

# Footnotes



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## Sorokin Lives! Centennial Observations

by Barry V. Johnston, Indiana University,  
Northwest

Pitirim Aleksandrovich Sorokin was one of the most colorful, erudite and controversial figures in American Sociology. A Komi peasant, Sorokin was born on January 21, 1889, in the village of Turya located in the cold, remote regions of Northern Russia. Sorokin was three when his mother died and the family split up. His younger brother, Prokopyi, stayed with a maternal aunt. He and his older brother, Vassily, took to the road with their father, a craftsman and icon maker, who moved frequently in search of work. When Sorokin was eleven, the family again split and he and Vassily were on their own. They worked as itinerant artisans wandering the Komi homelands. The Komi are highly literate, hardworking, and deeply religious. Early on, Sorokin's quick mind and love of ideas were recognized, and he won a series of competitive scholarships that eventually took him to the university.

With education came political awakening. At fourteen, he was part of the organized resistance to the Czar and politics became intertwined with education in a dynamic mix. By 1922 Sorokin had finished his Magistrant of Criminal Law and PhD degrees. He had also been jailed six times for political defiance. Prisoner of both the Czar and Bolsheviks, he preferred the Monarch's jails. They were cleaner, books were provided and treatment was more humane. Sorokin advanced academically and politically. He founded the first sociology department at the University of St Petersburg, and became Alexander Kerensky's personal secretary in the post Czarist government. Because he was a highly vocal and persuasive anti-communist, during his last incarceration, Lenin ordered him shot. Only



Pitirim Sorokin

pleas from former political allies persuaded Lenin to exile him instead. Sorokin and his wife, Elena, whom he had married in 1917, left Russia in September 1923. After a year in Prague, Sorokin came to the United States and soon found employment in F. Stuart Chapin's department at the University of Minnesota. There, in six years, he wrote six books. Four of them defined their fields at the time: *Social Mobility* (1927), *Contemporary Sociological Theories* (1928), *Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology* (1929) with Carle C. Zimmerman and the first of the three volume work *A Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology* (1929) with Zimmerman and Charles J. Galpin.

It was on the reputation of these volumes that Harvard's President, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, invited Sorokin to chair the University's first Department of Sociology. Harvard's commitment to the discipline is remarkable when one realizes that to accomplish it, an aristocratic Lowell had to replace a Brahmin Cabot with a Russian emigre and an established Department of Social Ethics with an unseasoned Department of Sociology (Merton, 1980:69). As Jessie Bernard observed, it was a great step

forward for the discipline and "Sociologists finally got academic respectability when Sorokin went to Harvard in the 1930s." (Howery, 1984:5).

During his three Harvard decades, Sorokin's writings took many different directions. He came to Harvard as a positivistic, comparative and scientific sociologist. By 1937 he had moved towards a broadly based philosophy of history. His magnum opus, the monumental *Social and Cultural Dynamics* spanned 2,500 years and attempted to isolate the principles of social change as they were manifested in his studies of art, philosophy, science, law ethics, religion and psychology. The problems described in *Dynamics* took Sorokin to an analysis of civilization's crisis and the social, political and economic calamities inherent in modern culture. Diagnosing the times as those of a decaying sensate civilization, Sorokin speculated that we were moving towards a difficult and bloody period of transition. With these concerns in mind his research turned to the analysis of conflict, war, and revolution: the search for a comprehensive philosophical foundation for knowledge; and a direct means for dealing with social problems and improving the human condition. For the next twenty years he wrote prolifically on war, integralism and altruism. As a humanistic scholar he wanted to understand the conditions which led to war and the methods by which they could be treated and reduced. Similar values informed his later works on revolution and institutional violence.

Philosophically his middle Harvard years witnessed a shift from empiricism to integralism as the foundation for knowledge. Recognizing that science produced limited, highly circumscribed truths, Sorokin sought a more comprehensive basis for knowledge. Integralism combined empirical, rational,

and supersensory aspects of knowing into an epistemology for grasping total reality. This artful blending of Eastern and Western philosophy fused the truths found in the trinity of human existence; i.e., truths of the mind, the senses, and the spirit. Integralism would free us from the pitfalls of one dimensional thought and instrumental knowledge. It was a necessary corrective to past domination by a purely instrumental, shortsighted and often destructive form of knowledge.

See Sorokin, page 5

### NSF Seeks New Director

NSF's Division of Social and Economic Science is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Associate Program Director or Program Director for the Sociology Program. The program supports research directed at increasing the understanding of problems of social organization, demography, and the processes of individual and institutional change. The position will be filled on a one or two-year rotational basis. Applicants must have a PhD or equivalent experience in sociology. In addition, at least four or more years of research and teaching experience beyond the PhD is required. For technical information about this position, contact Dr. Roberta Balstad Miller, Division Director for Social and Economic Science, National Science Foundation; (202) 357-7966. □

## Departmental Services Program in Its Second Year

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

In response to these challenges, the ASA began a Departmental Services Program to offer discount prices on packages of materials. Many ASA publications serve the department as an aggregate, and are less likely to be

ordered by individuals. Using the Departmental Services Program, departmental chairpersons and administrative assistants can place a single order for the package that best meets the department's needs. Materials will be automatically shipped when they are ready and will then be available for colleagues to share. And, the packages come at a lower price than if items were ordered individually.

In December, all chairpersons received a brochure describing the three packages available in the second year of the program. Package A includes the three ASA directories. Package B adds the *Cumulative Index* to the directories. For teaching-oriented departments,

Package C offers directories, career materials, a subscription to *Teaching Sociology*, and three new products from the Teaching Resources Center.

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

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

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

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## Observing

### From Page Costs to Soviet Guests

The Publications Committee of the Association has asked me to convey the following message (request, plea, information, depending on your outlook), which I am happy to do. It is our understanding that researchers applying for grants may include in their budget proposals requests for funds to help cover the page printing costs of any journal articles that may result from that research. This is not a large budget item, and is accepted by most federal agencies as part of the normal grant proposal process. The figure averages \$20 per page.

Journal printing costs increase by 5%-7% a year on the average, and there are few ways available to us to cover those costs. In the past, we have tried to control costs by reducing print size. As you know, a year ago we decided that that approach had gone too far, and we have increased print size to what we hope is a comfortable reading level.

Researchers who obtain grants with funds allocated to cover journal page costs will be helping whatever journal accepts their articles, so the benefit will extend well beyond the ASA. For your information, the per page printing costs of ASA journals are as follows:

- *American Sociological Review*—\$141
- *Contemporary Sociology*—\$84
- *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*—\$83
- *Social Psychology Quarterly*—\$82
- *Sociology of Education*—\$85
- *Teaching Sociology*—47
- *Sociological Theory*—\$65

Page costs are a function of the number of issues printed as well as the amount of quantitative material that goes into an article. Obviously, any portion of the real cost that may be covered in a grant will be appreciated by the ASA or other publishing association.

In the December "Observing" column, I discussed briefly the visit of the Soviet sociologists to the D.C. area in October. I wish to add a few paragraphs to that account. The seven Soviet sociologists (see photo this page) included two Vice Presidents of the Soviet Sociological Association (Mikk Titma and Vladimir Yadov, the latter also the newly appointed Director of the Institute of Sociology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences). They were here to participate in the second of six colloquia, organized jointly by the American and Soviet Sociological Associations, and sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). This second Colloquium was held in the Belmont Conference Center, outside Baltimore, MD., and was co-chaired by Melvin K. Kohn and Vladimir Yadov. The other U.S. participants were Erik Olin Wright, Glen Elder, James E. House, Janet Chafetz, William J. Wilson, and yours truly.



Soviet sociologists visiting ASA (clockwise from lower left): V. Yadov, V. Khmelko, Steva Buff (ASA staff), Melvin Kohn (ASA Past-President), A. Maitulyovs, V. Paniotto, B. Grushin, M. Titma.

It was made clear that the Soviets had come prepared as it were "to meet the press," to announce to American society that the changes occurring under President Mikhail Gorbachev were at last freeing sociology to be a science that would be crucial to help set social policy in the age of *perestroika*. And it was also soon clear that the Soviets were looking to American sociology and in particular to the American Sociological Association for support and assistance in helping to train a new generation of Soviet sociologists.

To an important degree, the significance of the Colloquium lay not in the papers, although several were well-received and generated lively discussion, but in the determination of the Soviets to make clear the importance they gave to establishing closer ties with American sociologists. For their part, the American sociologists responded very positively, and by the fourth day of the Colloquium, some very warm working and social relationships had begun to manifest themselves.

The paper topics were presented in a variety of ways, ranging from rather loose speculations about the impact of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, to detailed empirical analyses, and thoughtful papers that elicited lively and long discussions. As was to be expected, the Soviet papers were often difficult to follow, the methodologies not always systematically developed, and many theoretical ideas still in the formative stage. Still, it was impressive in itself that most of the Soviet scholars delivered their papers in English, and in many cases carried on lively discussions in English with minimal assistance from the interpreters. Would that American scholars had similar Russian language skills.

The Soviet scholars did not seem at all embarrassed about criticisms of their work. They made no bones about the fact that their work is at a much lower level of sophistication than is the Americans. And when we consider that almost all of the Soviet sociologists had had to learn sociology on their own, without benefit of doctoral programs in their own universities, their achievements are impressive indeed. Their desire to master the methodologies of American sociology are even more impressive.

Throughout the four day stay, the degree of openness was remarkable for its extent and lack of strain or self-consciousness. The theoretical-conceptual differences seemed not the result of a predilection by one or another party for Marxist or functional or positivist orientations, but simply to conceptual orientations and operational definitions that suggest different ways of looking at the world, for example, on the nature of work satisfaction. Clearly, to the extent that these colloquia provide an opportunity for dialogue and discussion, and both sides show a serious interest in learning and sharing ideas, then these colloquia are very worthwhile indeed.

One immediate outcome of this colloquium was agreement that the topic for the third colloquium, to be held in the Soviet Union in 1989, would be "Public Opinion." President Joan Huber has appointed Dr. Albert Gollin, Past President of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, to be co-chair with Professor Boris Grushin of

the Soviet Center for the Study of Public Opinion.

Another outcome is the help given to the Soviet Sociological Association to place a dozen or so of their students in U.S. graduate programs. It is hoped that the effort will expand in future years to include student exchanges in both directions.

To help systematize this rapidly increasing level of interaction with the Soviets, and to put it into a larger context of interactions with scholars from diverse countries, President Huber has established a Committee chaired by Professor Glen Elder of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and including Professors Kohn of Johns Hopkins, Michael Swafford of Vanderbilt, and Louis Goodman, Dean of the School of International Service of American University. I expect this will be a busy committee within the Association in coming years.—  
WVDA □

## Sex and Gender Section Honors Hossfeld

The 1988 Dissertation Paper Award of the Sex and Gender Section was presented to Karen Hossfeld at the business meeting of the Section Sunday, August 28. The award, which carries a contribution of \$100 to dissertation related expenses, recognizes a paper entitled "Their Logic Against Them: Gender Ideology on the Shop Floor" as an important advance in our understanding of how gender operates in society. The paper is based on Hossfeld's dissertation, a study of Third World immigrant women employed in low-pay, low-tech jobs in the Silicon Valley high-tech manufacturing industry. Hossfeld's PhD was awarded in June 1988 from the University of California at Santa Cruz.



Karen Hossfeld

"Their Logic Against Them" focuses specifically on how managers use ideologies about gender and race as a form of labor control and how the women workers also call upon these same belief systems in their strategies of resistance. The attention paid to the specifics of gender, race and class as interacting systems in these women's work experience is one of the particular strengths of this paper.

