institute of Mental Health and, whereas support for the Minority Fellowship Program has been more fully integrated into the life of the American Sociological Association and, whereas as a result of this diligence, dedication and effectiveness in the work of Lionel Maldonado, the Committee on the Status of Racial Minorities has been provided with a more significant number of members about whose status in sociology they are to be concerned, *be it therefore resolved* that the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities at the 1991 Annual Meeting give recognition to the positive imprint the tenure of Lionel Maldonado as a member of the Executive Office's professional staff leaves on the work of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities and on the Association. May our colleague be richly blessed, take with him our grateful appreciation, and our pledge to advance our continuing agenda. Carried.

New Business

More Coverage of International News in Footnotes. Coleman proposed a regular column in *Footnotes* to provide better visibility for the activities of overseas colleagues and to facilitate better communication in general. Although no formal motion was made, the editors indicated that they were sympathetic to the suggestion of highlighting international issues. The discussion also led Council to express concern about the need for greater inclusiveness of women and minority international scholars at the ASA meetings. It was recommended that Program Committees, in extending invitations overseas, be mindful of this issue and communicate the Association's commitment.

Video-Archives Proposal. Coleman asked for support of a project to video-tape eminent sociologists. It would be an extension of a similar project some years ago and would now include women and minorities. He sought suggestions on funding, indicating that he would be willing to use the President's discretionary fund. There was general support for creating oral histories in the discipline. Submission of a proposal on the project is expected at the next meeting.

No Executive Session was held at this meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 2:25 pm on August 28, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,
Beth B. Hess, Secretary

ASA Bulletin Board

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ASA Teaching Services Program Workshop

Curriculum Evaluation and Revision in Sociology: Applications of the Association of American Colleges and ASA Reports

Date: April 9-12, 1992, 9:00-4:00 p.m.

Location: New Orleans, LA
(In conjunction with SSS Meetings)

Staff: Robert Davis, North Carolina A & T University; Carla Howery, ASA;
William S. Johnson, Arizona State University

Objectives: Participants will:

- develop skills in curriculum design
- review ways to prepare for a curricular review
- apply the recommendations of the AAC report on the undergraduate major
- share examples of curricula and "rationalize" one's own major

Cost: ASA members, \$65.00; non-members, \$85.00
(Includes morning refreshments, lunch, and workshop materials.)

Deadline: Letter of intent and deposit of \$35.00 for each participant to be received by March 30, 1992. Balance payable at workshop.

Registration limited to first 30 applicants. No refunds will be made after April 1, 1992.

Lodging & Transportation: Participants are responsible for their own transportation and lodging as needed. Any non-refundable amounts should not be expended until participant receives confirmation that the workshop will take place as scheduled.

— Students —

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Advantage

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The Cornerhouse Fund, established by the will of Sydney A. Spivack, awarded \$750,000 to the ASA to launch a Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. The Program has an advisory board to shape its many possible facets; the Program will be directed from the ASA Executive Office by Felice J. Levine and Carla Howery. The first set of activities are linked to the 1992 Presidential elections. A series of policy briefing papers, grounded in social research, will be commissioned using ASA Section officers as substantive resource persons. The Program may fund graduate scholars and produce a white paper series on the application of social research to policy issues. *Footnotes* will feature updates about the exciting unfolding of this new program.

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