This fall Hossfeld began teaching in the Sociology Department at San Francisco State University. She previously held an appointment at Ithaca College in New York and was a visiting scholar at the Antonoma University, Madrid, Spain. Her dissertation will be revised for a book under contract with University of California Press. Hossfeld's research interests focus on feminism, work and family and she has been a member of the Sex and Gender Section since she began graduate school.

Myra Marx Feree, University of Connecticut □

## Inside 1722

### ASA's Meetings and Marketing Manager

Within the office we call her Jen-of-all-trades. Jen Suter has been on the ASA staff for five years, effectively handling a variety of roles from Section affairs, to ASA Committee business, to her current role as Meetings and Marketing Manager. Under her hand, ASA revenues from advertising and exhibits at the annual meeting have risen steadily. Jen is a person who delivers good service and practices follow through. For example, she recently sent all 1988 annual meeting exhibitors a nice thank you note with a picture of their booth, crowded with sociologists eager to buy their books or products.

Jen is an Idaho native who moved to North Carolina with her husband Larry for his graduate studies in sociology at Duke University. After his graduation, they moved to the Washington, DC area. Since 1969 they have lived in Crofton, MD outside of Annapolis. Jen and Larry are celebrating the graduation of their son Michael from the University of Maryland, following in the footsteps of his sister Anna. They are breathing a sigh of (financial) relief and pride at having both children through college.

An avid music lover, from classical to jazz, Jen is active in many community projects. She and Larry volunteer at the



Jen L. Suter

local convalescent home to host birthday parties for the residents. She and Larry are active in the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

This week she'll work with the 1990 Program Committee, schedule the mid-winter meeting of the Membership Committee, arrange for 1989 annual meeting child care, contact exhibitors, help cater a reception, garner \$6000 in advertising revenue, and probably many more things. And with her characteristically good disposition, the ASA is lucky to have this Jen-of-all-trades.—CBH □

# Public Opinion and Reform in China

by David S. Mason and Ken Colburn,  
Butler University

As the People's Republic of China shifts toward a more market-oriented economic system, it has also begun exploring another Western institution: scientific public opinion polling. As Yang Guansan, one of China's leading pollsters, said recently in the *Beijing Review*: "Only five or six years ago, the public opinion poll was considered to be a 'bourgeois' or 'capitalist' method of social survey. . . . Now the taboo has been swept away in the strong tide of reform, which is challenging all of China's traditions, stereotypes and prejudices."

In Beijing last May, we met with the Deputy Director, Yang Guansan, and Feng Chujun, Research Fellow, of the China Social Survey System (hereafter CSSS), the primary governmental agency responsible for national public opinion polls. The first and leading social survey organization in China, CSSS began conducting scientific polls in 1984 under the Economic System Reform Institute of China. In May 1987, CSSS came under the jurisdiction of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System. The CSSS has a staff of thirty researchers and has three survey "networks": (1) an urban citizen survey, conducted seven to eight times a year and based on a probability multi-stage cluster sampling of 2580 residents in forty cities; (2) a rural citizen survey conducted from 100 field sites; and (3) a news survey system which depends on reports from 100 mass media agencies. The urban citizen surveys include a

biannual, periodical set of surveys since 1987. So far the CSSS has completed three of these and plans to conduct the fourth in October of this year.

The urban and rural surveys seem to be genuine probability samples, generated by scientific sampling procedures. Researchers from Beijing have consulted with sampling experts in the West, including the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, in an effort to develop reliable and valid procedures. One of the statistical oddities of sampling procedures is that a sample of 2500 in China is just as representative of its population as a similar size sample in a small county. Thus the CSSS does not have to resort to interviews with hundreds of thousands of respondents, as was done in the past. Interviewers are trained in Beijing before they go out into the field.

All of this is new ground for the Chinese pollsters. Young social scientists are being greatly influenced by survey research methods, yet until recently universities have offered very little formal coursework in the area of scientific polling. Now there are plans to establish an entire School for Public Opinion Research at the Chinese Peoples' University. A few Western textbooks on statistics and survey research techniques have been translated into Chinese.

The surveys done by CSSS fall into three categories. Some are general public opinion polls that reflect the attitudes of people toward important societal issues, including economic reforms. A second type of survey, usually commissioned by the government, asks about specific topics such as inflation,

political reforms, or labor and personnel reforms. The third type is basic research into longer term questions of political culture, value change, and social trends, often done in collaboration with other research institutes. For example, CSSS is currently collaborating with the Nippon Research Center, Japan, on a comparative social survey of eleven nations (including the U.S.) concerning attitudes toward the family, society and justice.

According to Mr. Yang, there are no restrictions on the type of research they do, with the exception of questions concerning national defense or foreign affairs. Questionnaires do not have to be approved by anyone outside CSSS. There are some restrictions on the public dissemination of results; however, newspapers, for example, have sometimes censored the results of reports CSSS has sent them or presented in press conferences. Yet some poll results which may not be publicly available through party or government news media can appear in local media, academic journals, or Shanghai's *World Economic Herald* (the first private newspaper in China).

CSSS has asked about very sensitive political issues, including attitudes about communism and about price reforms. The last issue is a particularly difficult one, and linked closely to the whole economic reform process. The reform aims at bringing prices in line with costs, which means reducing government subsidies and consequent price in-

creases. For urban families, the cost of food and basic consumer goods is climbing at about 20% a year, a pace far exceeding wage increases. Some Beijing residents told us that they spend 70% of their income on food which, even with subsidized housing, is a burden. In polls on sources of dissatisfaction, price increases are in first place. While most people favor economic reform, they are opposed to price increases. Presumably accurate information based on scientific polls concerning people's attitudes toward an aspect of reform will enable China's leaders to proceed with social and economic change at a pace which most segments of the population can accept.

Scientific polls serve two political functions: (1) they provide leaders with information about public perceptions and thus help to shape public policy; and (2) through dissemination in the mass media, polls raise the level of public consciousness and debate, fostering a political culture in which citizens can express and evaluate alternative viewpoints. In fostering such research, the regime hopes to establish another link with the population, and in doing so gives the population an additional influence on the government. However small, it is a step toward democratization. But democratization in this sphere, as in others, has the potential for destabilization as well. As China learns more about itself, and is given channels to express dissatisfaction, democratic reforms will have to follow the economic ones. □

## ANA Conducts Leadership Seminars for Women of Color

The American Nurses' Association has received a three-year grant in the amount of \$357,650 from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, MI, for a project to enhance "Leadership Skills for Health Specialists in Communities." Directed by the ANA's Director of Minority Fellowship Programs, Dr. Hattie Bessent, the project consists of a series of educational workshops to bolster the leadership acumen and skills among minority women in order to promote the design and implementation of community based health projects.

Three women from the ASA's Minority Fellowship Program are participating in this project. They are Robin Jarrett, who earned her PhD at the University of Chicago and was in the MFP's eighth cohort; Karen Hemby, who recently completed her degree at UC-Berkeley and was in the Program's third cohort; and Sylvia Cicily Lawson, in the MFP's fourteenth cohort and currently working on her degree at the University of Florida.

Selection for participation in the Kellogg Leadership Program is highly competitive. Fellows are selected from the five Associations which have Minority Fellowship Programs: the American Sociological Association, American Nurses' Association, American Psychological Association, Council on Social Work Education, and the American Psychiatric Association.

Hattie Bessent developed the leadership seminar program because minority women continue to be greatly underrepresented in management and leadership positions in health care delivery or-

ganizations. This program is one means of helping to change that condition. Dr. Bessent has had a wide and unique range of professional experience in addressing this problem. She has served as an administrative intern with the American Council on Education, a visiting professor in research and family dynamics at Vanderbilt University, a member of the Institute on Human Resources engaged in research and intellectual stimulation on families, and associate dean for graduate affairs at Vanderbilt's School of Nursing. She also participated in a summer institute at Harvard University's Business School, studying management and leadership.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, established in 1930 to "help people help themselves," has distributed more than \$1 billion in support of programs in agriculture, education, and health. Areas of emphasis within these broad fields include adult continuing education; community-based, problem-focused health services; a wholesome food supply; and broadening leadership capacity of individuals. Projects in opportunities for youth are concentrated mainly in Michigan; support for economic development projects is provided only in Michigan. The Foundation is among the largest private philanthropic organizations in the world. It supports programs in the US, Latin America, the Caribbean, and southern African countries. Limited worldwide involvement is achieved through international networks of activities related to the Foundation's programming interests. □

## Update on Alpha Kappa Delta

The annual business meeting of Alpha Kappa Delta, International Sociology Honor Society, was held at the Atlanta Marriot Marquis on August 27, 1988. Officers for 1988-89 are: Donald J. Shoemaker, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, President; James K. Skipper, Jr., University of North Carolina at Greensboro, President-Elect; Michael A. Malec, Boston College, Past President; Candace Clark, Montclair State College, Vice-President; Wayne D. Seelbach, Lamar University, Secretary-Treasurer; Dudley L. Poston, Cornell University, American Council of Honor Societies Representative; Dennis L. Peck, University of Alabama, Editor of *Sociological Inquiry*; and Donna K. Darden, University of Arkansas, *AKD Newsletter* Editor.

Two awards were presented at the meeting this year. The first was given to Rose Helper, in recognition of many years of dedicated service to Alpha Kappa Delta, including the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and ACHS Representative. Another award was presented to Michael Malec, in appreciation of service to Alpha Kappa Delta as President, from 1986-88.

Alpha Kappa Delta continues to enhance its international scope by recently approving applications from universities in Taiwan and by accepting an application from Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, at the business meeting.

While AKD is an honor society, it is also an organization whose purpose is to promote awareness of sociological solutions to man's problems. Toward this end, AKD sponsors and encourages sociological meetings, symposia, and other projects. This year Alpha Kappa Delta is sponsoring an undergraduate student paper competition. In addition, AKD is prepared to help with the expenses of conducting sociological re-

search symposia, provided adequate notification and program description are presented. Details of these sponsorships will appear in *Footnotes*.

The business meeting of Alpha Kappa Delta is held every year in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Room number and time of meeting are printed in the program. AKD advisors and members are cordially invited to attend and participate. For more information about Alpha Kappa Delta or membership application procedures, please contact: Wayne C. Seelbach, Department of Sociology, Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77710. □

## OSU, PSU Host Student Receptions

At the Atlanta meeting, receptions were hosted for the ASA Honors Program students by Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State University. These functions provided the Honors students with an excellent opportunity to learn more about the graduate programs offered by these schools. Faculty members met one-on-one with a number of the students. Written materials were also made available to Honors Program seniors and Master's Degree students looking for graduate programs.

The consensus on the part of the students was that these receptions provided an unusual and welcome opportunity to learn about graduate programs. As one interested student commented, "Meeting the faculty of a graduate department is much better than reading about a department and its offerings." □

## Open Forum

### More on Sociological Practice

In the December 1987 issue of *Footnotes*, Norman Friedman shared his thoughts on the limits and linkages of sociological practice. As chair of Sociologists in Business, I'd like to expand on Friedman's useful discussion. My remarks reflect a consensus among the members of SIB as well as my own thoughts on the current state of our discipline. Three aspects of the sociological practice deserve closer examination:

1. First, the fact that sociologists have "applied" the discipline outside academia almost since its inception. Although the academic job scarcity of the 1970s and 1980s certainly has contributed to what may be a recent "boom" in practice, sociologists have contributed to new understandings of their societies, and to an effort to better them on numerous occasions and in many places. Three U.S. examples come immediately to mind just from my own experience, and there are doubtless many others. As early as the 1920's sociologists contributed to metropolitan fact books and planning commissions in Chicago under the influence of Robert Park and Ernest Burgess and others did so in other cities. In the 1940's the Bureau of Applied Social Research was organized by Robert Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld and operated by them and their colleagues in New York City. Since then we have seen the operation of numerous survey research centers, some of which (like NORC and Michigan) can be considered quasi-academic, and others which are operated as profit-making businesses (like the Roper and Yankelovich groups).

In addition, many senior sociology professors have busy and (presumably) lucrative consulting practices, and have had them for years. Several of my own acquaintances have been consulting for profit-making business for at least 30 years or more. Some, such as (the late) Jay Shulman in jury research, have opened whole new areas of practice independent of academia. Thus, we as a discipline are not in a position today to decide whether or not those trained in sociology may or may not "apply" their skills outside of academic or quasi-academic (research conducted for the government or non-profit research organization) positions. That would be trying to shut the gate after the horse is out, and prove to be a practical impossibility. Given this long history, I have some doubts about whether what we now call "sociological practice" is either a movement or revolutionary. What it may be right now is a phenomenon that is more salient to us because of the recent academic job situation.

2. Second, setting up an "expansive" vs. "restrictive" understanding of the appropriateness of what Friedman calls non-academic employment can have the unfortunate consequence of a false dichotomy. I'm not convinced that it is an "older" conception that sociologists restrict themselves to teaching and research. In the consulting example I mentioned, senior professors have effectively done both concurrently for years. The emphatic distinction between "academic" and "non-academic" employment is a recent one. Unfortunately, it is also used to imply that "non-academic" employment is the "other" and a suspect activity.

It does seem true that the contemporary spectrum of opinions of individual sociologists about the employment of the profession ranges from those who

prefer a "pure" academic setting to those who see no problem with working in the business world—and at various times the proportions of those holding various viewpoints along this continuum may have been different. What is true is that the ASA has never negatively sanctioned anyone for applying their sociological training in non-academic positions. The serious controversies in the discipline have primarily concerned (I believe, correctly), issues of appropriate research methodology or protection for the privacy and anonymity of subjects.

3. Finally, the issue of specifying the (implicitly "appropriate") linkages between sociology and fields of practice, especially "potential" fields, is an exercise in futility if it is meant to direct where such linkages should or will take place. Leaving aside the pertinent question of who has the authority to direct these linkages, and on what basis of legitimacy, designating someone as a "sales-sociologist" or a "personnel-sociologist" can only have the effect of trivializing the discipline itself. This may become clearer if we think about analogous examples from sister disciplines. Does it add any credibility to label an anthropologist an "employment-anthropologist"? Even the term "industrial psychologist" refers as often as not to an academic discipline than to a position in a company. Many psychologists who work in business do so in roles and functions that are not labeled "psychologist", as do anthropologists and economists. Such formal designations may be more useful when directed to examining what work outside academia that sociologists have actually done in the past or are doing now, as a way of expanding our knowledge about ourselves. Such research would help illustrate to those in training what range of choices they have after receiving their degrees. (Sociologists in Business is embarking on just such research at the present time.) However, adding such designations to the term sociologist adds nothing to one's credentials.

I agree wholeheartedly with Friedman that increased thinking about these issues is called for. What seems unarguable is that the relationship of sociologists in academic settings to those in non-academic or profit-making settings in the last 20 years has been haphazard, resulting in misperceptions and false assumptions about various aspects of sociology as work.

The interaction of academic, quasi-academic and private sector sociologists certainly needs to increase, and the current attention given to "practice" or "applied" issues contributes to that. My concern is that this growing interaction not be framed as a debate between expansive and restrictive views of what sociologists "ought" to do or what roles they "ought" to play. Such a framework is naive at best, condescending at worst. What is needed is sharing of information about what actually goes on in the various settings where sociology is applied. Many pronouncements made about research in business settings, for example, reflect well-intentioned but essentially ignorant perceptions, and lead to overlooking areas where academia and business could fruitfully collaborate.

The useful sharing of experiences was demonstrated at a session at the 1988 ESS meetings, where two members of Sociologists in Business participated in a forum with "academic" sociologists to discuss access to and use of research

data sets. One academic sociologist was encountering gatekeeping problems with the medical profession; the other faced political pressure applied through the courts to prevent publication of certain crime commission findings. The two of us in business were concerned about the loss of useful data gathered by the private sector, used to answer limited questions, and then either discarded or forgotten and largely unanalyzed. Many of these data come from well designed studies of consumer beliefs, attitudes, perceptions and behaviors related to corporate imagery, and the acquisition and use of a full spectrum of goods and services. Thus, our private sector contribution was to share potential sources of existing data as well as participate in discussing strategies for successfully gaining access to data or publishing rights to research results. It is just such efforts at collaboration that can most benefit the discipline as a whole.

It seems to me that increased contacts, sharing of research experiences, and other efforts to increase awareness and communication among sociologists working in all settings is the most useful agenda at this phase of the discipline's development. Hopefully this increased familiarity will contribute to the continued development of graduate school education in sociology. Sociologists outside university walls do need to become more integrated with those in academia. Certainly both groups will find some of this process disconcerting. However, both may also grow, and the discipline as a whole develop more fully as a result.

*Christine Wright-Isak, Batton, Barton, Durstine, & Osborne*

### Response to SOE Section Award

*(Editor's Note: Section award winners are covered in Footnotes stories (see October and November 1988 issues). We normally do not reprint acceptance speeches. James Coleman, University of Chicago, received the Section on Sociology of Education's Award. His speech is reprinted here, as an "Open Forum" article, because it addresses an important issue of interest to all members. We hope to encourage thoughtful reflection by our readers, who may respond in "Open Forum.")*

First, I want to express my thanks to the Committee and the Section for bestowing this honor upon me. Recognition by one's fellow researchers is one of the highest honors that is bestowed, and I thank you for it. I do want to accept the award, but before I do so I have a few comments.

My receiving this honor should constitute an occasion for reflection on a certain property of social research—and especially research that is relevant to social policy. I begin by reminding you of the 1976 ASA Convention, in which there was a plenary session, filled to standing room only, occasioned by a sequence of events that began with an attempt by Alfred McClung Lee, the President of ASA, to have me censured for research showing that city-wide bussing had produced extensive white flight in cities where it had been used as a desegregation tool. We should not forget how strong the consensus was at that time among social scientists that bussing was an unalloyed benefit, and a policy not to be questioned.

After what was for me a tortured period of intellectual isolation, under

attack by President Lee, Thomas Pettigrew, Kenneth Clark, and others in and outside the ASA, cooler heads prevailed in the ASA Council, and the plenary session was arranged. The passions generated at that session are hard to reconstruct now; but I still have the posters that were plastered at the entrance to the ballroom and behind the podium, covered with Nazi swastikas, epithets, and my name.

Now let me shift attention to the Spring of 1981, in a different hotel ballroom, this time in Washington, D.C., this time arranged by the U.S. Department of Education after withholding for six months the report on public and private schools by Sally Kilgore, Thomas Hoffer, and me. In the hall was Robert Crain, an erstwhile friend and colleague, distributing leaflets with quotations from well-known educational researchers that he had hurriedly solicited to counter the contents of the report.

Again there was for me a tortured period of defense of our research, a defense which, along with the attacks led by the economist Arthur Goldberger, many of you have seen in *Sociology of Education* and other journals of educational research. I ask you again to recall the extraordinarily strong pro-public-school consensus, the consensus that private schools were inequalitarian, and that Catholic schools were both ineffective and inequalitarian, and (if social scientists had been wont to use the term), "unAmerican." It was this tide of consensus against which the report had to stand; and it was only the strength of the results that made the stand possible.

Why do I recount these episodes at what should be a mild and pleasant occasion of mutual admiration? Not to exhibit paranoia; I have never had that affliction. Not even to express a bitterness-weet vindication. It is for another reason, a sociological one. The reason has to do with norms, and the power of norms within social science. It is not accidental that nearly the first research that dared to examine sufficiently closely the effects of bussing on white flight that it found such effects was done by someone with already high standing in his field, someone not only with tenure in his university, but also with what might be regarded as "tenure" in the discipline. Nor is it accidental that after this, after the norm had been violated, there came several confirming research reports from persons without tenure in the discipline, with reputations still fragile. Only a few, like David Armor, had the courage and strength to report such results before the norm had been violated by someone with security.

It was not accidental that the first research that dared to claim that private schools, and even (as it turned out especially) Catholic schools produced higher achievement for strictly comparable students, was done by someone whose reputation was secure. And it is not accidental that these results were followed by similar results from other younger in the field who until then had been inhibited by their own discipline from asking these questions.

These are not the only examples of a phenomenon that is destructive to social science. Nor are the attacks always capable of being withstood even by those with high standing in the field. Some of the most original and brilliant sociologists who should be at the intellectual center of the discipline, have been driven to the periphery or to adjacent disciplines, because the implication of their work run counter to the current intellectual fashion. Seymour Martin Lipset is perhaps the most prominent example. Alex Inkeles is another.

*(continued on next page)*

## Will and Dorothy Lissner Retire from *AJES*

Will Lissner, who founded the *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 47 years ago in October 1941, and has served as editor-in-chief ever since, will retire at the end of this year, as will assistant editor Dorothy Burnham Lissner, who has filled that post for more than 25 years. Their successors will be announced at that time.

The quarterly, recently ranked among the world's 24 best in the social sciences, was the pioneer of the interdisciplinary approach in its fields, as evidenced by its first editorial advisor, the philosopher and educator John Dewey.

The *Journal* promotes synthesis among the social sciences to study economic, social, and political problems of democratic society. Articles based on empirical research and the scientific method are edited to meet high literary, as well as scholarly, standards. Lissner, Dewey, and others on the board believed that social science is informed by philosophy and ethics, much as natural science, especially physics, acknowledges that subjective as well as objective perspectives affect observations.

Lissner chose an interdisciplinary, rather than multidisciplinary, approach because "I was convinced by the research I had done that while the division of knowledge into the sciences and their specialties was a necessary heuristic (teaching) device and one that has repeatedly demonstrated its value, nevertheless reality does not respect the sciences' boundaries. The policy goals of the sciences—applied science, if you will—can only be achieved with realism

if we study problems as they exist in the real world, usually calling for the expertise of several of the sciences and of philosophy for their understanding."

Not only did Lissner create a prestigious publication, he did so while working full time on *The New York Times*, retiring after 53 years in 1976. He had learned to set type when he was 11 and was a reporter on the *Yorkville Spirit* and the *Harlem Press* at 13. A protégé of John Dewey, he came to the attention of Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the *Times*, who hired the 15-year old as copy boy with feature writing privileges. Lissner became a reporter at 17, staff writer at 22, and economics specialist at 24. Among his major assignments were New Deal test cases, technology (including the first stories on early computers), annual financial reviews, and the United Nations. As a fleet correspondent during World War II, he covered the Italian anti-fascist guerrillas.

Lissner also edited a revival of the *Freeman* (whose previous editors were Albert Jay Nock and Francis Neilson) for a year; advised the formative issues of *The American Statistician*; and was consultant to several organizations, including the National Bureau for Economic Research.

A student in New York City's public school accelerated learning project, Lissner later studied at the Rand School, the New School for Social Research and its graduate faculty, and a theological seminary. He has taught at the New School and is an associate of Columbia University's seminar on population and social change. He is a member of many

professional organizations; is listed in *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in the East*, and others; and has been on the board of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation for nearly half a century.

Dorothy Burnham Lissner is a writer

## Sorokin, from page 1

Sorokin further argued that sociologists spend too much time studying destructive social behaviors. If we wished to improve the human condition, we should learn how to make people more humane, compassionate and giving. This concern led Sorokin to a decade-long study of altruism and amitology. With support from the Lilly Endowment he established the Harvard Center for Creative Altruism. The Center sponsored many theoretical and practical research projects including seven books by Sorokin.

Mainstream sociologists were often skeptical about these projects and Sorokin became somewhat of a marginal figure in the discipline. Even so balanced a critic as Lewis Coser believed that the altruism studies did not merit discussion as a contribution to sociological theory (Coser, 1977:491). However, in the 1960s the pendulum of neglect and silence began to swing in the other direction. In 1962 the *Bedminster Press* reissued *Social and Cultural Dynamics* in a handsome four volume set. The following year Sorokin's contributions were recognized in two volumes: Philip J. Allen's *Pitirim Sorokin in Review* and Edward A. Tiryakian's *estschrift* volume, *Sociological Theory, Values and Sociocultural Change*. These books restored Sorokin to active consideration by American sociologists. Discussion of his ideas by Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Wilbert Moore, Georges Gurvitch, Walter Firey, Charles Loomis, Matilda White Riley, N.S. Timasheff, Bernard Barber, Alex Inkeles and many others demonstrated that serious sociologists were taking Sorokin seriously.

The greatest honor, however, was yet to come. In April 1963 rank-and-file sociologists spoke out in support of Sorokin for the Presidency of the American Sociological Association. Otis Dudley Duncan and several of Sorokin's past students thought it unfair that Sorokin had never received the customary second nomination after losing the 1952 election to Florian Znaniecki. Hence they organized a campaign to get his name on the Presidential ballot. The effort was successful. Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first victorious write-in nomination, but the membership spoke unequivocally in honor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by perhaps the largest margin in any election up to that time. These events returned Sorokin from the neglected backwaters of scholarly obscurity to a position more consistent with the contributions he had made. When Sorokin died in 1968, it was with the dignity of an accomplished scholar.

Sorokin's legacy is substantial. Intellectually his works opened new fields of study and broadened the scope of existing specialties. This was particularly the case in rural sociology, social mobility, war and revolutions, altruism, social change, the sociology of knowledge, and sociological theory. He also contributed to the education of many of sociology's most literate citizens. Robert Mer-

ton, Wilbert Moore, Kingsley Davis, Robert Bierstedt, Robin Williams, Charles Tilly and Edward Tiryakian are but a few. The lasting value of his work was in part captured by the "Sorokin lives" buttons worn by young dissident sociologists at the 1969 ASA meetings in San Francisco. These dissenters found Sorokin's crisis studies to be prophetic. He had captured in these works the very essence of the society against which they were protesting. Sorokin lived for them because he understood human pain and its relationship to social structure. He was a prophet because he saw what could, and perhaps ought to be done in society and attempted to move his brethren towards that vision. At times he was, like they were, in-temperate, challenging and difficult. However, both were necessary and as a master of his craft, Sorokin left behind a discipline that grew, broadened and was enlivened by his presence.

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## Ask ASA

Q. I am planning to go abroad for my sabbatical leave. Does ASA have a way to connect me with sociologists in that country?

A. The Committee on World Sociology has a liaison system. A US sociologist is appointed liaison for a region of the world, with the task of keeping up on the work of sociologists in that region, knowing something about the major departments of sociology and feeding that information back to promote scholarly cooperation. Contact the ASA office, and we'll give you the name of the current liaison person for the country you'll visit.

Q. What is happening with the ASA certification program? How many people have been certified?

A. To date, the following number of sociologists have been certified in the six PhD areas: Demography = 6; Organizations = 2; Social Policy and Evaluation Research = 2; Law and Social Control = 2; Medical Sociology = 7; Social Psychology = 7, for a total of 26 completed certification files. Other files are in the review process. The MA-level certification exam on research methods is under preparation and is expected to be offered at the 1989 ASA meetings in San Francisco. The PhD certification program will be reviewed in 1989 by ASA Council. □

## Open Forum, from page 4

Thus the question I want to ask is an institutional one: How can the discipline (and although the problem exists for social science as a whole, we can for convenience here consider only the sub-discipline of sociology of education) so structure itself that it does NOT erect norms against research that challenges the conventional wisdom? Or more pointedly, how can the discipline structure itself so as not to violate academic freedom, as it has done in the past? (One may in fact ask whether the dangers to academic freedom from these norms within the discipline about what is "acceptable" are not greater than the dangers from university administrations.)

We could begin by recognizing that in certain areas of social research at certain times, there are topics that are more or less taboo. The most taboo topics one scarcely even dares to mention, much less to do research on. These are topics which could, if the results happen not to coincide with conventional wisdom, threaten the existing disciplinary or academic consensus. Probably foremost among these is any research on genetically-based differences, whether these be differences between the sexes or difference between races. Another, somewhat less tabooed, is research on crime that, like Herstein and Wilson's book of a few years ago, focuses on causes other than the criminal's social environment. Research which showed the merits of educational systems in regimes that are nationally blacklisted or disapproved of by sociologists, like that of Castro's Cuba, or Pinochet's Chile, or Jaruzelski's Poland, would also be subject to normative sanctions from within

the discipline. And research that showed the faults of highly popular government programs (such as free milk for poor children in school) has a mild taboo on it.

What is threatening to the discipline about such research that provokes these reactions? If we could answer that question, we could perhaps create a structure to combat these norms and the sanctions they generate. If we could develop such a structure, it would be a service not only to our field, but to sociology as a whole; and not only to sociology as a whole, but to the whole scientific enterprise.

Thus as I stated at the outset, I will accept this award, with pleasure. I accept it not only for myself, but for William Form, who back in 1976 encouraged the ASA Council not to censure but to hold an open forum. I accept it in the name of Reynolds Farley, who in the same year did not hesitate to change his conclusions about the effects of bussing on white flight when his further analysis showed the results to be similar to my own. I accept it in the name of Maureen Hallinan, who opened the pages of *Sociology of Education* to what became a productive conflict. I accept it in the names of Sally Kilgore and Thomas Hoffer, whose reputations were not yet made and who could never have afforded to go it alone. I accept it in the name of all those researchers whose academic freedom was constricted by the norms of the discipline. Perhaps most of all I accept it in the name of all those who have braved these norms and have had their reputations warped, twisted, or destroyed by doing so.

James Coleman, University of Chicago

## Teaching

### A Proposal for Enhancing Anticipatory Socialization to Graduate School\*

by Richard L. Hummel and Gary S. Foster,  
Eastern Illinois University

\*A version of this paper was presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society, 1987, Chicago.

Recently, issues of curricular revision and development have emerged in sociology (e.g., see Griffith, Flaming and Crowe, 1985; McMillian and McKinney, 1985; see also, Howery, 1985). To some extent, these incipient curricular concerns are articulated in an attempt to resolve many of the problems currently afflicting our discipline, among them: (1) a decline, since 1975, in sociology majors, (2) a decline in academic positions for sociology graduates, and (3) curricula inadequate to provide employment opportunities in business, industry and government (i.e., applied sociology) (Bhatia, 1983).

The development of an internship program is a significant curricular revision advocated to enhance employment and the application of sociology (e.g., see Freeman, 1983; Bhatia, 1983; Howery, 1983; McMillian and McKinney, 1985). Internships provide students with access to career, preprofessional and paraprofessional settings which might employ their skills after graduation. Students have an opportunity to see such settings from the inside and receive the kinds of orientation which new staff members encounter. Ideally, this experience helps the student decide whether s/he is interested in pursuing a career in the particular field of the internship. If the students do well, they may be strong contenders for vacancies in the agencies. At least an agency has a long look at a potential employee without any formal commitments, and the student can come away from the experience with letters of recommendation in the field.

Curricular revision, including the development of internship programs, is designed to "... update the department's curriculum, increase enrollment, make course content more relevant to students' lives, and assist students in thinking about their future careers and educational goals" (McMillian and McKinney, 1985:425). This effort emphasizes the applied dimension of sociology (while we do not subscribe to the pure dichotomy of applied and academic sociology, we employ it as an illustrative device; for the developmental history of pure and applied sociology, see Giles-Sims and Tuchfeld, 1983). Indeed, Bhatia (1983) notes that 80% to 90% of all undergraduates do not pursue advanced degrees. Conversely, 10% to 20% do go on for graduate degrees, and with the emphasis on demonstrating the relevance of sociology to the employment market, this minority may potentially be neglected. However, "... it is possible to provide one-on-one faculty contact in which the student can gain actual experience in basic research and undergraduate teaching. Such anticipatory socialization is beneficial to students because many plan to go on to graduate school" (McMillian and McKinney, 1985:438).

We have formalized McMillian and McKinney's recommendation in an experimental professional internship program.

#### Program Proposal

The case department in which the so-

ciology internship is being implemented is one of seventeen departments of the College of Arts and Sciences in a university of about 10,000 students. This university's enrollment has been steady at approximately 10,000 students for the past fifteen years. Departmental majors have remained rather constant at about 150 to 160 for the same time period, a trend contrary to the national profile (see Bhatia, 1983). We have been pleasantly bewildered by our continuous success in our number of majors, and have generally persuaded ourselves that much of our retention has been due to the curriculum revision that we implemented in 1973. At that time, we developed areas of concentration in criminal justice, community services, community analysis and general sociology. Each of the areas require the completion of 21 semester hours of specifically designated courses. In addition to a declared area of concentration, all sociology majors must complete 24 semester hours of core courses (including introduction to sociology, introduction to anthropology, statistics, stratification, research methods, theory, a senior-level, capstone seminar, and either demography or social psychology; our program structure is quite similar to the program organization discussed by McMillian and McKinney, 1985; Griffith, Flaming and Crowe, 1983). The minimum total hours for a major in sociology is 45, excluding the internship. Our non-academic internship program was established in 1977, and requires 40 hours of on-site work experience for each semester hour of credit.

However, our informal assessment, largely through our roles as advisors, was that a small minority of students, quite often our most talented, was being neglected. They were going on to graduate school with as little anticipatory socialization as our other students had entering the job market prior to our curriculum revision in 1973 and addition of the internship in 1977. As a result, we decided to extend the internship idea to undergraduates who are considering entering a graduate program in sociology. Their supervising "agency" is their own sociology department.

#### Rationale

The profession of academic sociology has multiple dimensions which most of us only encountered gradually as our time investment in training accumulated. Our choice of a profession would have been better informed if we could have experienced what we have implemented. The student intern in our program will learn firsthand what is required to be an academic sociologist. The resulting anticipatory socialization may clarify or solidify their decision to pursue a career in sociology.

#### The Internship Experience

Our internship in the profession of sociology provides the following experiences: 1. The student will assist in the teaching duties of the supervising professor. S/he will hold office hours, tutor students, prepare and give a series of lectures on a topic to class, and construct, administer and grade both objective and essay questions covering his/her lecture materials.

2. The student will participate in some research project with the supervising

professor in as many of its stages as possible. The extent of student participation will justify co-authorship of any papers/articles which resulted from the work. (This arrangement should be formalized in writing between student and professor at the onset of the internship).

3. The student will accompany the professor to university committee meetings, civic organization committee meetings, and any other "service" activities of the professor. The student will be expected to read and be familiar with any meetings' minutes, proposals, etc., which make up a normal part of committee membership. The student will also attend departmental faculty meetings, perhaps representing other sociology majors, and serve as liaison between and among Alpha Kappa Delta, the Sociology Club, and the department. The student might also be appointed to the Arts and Sciences Student Advisory Committee.

4. The student will accompany the professor to state or regional sociological meetings and participate in sessions if at all possible (their jointly-authored work would be a possible basis for participation, although schedules for submission might make that difficult or impossible). To this end, the student should be eligible to receive travel funds from the department.

5. The student will complete applications to an agreed-to number of graduate programs in sociology (the premise of this internship is that the student intends to pursue graduate work; in our program, the student will work at least 40 hours for every hour of internship credit).

#### Admission Requirements

1. The student must have a GPA high enough to qualify for admission to a graduate program and be able to compete for financial assistance.

2. The student must be in his/her senior year (although there is a rationale for permitting 2nd-semester juniors to enroll—their research work could be far enough along to be part of their application materials for graduate school).

3. Faculty members will apply to supervise internship students by documenting that their professional activities are substantial in one or a combination of the areas of research, teaching, and service. A student could work with more than one professor during the internship period.

#### Advantages for Departments

By conducting this apprenticeship, our department will be able to develop our best undergraduates further. In exchange for their contributions, the faculty members will receive assistance in their various professional duties (again we must warn of the need for eternal vigilance against the exploitation of students). The effectiveness of this program will be under constant review in terms of student reactions, presented/published research, and placement of students in graduate programs. With this program in place, our department is more convinced that it is meeting the needs of a previously neglected minority.


#### Conclusions

This program could be institutionalized in any department where the various professional experiences of

sociologists are manifest: teaching, research (including the activities of presentation and publication) and university/community service. The internship is similar in orientation to the graduate level, "pro-seminars" of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The student would be paying for an apprenticeship whose completion should assist him/her in seeking admission to graduate programs and success in the discipline. The anticipatory socialization provided by this internship may reduce the tragedy of students discovering several years into their graduate training that they lack the temperament or sufficient motivation to succeed in the profession, i.e., finding permanent academic employment based on effective teaching, research, and service. There is little assessment of individual graduate students beyond their academic talents through graduate course requirements. We have always been saddened by those graduate students who never finish but never quit and become the legendary "hangers-on." Our internship may provide some potential for avoiding such a tragedy.

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# Issues Debated at World-System Conference on "War and Revolution"

Terry Boswell and Frank Lechner, Emory University

"War and Revolution in the World-System" was the theme of the twelfth annual conference of the Political Economy of the World-System Section (PEWS) of the ASA. Held March 24-26 on the campus of Emory University, the conference was sponsored by the Department of Sociology in conjunction with Political Science, the Emory Center for International Studies and Emory College. The theme is chosen by the chair of the organizing committee to focus research and debate on an important issue in world-system studies. For example, in 1987, the theme of the Binghamton conference was "Racism, Sexism and the World-System." For the 1989 conference, Bill Martin at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, selected the "Semi-Periphery" as the topic in order to draw attention to an underdeveloped area in world-system theory.

The PEWS conference is designed to include research on the world-system from scholars outside of the section and the discipline. With "war and revolution" as the theme, we attracted a large number of political scientists and area specialists, along with a few historians. Of the 46 presenters attending, 37% were located at sociology departments, 28% were from political science and 35% from other departments, mainly area studies and centers. This includes 15% from overseas, representing 6 different countries (Australia, Britain, Finland, West Germany, the Netherlands and Poland). In addition to the presenters, another 55 paid registrants attended from Emory and the surrounding area, for a total registered attendance of 101. From past experience, this appears to be largest and best attended of the 12 PEWS conferences.

One of the advantages of holding the conference at Emory is that former President Jimmy Carter is an Emory Distinguished University Professor. Not only is his library and policy center affiliated with Emory, Carter also gives twice-monthly talks on campus. We discussed Carter's participation in the conference nearly a year in advance with his assistant, Steven Hochman, a historian who luckily has a budding interest in world-system studies. President Carter subsequently agreed to give the opening address on, "War and Revolution: A President's Perspective."

President Carter has a well known appetite for challenging his audience, and he began his address by proposing the assembly avoid romanticizing and consider carefully the costs of revolution in terms of immediate loss of human life and long term economic devastation. He claimed that oppression and persecution can be overcome through peaceful means and suggested that his policy in the White House of quiet diplomacy produced more success than most people realize. The peaceful transition to electoral democracy in Zimbabwe as a result of private negotiations was cited by Carter as an example. He also pointed to the efficacy of his extensive human rights program. In regards to specific cases of revolution, Carter described his Nicaragua policy as analogous to his policy towards Zimbabwe, where he sought to eliminate an oppressive dictatorship by orchestrating an election. Carter also discussed the Iranian revolution; he claimed that, in

private he pushed the Shah to pursue democracy "in a most dramatic way," but that the Shah failed to move quickly enough. Having earlier been briefed on dependency theory, President Carter also suggested that revolutionary governments tend to attribute their ills to the industrialized nations. This leads to an unfortunate policy of autarchy with negative consequences for economic growth. As an alternative, Carter pointed to the economic success of Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

Carter's opening address gave us a common point of discussion, both in the substance of his talk and in the striking contrast he makes with the current resident of the White House. Other featured speakers at the plenary sessions included: "1968—The Great Rehearsal" by Giovanni Arrighi and Immanuel Wallerstein, Fernand Braudel Center, SUNY-Binghamton; "The Unmaking of the Nicaraguan Ruling Class: Revolution and the Agrarian Bourgeoisie," by Jeffery Paige, PEWS Chair, Sociology, University of Michigan; "From Revolutionary Transition = Transitory Revolutions, to Movement Transformation = Transforming Movements in the World-System," by Andre Gunder Frank, ISMOG, University of Amsterdam; and "Core Wars of the Future," by Christopher Chase-Dunn, Johns Hopkins University.

Rather than attempting to summarize these or any of the other 30 presentations, which would not do justice to any of them, we will attempt to point out some of the issues raised and questions debated during the conference. While such dialogue can rarely resolve the issues, conference debates serve as guideposts pointing to those unresolved questions that researchers immersed in their work are likely to overlook. Note that we can only give a subjective summary of the debates—some of which dealt with "classical" problems in the macrosociological study of change, and all of which reflected the considerable ferment in current world system analysis.

One source of controversy was the critical comments of the PEWS chair, Jeffery Paige. During discussion of a session on revolution in Central America, Paige raised the need to include class analysis in world-system studies. Most people agreed with Paige's comments at a superficial level, but there was much debate during the conference as to what this implied. Several issues were raised, but the debate centered on whether internal class (and state) structures determined the effects of external economic dependency, or whether these internal structures could only alter or suppress the independent effects of dependency.

Paige also questioned the utility of quantitative cross-national analysis for the study of state repression by Byron Davis and David Kiefer and of rebellious political violence by Terry Boswell and Bill Dixon. The dialogue never reached a fulcrum of clearly opposing positions, which in retrospect, seems to be due to Paige's desire to explain particular events (or processes) while the presenters were attempting to build general theories. While not entirely clear, Paige's criticism also seemed directed at whether regression analysis is, in general, adequate to its task, at least in comparison to interpretive and comparative historical analysis.

Andre Gunder Frank joined the criti-

cism of cross-national research, but not for the same reason. Reproducing a debate that was fervently waged at the International Studies Association conference, Frank opined that cross-national research of world-systemic dynamics is faulty because it has the wrong unit of analysis—nation-states, rather than the world as a whole. He advocated instead that world-system research turn to comparative and quantitative time-series analysis. While some people defended cross-national research for other purposes, the type of research Frank claimed necessary to study the world-system was well represented at the conference by papers from G. Arrighi and I. Wallerstein, A. Bergesen, T. Boswell and M. Sweat, C. Chase-Dunn, D. Thomas, R. Vayryven, and A. G. Frank, himself.

Frank was also at the center of the most contentious and most entertaining debate of the conference. As discussant for Arrighi and Wallerstein's presentation, Frank claimed that the presentation was riddled with contradictions. He concentrated on their claim that the power of workers, minorities, women and other progressive movements had increased since the world "revolution" of 1968 despite a severe decline in economic position. Frank pointed to their data on economic distress as evidence that the power of the movements had ebbed. Wallerstein countered that Frank was confusing the dialectical theory of contradiction with the error of inconsistency. He defined a contradiction as opposite effects of a single cause and said that the incongruity between power and economic position for progressive movements resulted from a contradictory process, not an inconsistency in their theory. Wallerstein's claim that his argument was dialectical was mocked by Frank who replied that (in this case) "dialectics is another word for bullshit." Discussion ensued on the meaning of contradiction, along with the measurement and autonomy of (political?) power separate from economic position. The main substantive issue to come out of the debate, one addressed throughout the conference, had to do with the likelihood of structural change as a result of collective action. Frank only saw opportunities for meaningful but limited self-empowerment, while Wallerstein argued that the world-system has reached a bifurcation point at which many things are up for grabs, so that new social movements can make a structural difference.

The possibility of another world war was the central question addressed in the final panel. Despite beginning mid-morning on a Saturday, a large crowd assembled to hear Chris Chase-Dunn conclude that the structural dynamics of economic long waves and the cycle of hegemony make another world war likely. He drew heavily on the work of Joshua Goldstein which was also criticized for failing to provide a theory of war. The need to distinguish between hegemony and great powers was also raised, but these issues were overshadowed by a discussion of the relationship between structure and agency. Given the horror of nuclear war, the key question was how to interpret evidence of changing structural conditions which are associated with world wars. Do the changes in the structure of the world-system represent an unfolding of a pattern or do the

changes indicate a lessening of the structural constraints on purposive action?

A selection of the papers on revolution from the conference will be edited by the organizing chair, Terry Boswell, for publication by Greenwood Press as the next in their series, "Studies in the Political Economy of the World-System." A second volume on war is being considered. Expected publication date is Spring 1989. □

## Honors Program Continues to Shine

Outstanding seniors and graduate students from the United States and Canada joined together for the fourteenth Honors Programs at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in Atlanta, Georgia. From approximately 300 applications received this year, 27 new students were selected for the program. They were chosen on the basis of scholarly performance and the written recommendation of a sociologist who is an ASA member.

The Honors Program, hosted by the University of Central Florida under the direction of Burton Wright, introduces students to professional sociology and offers them the opportunity to actively participate in the Annual Meeting.

Through the program, students are able to develop a network with other outstanding students and establish lifelong working relationships with sociologists.

First-time Honors Program students act as participant observers at the meeting. Based on their structured observations, students prepare a paper which is submitted to the Director for a grade. Participation in the meeting and successful completion of the required paper earns students three semester credits hours from the University of Central Florida.

Once selected to the program, students automatically become members of the Honors Program Student Association (HPSA). The HPSA is a new network of students throughout the United States and Canada, who have shared in the Honors Program experience. This past year, 21 of these individuals returned to participate in the Annual Meeting and the Honors Program activities.

In the five years since its inception, the HPSA has developed its own constitution, established a dues structure, sponsored numerous paper sessions and roundtable discussions, and annually elects a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and three executives-at-large, as well as appoints members to a variety of other positions. Regular information is exchanged among the members in a quarterly newsletter, *The Network*.

The HPSA works to accomplish a variety of goals throughout the year and works closely with the director of the Honors Program to prepare for the upcoming Annual Meeting. Members organize three paper sessions and a roundtable discussion session, serve as presiders or discussants, and deliver papers on their own research.

The Honors Program and the Honors Program Student Association have enjoyed considerable growth over the last several years. The support and commitment of the University of Central Florida, ASA members, staff of the ASA and students of the program have made this growth and development possible.

For more information, contact Burton Wright, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816. □

# Facilitating Data Sharing\*

by Josefina J. Card, Sociometrics Corporation

A recent NAS-NRC Report (Fienberg, Martin, and Straf 1985) as well as two previous ASR editorials (Hauser 1987; Baron 1988) lauded data sharing as a worthwhile goal, while pointing out that there are many obstacles in the way. In this editorial I describe one approach to data sharing that addresses many of the cost, technical, and logistic barriers brought up by the NAS-NRC Report and the ASR editorials. While surely there are other approaches, the one I describe "works" (a prototype has been in operation for six years), and is constantly being improved.

The major deterrents to data sharing lie in the financial and time costs to researchers at both ends of the sharing process. Data donors incur costs in preparing the data for public distribution; in disseminating the availability of these data; and in providing technical assistance to potential users. At the receiving end, data users incur access and learning-to-use costs, both of which could be formidable if the data base was inadequately documented. Beyond these dollar and time costs there are technical and human obstacles to resolve. The Baron editorial describes a few of these, chiefly: *what to share*—the possibilities range from printed field notes to machine-readable raw data to machine-readable and/or printed correlation matrices; *how to document*—many areas do not yet have institutionalized criteria for data collection, index construction, or data base construction; and *whether to share at all*—to share is to give up "monopoly power" over a data base in which one has invested so much time and energy.

To facilitate data sharing, both Hauser and Baron recommend that, at a minimum, incentives be provided and additional funds made available to data donors. Clearly these are necessary. What is not necessary, however, is for researchers to incur all of the preparation, documentation, dissemination, and technical assistance costs required by data sharing. A possible alternative, and the one I describe here, is to create a center that works with researchers to do much of this work for them. In the process of providing this service for a wide range of researchers, center staff acquire increasing expertise to do the job efficiently and well. Resulting benefits lie not only in lower overall cost to the research community, but also in the development of higher quality and more standardized documentation. This, in turn, lowers access and learning-to-use costs for data consumers. The data are thus used more heavily, and by a wider constituency of users, amortizing the generally heavy data collection and recording costs more broadly.

I describe one such center that has been in operation for six years. The center's design and operational procedures address most of the issues raised by the NAS-NRC Report and the ASR data sharing editorials. Many aspects of its operation are generic and can be adapted to other substantive fields. These generalizable aspects of the approach merit highlighting and scrutiny.

The Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP) was established in 1982 by the U.S. Office of Population Affairs. Its primary mandate was to assemble, process, and make publicly available those data best able to shed light on the problem of teenage pregnancy in the U.S.: the problem's incidence, prevalence, antecedents, and consequences, as well as

preventive and ameliorative interventions. To date, data from 93 different studies, many of them longitudinal data bases, have been included, in both mainframe and microcomputer formats. Data and documentation from the first 82 studies are now available on a single CD-ROM (compact disk, read-only memory)<sup>1</sup> for use on microcomputers.

DAAPPP addresses the obstacles to data sharing in the following ways:

(1) *What to share*: A multidisciplinary Advisory Panel consisting of six outside scientists<sup>2</sup> selects which studies are included, using strictly objective criteria of technical merit, substantive utility, and policy or program relevance. Both large, nationally representative data bases in the public domain, as well as smaller data bases collected by individual investigators, are included. The Archive's focus is on machine-readable data. The original "raw" data and supporting documentation are acquired from the original data holding. When scale scores or indices of various sorts are included in the machine-readable file, the algorithm for deriving such score or index is described in a printed *User's Guide*, whenever possible. The sharing of raw data in machine-readable form allows public access to variables beyond those used in publication(s) by the original data holder.

(2) *How to document*: Documentation is primarily in the form of machine-readable program statements created by Archive staff for use with SPSS data analysis software. The program statements name and label each variable, specify byte positions in the raw data file, and identify missing values. The program statements not only document the file; when used with SPSS they create a system file capable of easy and powerful analyses. Users of other package programs can edit the program statements provided to suit the statistical package program of their choice. A printed *User's Guide to the Machine-Readable Files* describes the purpose and contents of the data set, evaluates its quality and completeness, and alerts the user to idiosyncratic facts discerned by Archive staff while preparing the data set for public use. The Archive's documentation is produced with input from the original investigator; the original investigator also reviews and approves the documentation prior to public release.

(3) *Minimizing costs to donors as well as users*: For the data donor, the costs of data sharing are limited to getting the data and documentation in a form understandable to experts on the Archive staff, and then answering occasional questions that arise in the course of Archive staff's preparing the data base for public use. The Archive receives the original data and documentation in whatever form the original investigator is most comfortable with. Data and documentation have come in a very wide range of formats and "levels of finish." Data have been transmitted as ASCII, dBASE, SPSS, and SAS files, on mainframe tapes, floppy diskettes, Bernoulli cartridges, and even punched cards. These data have been accompanied by codebooks in forms ranging from pencilled notes to letter-perfect, machine-readable works of art, accompanied by study descriptions in forms ranging from rough notes to a rich batch of publications. Researchers transmit this information *once*, to a professional archivist who is very familiar with social science data. This done, the burden of processing, documenting, and disseminating the data file, and of providing assistance to users, shifts to

the central source. Dissemination is in the form of a quarterly newsletter circulated free of charge to all who request to be put on the Archive's mailing list. A limited number of user-training workshops are also offered (free of charge upon request) at universities, research institutes, government offices, and professional conferences around the country.

(4) *Providing incentives*: Positive incentives (accompanied by friendly persuasion and patience) are used, and have been found sufficient. Upon selection of their data sets by the Advisory Panel, potential donors are informed—by formal letter and, whenever possible, by a telephone call from someone on the Archive staff whom they know—of the "honor" of the selection, based strictly on criteria of scientific merit and utility to the field and to policymakers. As the Archive's reputation has grown and its procedures become commonly known, a growing number of researchers have been volunteering their data sets and requesting consideration for inclusion.

The requirements for such knowledge sharing are quite reasonable. From funders, there are dollar requirements: \$5,000-12,000 per study, depending on the size of the sample, the number of variables included, and the quality and completeness of the documentation received from the original investigators. This amount includes acquisition, processing, documentation, dissemination, and technical assistance. It is considerably less than the cost of the competing approach of asking each team of investigators to prepare its own data for public use, disseminate the data, and then provide technical assistance. Additional savings are gained by the fact that an independent body of scientists decides what is worth sharing; preparation and dissemination costs are thereby only allocated to those studies with sufficient scientific merit to deserve public distribution.

From data donors, goodwill and some data preparation time are required. We have found a gratifying amount of the former. Though DAAPPP only compensates data donors for direct costs associated with copying and mailing their data and documentation to the Archive, no one has refused to turn over requested data because of a lack of time to prepare such, although the Archive has had to be patient (waiting for investigators' down-time or for time to write "that one last paper") for a few data sets.

From Archive staff, a combination of substantive and computer expertise is required, along with a willingness to serve, and to take professional credit in the form of "research assists," as encouraged by previous ASR editorials. In return Archive staff get a broad view of a field and a deeper insight into its underpinnings. Original data comprising a field are seen both in their glory and with their blemishes.

The benefits of shared knowledge are widely acknowledged. The Hauser editorial and the NAS-NRC Report list the following: "reinforcement of open scientific inquiry; the verification, refutation, or refinement of original results; the promotion of new research through existing data; encouragement of more appropriate use of empirical data in policy formulation and evaluation; improvement of measurement and data collection methods; development of theoretical knowledge and knowledge of analytic techniques; encouragement of multiple perspectives; provision of resources for training in research; and protection against faulty data." Additional, unexpected benefits also arise. When DAAPPP was launched, attention

focused almost exclusively on the format and documentation of the machine-readable data files. The original instruments were made available merely to complete the "supporting documentation." A surprising number of requests have been received for the instruments from researchers not interested in acquiring the accompanying machine-readable files. Easy access to original instruments has proven very useful to investigators in the early states of research planning. A side benefit for the field is that comparability of findings is enhanced when similar indices or instruments are used by different teams of investigators.

When the Archive was launched, attention focused on its potential as a research resource; replications, refutations, secondary analyses, meta analyses, and the like were envisioned. A surprising number of users have obtained the data for classroom use. The educational potential of the Archive is only now beginning to be recognized; materials could and should be developed to teach statistics as well as substantive concepts with real and state-of-the-art data, instead of hypothetical problems in printed textbooks.

The standard way in which DAAPPP has documented the contents of each data file—for example, the Archive's standard scheme for naming and labeling variables—has enabled the entire Archive to be searched by powerful software capable of retrieving information both at the level of the individual variable or item, and at the level of the individual study. Such software is included in the CD-ROM version of the Archive. Without the consistent procedures and standard products made possible by a central processing source, such retrieval would have been impossible, because each individual research team would surely have used a different set of processing and documentation procedures.

The information collected by social scientists can be viewed as the fingerprints of a given culture and era. The best of this information should be preserved, not only so that contemporary colleagues may use it, but also so that we leave a legacy for posterity describing what we were like, we of a particular period and place. Collating the best of what we have into a central place, and then processing what is received in standard form to facilitate access and retrieval by others, preserves this legacy.

## References

- Baron, James N. February 1988. "Guest Editorial—Data Sharing as a Public Good." *American Sociological Review*.
- Fienberg, Stephen E., Margaret E. Martin, and Miron L. Straf, editors, 1985. *Sharing Research Data*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Hauser, Robert M. December 1987. "Guest Editorial—Sharing Data: It's Time for ASA Journals to Follow the Footprints of a Scientific Sociology." *American Sociological Review*.

## Footnotes

\*I gratefully acknowledge helpful comments from Robert Timothy Reagan, Associate Director of the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention.

<sup>1</sup>Nickname NATASHA, for National Archive on Sexuality, Health, and Adolescence.

<sup>2</sup>Wendy Baldwin (chair), Michael Donahue, Brent Miller, Kristin Moore, Alice Robin, Freya Sonenstein. Past members: George Cvetkovich, Craig Peery, and Maris Vinovskis. □



## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

**American Sociological Association 1989 Annual Meeting**, August 9-13, 1989, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Macro and Micro Interrelationships." "Social Psychology Dissertations in Progress." Evening Session. Send abstract, including a brief description of progress to date, to the organizer by May 15, 1989: Timothy Owens, Life Course Center, 1014 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**Association for the Sociology of Religion**, August 7-9, 1989, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Religion, Social Problems, and Religion as a Social Problem." Send to: Roger Finke, ASR Program Chair, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626.

**Carolina Undergraduate Social Science Symposium**, March 31, 1989, Lander College, Greenwood, SC. Submit proposals for paper presentations by February 17, 1989, to: Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Behavioral Science Division, Lander College, Greenwood, SC 29646; (803) 229-8224.

**Emory University's Undergraduate Sociology Symposium**, March 6-7, 1989. Undergraduates wishing to participate should send a one-page paper abstract and faculty letter of endorsement to: Karen A. Hegtvad, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1989.

**International Conference on Visual Studies of Society**, June 23-24, 1989, Amsterdam University, Holland. Theme: "Eyes Across the Water." Send abstracts or proposals by March 15, 1989, to: Steve Gold, President, International Visual Sociology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608; (213) 693-0771.

**Twenty-Ninth Congress of the International Institute of Sociology**, June 12-16, 1989, Rome, Italy. Theme: "The Status of Sociology as a Science and Social Policy Formation." Contributions are invited for the "Working Session: Sociology, Public Policy and the Arts." Papers and inquiries should be sent to: Peter Etkon, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121; BITNET: C1732@UM-SLVMA.

**The Second International Conference on International Philosophers for the Prevention of Nuclear Omnicide**, June 20-25, 1989, Moscow, USSR. Theme: "Towards Preventing Nuclear Omnicide." Papers are limited to 20 minutes reading time. The full text in English, or a substantial abstract, must be sent to: IPPNO Secretariat, 1426 Merritt Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020, by April 20, 1989.

**Law and Society Association Annual Meeting**, June 8-11, 1989, Madison, WI. This year the Association is celebrating its 25th anniversary, and the program committee wishes to solicit proposals for papers and panels that show the diversity and breadth of research in sociological studies. For a copy of the call for papers and other inquiries, contact: Nancy Reichman, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208; (303) 871-2061; BITNET NREICHMA@DUCAIR.

**Sixteenth Annual National Historic Communal Societies Association Conference**, October 5-8, 1989, Yankton, SD. Theme: "Communal Living on Frontiers: Land, Thought, Reform." Send brief personal resumes and 100 word abstracts by March 15, 1989, to: The Program Chair, Orlando J. Goering, 1140 Ridgcrest Drive, Vermillion, SD 57069; (605) 642-6708.

**Social Theory, Politics and the Arts, 15th Annual Conference**, October 1989, Toronto, Ontario. Co-sponsored by York University and the University of Ottawa. Submission deadline: May 1,

1989. Send five copies of paper abstracts or panel proposals to: Joseph G. Green, Director, Programme in Arts and Media Administration, Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, North York, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3; (416) 736-5082.

**Society for History of Technology 1989 Annual Meeting**, October 12-15, 1989, Sacramento, CA. The committee seeks proposals in all areas of the history of technology. The deadline for receipt of proposals is April 1, 1989. Proposers of papers must provide a 150 word abstract and a one page curriculum vitae. Please send four copies of each proposal to: Thomas J. Misa, Department of Humanities, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 567-3465 or BITNET: HUMMISA@IITVAX.

**Society for the Scientific Study of Religion Annual Meeting**, October 27-29, 1989, Salt Lake City, UT. Theme: "Religion, Diversity and Change." Send submissions to: Arthur L. Greil, SSSR Program Chair, Division of Social Sciences, Alfred University, Box 545, Alfred, NY 14802; BITNET: FGREIL@CERAMICS.

**Society for Utopian Studies Fourteenth Annual Meeting**, November 13-16, 1989, Pacific Grove, CA. The Society is an international, interdisciplinary organization devoted to the study of both literary and experimental utopias. If you wish to organize a panel or give a paper, please contact: Lyman Sargent, Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499, no later than June 30, 1989.

**Southern States Correctional Association Conference**, July 9-12, 1989, Louisville, KY. Individuals interested in making workshop presentations should submit a proposed workshop topic, an abstract of workshop content and a brief biographic sketch of each presenter by January 15, 1989, to: Bruce Wolford, 202 Perkins, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475-3127.

### PUBLICATIONS

**ASA Teaching Resources Center Family Syllabi Collection**: New Edition. We are currently seeking syllabi, exercises, assignments, bibliographies and other materials used in teaching Family Sociology. We are expanding the focus to include more specialized topic courses such as Family Violence, and Comparative Families. Material from these family topic courses is also solicited. Please send your current materials for inclusion in the ASA Teaching Resources Center Family Syllabi Collection to: Ginger Macheski, Sociology Department, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, GA 31698.

**The Humboldt Journal of Social Relations** is planning a special issue on the post World War II period when Americans were faced with the struggle to pick up the pieces of their lives and return to a semblance of "normal" life. Manuscripts will be accepted until April 14, 1989. For further information contact: Rod Sievers, Special Issue Editor, *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, Department of History, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

**International Perspectives on Education and Society**, invites papers for volume 3, 1990. Theme: "Education and Development Revisited." Papers will be reviewed by the editorial board of the volume. The deadline for submission is April 15, 1989. Send three copies of the manuscript (ASA style) to: Abraham Yogev, School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, 69978, Israel.

**The Michigan Sociological Review**, will publish its next issue in Fall, 1989. Scholarly research papers, theoretical articles, research notes, and book reviews are invited for submission. The deadline is April 1, 1989. Papers should be submitted in duplicate and should follow the standard bibliographical format used by ASA. Please send manus-

cripts to: Akbar Mahdi, President, MSA, Department of Sociology, Adrian College, Adrian, MI 49221.

**Population Research and Policy Review** welcomes manuscripts concerned with developing the interaction of empirical research and public policy on topics relevant to population and structure. Authors wishing to submit a paper for consideration should send two copies to the editor: Larry D. Barnett, School of Law, Widener University, Post Office Box 7474, Wilmington, DE 19803-0474.

**Research in Social Policy: Critical, Historical and Contemporary Perspectives**. The General Editor of this JAI Press Annual Series is soliciting papers and detailed paper abstracts. Papers should be no more than forty pages in length and paper abstracts should be at least four pages. Submission deadline is April 30, 1989. Send papers and abstracts to: John H. Stanfield II, General Editor, *Research in Social Policy*, Sociology Department, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

**Social Problems**, solicits papers that deal with moral problems surrounding reproduction. Deadline for submissions is May 1, 1989. Send five copies of the paper, prepared according to *Social Problems* format to the editor: Joseph Schneider, *Social Problems*, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311. Inquiries should be directed to the editorial office (515) 217-363; BITNET: JSCHNEIDR@DRAKE or to the guest editor: Kathryn Pyne Addelson, Department of Philosophy, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063; (413) 585-3644; BITNET: KADDELSO@SMITH.

**The Society of Dance History Scholars** is now accepting submissions for the inaugural issue of its annual journal. Manuscripts, a single long essay or col-

lection of short articles by one or more authors, should treat one topic and represent new, well-documented research. Please send two copies, typed double-space. Total length should be between 90 and 150 pages. Include a one page abstract and samples of illustrations, indicating the type and total number of illustrations. Please send to: Barbara Palfy, 85 Ford Avenue, Fords, NJ 08863.

## Meetings

**March 2-5. Association for Gerontology in Higher Education 15th Annual Meeting**, Hyatt Regency Westshore, Tampa FL. Theme: "Recognizing Human Diversity: Educational Challenges in an Aging World." Contact: Carolyn Rizza, Program Chair, Slippery Rock University, Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work, Slippery Rock, PA 16057; (412) 794-7363.

**March 3-4. The Second International Symposium on China**, Franklin College, IN. Contact: Yu Long Ling, Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131; (317) 736-8441.

**March 6-7. Emory University Undergraduate Sociology Symposium**, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Karen A. Hegtvad, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

**March 10-11. 1989 Mid-Atlantic Conference on College Teaching and Classroom Research**, Contact: Andrew Pica, Chair, Faculty Development Committee, Salisbury State University, Salisbury, MD 21801.

**March 19-22. U.S. Census Bureau's Fifth Annual Research Conference**, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, Arlington, VA. Contact: Maxine Anderson-Brown, Office of the

Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-1150.

**March 30-April 1. The Rhetoric of the Social Sciences Conference**, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. Contact: Richard H. Brown, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 454-5568.

**March 31. Carolina Graduate Social Science Symposium**, Lander College, Greenwood, SC. Contact: Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Behavioral Sciences Division, Lander College, Greenwood, SC 29646; (803) 229-8224.

**April 4-5. The Conference of Individuality and Cooperative Action**, Washington, DC. Contact: J. E. Earley, Department of Chemistry, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; (202) 687-6073.

**April 12-16. American Association of Sociologists 22nd Annual Conference**, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Suicide and Gender." Contact: AA5, 2459 South Ash, Denver, CO 80222; (303) 692-0985.

**May 18-20. National Science Foundation Program for Decision, Risk and Management Science Conference on Organizational Learning**, Contact: Lee Sproull, Department of Social and Decision Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

**May 19-20. Feminist Conference on Menopause**, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Menopause: Passage into the Second Half of Life." Contact: Carolyn S. Bratt, Alumni Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, College of Law, Lexington, KY 40506-0048.

**May 22-23. Institute for the Study of Genocide "Genocide Watch" Conference**. Contact: Secretary, ISG, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Room 31145, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019; (212) 489-3284.

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## Meetings, continued

**June 2-4.** *Third International Conference of the Association for the Study of Food and Society*, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. Theme: "Changing Food Habits." Contact: William Whit, President, ASFS, Sociology Department, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

**June 8-11.** *Law and Society Association 1989 Annual Meeting*, Madison, WI. Contact: Law and Society Association, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

**June 12-16.** *Institut International de Sociologie XXXIX International Congress*, Rome, Italy. Theme: "The Status of Sociology as a Science and Social Policy Formation." Contact: Paolo Ammassari, Chairman, IIS Congress Committee, Facoltà Scienze Statistiche, Piazzale Aldo Moro, 5, Università di Roma, 00185 Rome, Italy. BITNET: AMMASAR@IRUMUNISA.

**June 14-18.** *National Women's Studies Association 1989 Annual Conference*, Towson State University, Towson, MD. Theme: "Feminist Transformation." Contact: National Women's Studies Association, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325.

**June 18-23.** *International Society of Political Psychology Meeting*, Tel Aviv, Israel. Contact: Secretariat, Daniel Bar-Tal, PO Box 394, Tel Aviv 61003, Israel.

**June 20-25.** *Second Annual International Conference of International Philosophers for the Prevention of Nuclear Omnicide*, Moscow, USSR. Theme: "Towards Preventing Nuclear Omnicide." Contact: IPPNO Secretariat, 1426 Merritt Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020.

**June 21-24.** *International Conference on Visual Studies of Society*, Amsterdam University, Holland. Theme: "Eyes Across the Water." Contact: Steve Gold, President, International Visual Sociology Association, Department of Sociology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608; (213) 696-8262.

**June 25-28.** *History of Women Religious Network and the Cushman Center Working Conference*, St. Paul, MN. Contact: Karen Kennelly, CSJ, 1884 Randolph Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105.

## Funding

**Alpha Kappa Delta**, The International Sociology Honor Society will provide up to \$200 in supplemental support of initial sociological research symposia and up to \$100 in supplemental support for established sociological research symposia which are sponsored by a chapter or chapters of AKD. Applications must be from AKD chapters. Applications must include information on how the requested funds are to be used and what other financial assistance is available to the symposium. Twenty copies of the application must be received by May 1, 1989. Send applications to: Wayne C. Seelbach, AKD Secretary-Treasurer, PO Box 10026, Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77710.

**The American Bar Association**, The 1989-90 ABA Mini-Grant Program provides grants of up to \$1200 for college and university faculty directing campus projects to enhance undergraduate education about law, the legal process, and the role of law in society. Contact: Jean Pedersen, ABA Commission on College and University Non-professional Legal Studies, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 988-5736. Application deadline is March 15, 1989.

**American Philosophical Society**, sponsors a variety of research grant programs which include the General Research Grant Program: Postdoctoral grants toward the cost of scholarly research in all areas of knowledge ex-

cept those in which support by government or corporations is more appropriate and regularly available. Maximum award is \$3,500. Deadlines: the first of February, April, August, October and December. For application forms, please briefly describe your project and proposed budget in a letter to: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 194 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

**American Philosophical Society**, The Phillips Fund Grants for North American Indian Studies provides grants for work in North American Indian linguistics and ethnohistory, i.e. the United States, the Northwest Coast, and Alaska. For application forms or information, write: Edward C. Carter, II, Librarian, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386. To apply, four copies of the application form must be submitted to the previously listed address, marking the envelope "Phillip's Fund." Three letters of support are also required. Deadline is March 15, 1989.

**The Barbara Rosenblum Fellowship for the Study of Women and Cancer**, will be awarded in June, 1989, in the amount of \$1,500. It will be awarded to a woman with a feminist orientation to support any aspect of doctoral research relating to the experience or prevention of breast cancer. Application deadline is April 1, 1989. Applications are available from: V. Olesen, Department of Social-Behavioral Sciences, N631Y, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

**The University of California at Berkeley**, School of Public Health, Program in Health Policy and Administration, and the School of Social Welfare seek applicants for a multidisciplinary training program in mental health services research, funded by the National Institute on Mental Health. Predoctoral stipends are \$8,500; postdoctoral stipends range from \$17,000 to \$31,000. Applications are due March 15, 1989. For further details and applications, contact: Ann Greenwater, School of Social Welfare, (415) 642-4407, or Barbara Martin, School of Public Health, Health Policy and Administration, (415) 642-9987, at the University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

**The Center for the Study of Women in Society**, announces the availability of visiting scholar positions for varying time periods. The Center is especially interested in receiving applications from scholars whose work focuses on the experiences and concerns of minority women. Duties, stipends, and length of time in residence are negotiable. To apply send vita, description of your current research project, and three references to: Cheris Kramarae, Acting Director, CSWS, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Application deadline: February 15, 1989. The University of Oregon is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**The Davis Humanities Institute** offers residential fellowships for three months to a year in all areas of the humanities, with preference given during 1989-90 to applicants whose research projects relate to the theme of "The Confluence of East and West: Words, Images, Audiences," although it is not absolutely necessary that the Fellows' research projects relate to the theme. Level of support depends on individual circumstances but ordinarily will not exceed \$25,000. Applications due February 1, 1989. Contact: James J. Murphy, Acting Director, The Humanities Institute, University of California, Davis, CA 95616; (916) 753-8979.

**The Cushman Center for the Study of American Catholicism**, invites applications for its Research Fellowship Program, which provides an office and access to libraries and archives at the University of Notre Dame for scholars studying any aspect of American Cath-

olicism. Deadlines: January 15 and April 15. Apply to: Cushman Center, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

**Fulbright Scholar Program**. The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has announced that a number 1989-90 Fulbright Grants remain available to U.S. faculty in the field of sociology and social work. Scholars in all academic ranks are eligible to apply and it is expected that applicants will have a PhD, college or university teaching experience, and evidence of scholarly productivity. U.S. citizenship is required. Interested scholars are urged to inquire as soon as possible. For information call or write: CIES, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 939-5401.

**The Gerontological Society of America** is now soliciting applications for its 1989 Fellowship Program in Applied Gerontology. The postdoctoral program matches academic researchers and agencies serving the elderly in need of technical assistance. Fellows receive a \$6,500 stipend. Applications are due February 8, 1989. For a description of how to participate in the program and a list of this year's projects, contact: Lori Simon-Rusinowitz, Programs Director, The Gerontological Society of America, 1275 K Street, NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20005-4006; (202) 842-1275.

**The Gerontological Society of America** is now soliciting applications for its 1989 Student Fellowship Program in Gerontology. The program supports a student, faculty preceptor, and host agency in conducting a carefully delineated research project. Students receive a \$2,000 stipend. Applications are due February 1, 1989. For additional information contact: Lori Simon-Rusinowitz, Programs Director, The Gerontological Society of America, 1275 K Street, NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20005-4006; (202) 842-1275.

**Indiana University**, The Department of Sociology has a Program in the Measurement of Affect and Affective Processes funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. The training program focuses on introducing fellows to the extant theoretical and substantive literatures in the sociology and social psychology of affect and to doing research on the reciprocal relationships among affect, social processes, and social structure. Predoctoral fellowship candidates should write directly to the Director of Graduate Studies, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, for application materials. Postdoctoral applicants should send a vita, letters of reference, copies of published or submitted papers, a description of course work in mathematics and/or statistics, and a brief description of research interests to: David R. Heise, Department of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Applications are due by February 1, 1989.

**Indiana University**, Applications are invited from new and recent PhD's for postdoctoral fellowships in an NIMH-sponsored training program on Identity, Self, Role and Mental Health. Applications are welcome from people whose work has been in sociology, social psychology, psychology, special education or related fields. To apply, by February 15, 1989, send current vita, letters of reference, and published or unpublished papers, together with a brief description of research interest and plans to: Sheldon Stryker, Director, Social Psychology Training Program, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

**National Science Foundation, Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change**. Recent interest in processes of global environmental change has led biological and geoscientists to undertake major new research efforts in the U.S. and elsewhere. To encourage social science research in this broad area, the

Division of Social and Economic Science welcomes proposals for research on the human dimensions of global environmental change. Proposals should be submitted to the most relevant program in the Division in accordance with the guidelines in *Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering*. Proposals for this initiative should be received at NSF no later than March 15. For more information contact: Phyllis Moen or Robert Althausser, Sociology Program Room 336, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

**National Science Foundation Sponsored Workshops at Harvard and Arizona State**. Quantitative Instruction on American Society. An Interdisciplinary Program to Enhance Quantitative Instruction on American Society makes available recent developments in quantitative research on American Society to undergraduate teachers. The second year of the program is focused on two workshops in 1989-90. Deadline for applications: February 1, 1989. To apply for admission to the Workshop, interested faculty should send a current vita, a letter indicating the nature of your interest, your relevant previous experience and the institutional support that you have for using microcomputers in the development of curricular innovations.

**Social Science Research Council Program for Advanced German and European Studies**. In collaboration with the Free University of Berlin, the SSRK has initiated a fellowship program designed to assist doctoral candidates and junior postdoctoral scholars to undertake research on German and European affairs. It is open to all scholars in germane social science and cultural studies fields. Fellowships support nine to 24 months of overseas research. A good command of German is required. The next deadline for applications is March 1, 1989. For further information, write or call: Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

## Competitions

**The Ohio State University Press and the Edward Sagarin Institute** are pleased to announce the annual award for the best manuscript in any area of qualitative criminology. Created to honor the memory of Edward Sagarin, the award will carry a \$1000 stipend and publication by the Press. Submissions for the 1989 prize are invited until March 15, 1989, and should be sent to the Press, in care of Alex Holzman, Acquisitions Editor.

## People

**Marion Ahlstedt**, has joined the faculty of D'Youville College in the Health and Human Services Division.

**Badr-El-Din Ali**, University of Louisville, is spending the current academic year as a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

**Mark Austin and Cynthia Negrey**, have joined the faculty at the University of Louisville as Assistant Professors of Sociology.

**Sanford Dornbusch**, Stanford University, will give a special address to the Krost Symposium on the family and social change at Texas Lutheran College in February.

**K. Peter Etkorn**, after a Fulbright in Vienna, Austria, has returned to full-time teaching in the Department of Sociology from his position as Director

of Research and Associate Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Missouri, St. Louis.

**Tamara K. Hareven**, has accepted a position as the UNIDEL Professor of Individual and Family Studies at the University of Delaware.

**Dale A. Lund**, was recently appointed as the Director of the University of Utah Gerontology Center in Salt Lake City.

**Baidya Nath Varma**, CUNY, City College, has been elected Associate Trustee of the Wordsworth Trust: Center for British Romanticism in the United Kingdom.

## Mass Media

**Robert Bogdan**, Syracuse University, had his book *Frank Shaw*, reviewed in the November issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Village Voice*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and *Parade Magazine* are other mass media publications that have discussed the book.

**Amilati Etzioni**, George Washington University, published an article in the *New York Times*, November 1, on the American people wishing to elect a monarch-like figurehead as president of the United States.

**K. Peter Etkorn**, University of Missouri, St. Louis, was interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post Magazine*, on the occasion of the George Herzog International Forum on Sociomusical Studies at Bar Ilan University.

**Joseph P. Fitzpatrick**, Fordham University, was interviewed on Spanish-speaking radio station WADO on October 27 about the Puerto Rican experience in the United States. He was also featured in the Fall issue of *Company* regarding his work on intercultural and interethnic understanding.

**Frank Fratoe**, U.S. Department of Commerce, was quoted in the September 5 *Washington Post*, in an article about Hispanic Business enterprise.

**Todd Gitlin**, University of California, Berkeley, had his piece on Post-Modernism appear as a lead article in the October 30 *New York Times Book Review*.

**John Horton**, University of California, Los Angeles, had his research on ethnic patterns in Monterey Park featured in an October 23 article in the *Los Angeles Times*.

**Carole Joffe**, Bryn Mawr College, published an article about the re-emergence of botched abortions which the Bush administration reverse the abortion law, in the October 29 edition of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

**Jack Katz**, University of California, Los Angeles, had his feature on Politics and Crime published in the November 6 edition of the *Baltimore Sun*.

**Graham Knight**, McMaster University, had his remarks on the role of the TV anchor featured in the *Ottawa Citizen*, October 21.

**Charles H. McCaghy** and **Stephen A. Cernkovich**, Bowling Green State University, had their research on how enforcement cost information affects attitudes toward changing prostitution laws described in *The Blade*, Toledo, OH.

**Kathleen McKinney**, Susan Sprecher, **Robert Walsh**, and **Carr Anderson**, Illinois State University, had their research project on premarital sexual permissiveness featured in the November 17 edition of *The Pantagraph*, Bloomington, IL.

**Eric Plutzer**, Indiana University, had his recent research on women's support of the feminist agenda reported in

(continued on next page)

**Mass Media, continued**

the September 1 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

**James E. Rosenbaum**, Northwestern University, has his study of the effects of a residential integration program which permitted low-income black families to move to middle income predominantly white suburbs featured in a front page article in the June 11 *Washington Post* and in an editorial in the November 1 *New York Times*.

**Terry Russell**, American Chemical Society; **Mady Wechler Segal**, University of Maryland; **Theodore Caplow**, University of Virginia; and **Peter Rossi** and **James Wright**, University of Massachusetts, were all mentioned in an article on the nature of work in Washington, DC in the *Washington Post Magazine*, November 13.

**Dorothy C. Wertz** Boston University, was quoted in the Health Section of *The Boston Sunday Globe* on October 9 discussing her work on the ethics of prenatal testing and women's desire for perfect children.

**Awards**

**James E. Blackwell**, University of Massachusetts, Boston, received the 1988 Lee-Founder's Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the Distinguished Career Award from the Association of Black Sociologists.

**Chandler Davidson**, Rice University received a joint grant from the National Science Foundation's Law and Social Science Program. He was a co-principal investigator of a project to measure the impact of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

**Gary Alan Fine**, University of Minnesota, received the 1988 Opie Prize for the best work on children's culture and folklore for his book, *With the Boys: Little League Baseball and Preadolescent Culture*.

**Greer Litton Fox**, University of Tennessee, has been named University Distinguished Service Professor of Family Studies in recognition of her career record of scholarship.

**James Davison Hunter**, University of Virginia, received the 1988 Distinguished Book Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion for his book, *Evangelicalism: The Coming Generation*.

**Elizabeth Peele**, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, received the 1988 Award for Applying Sociology from the Society for Applied Sociology.

**Eugene Canfield Royster**, University of Rochester, received the 1988 Lester Ward Distinguished Contributions Award in Applied Sociology from the Society for Applied Sociology.

**Marijean Suelzle**, private practitioner, Chicago, IL, received the 1988 Community Service Award from the Society for Applied Sociology.

**John F. Wozniak**, Western Illinois University, was selected as the 1988 Outstanding Teacher in the College of Arts and Sciences at Western Illinois University.

**New Books**

**Frank Fratoe**, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Business Participation Rates and Self-Employed Incomes: Analysis of the Fifty Largest U.S. Ancestry Groups*. (UCLA Center for Afro-American Studies, 1988).

**Herbert H. Haines**, SUNY College at Cortland, *Black Radicals and the Civil Rights Mainstream, 1954-1970*. (University of Tennessee Press, 1988).

**Thomas D. Hall**, *Social Change in the Southwest, 1350-1880*. (University Press of Kansas, 1988).

**Ruth Harriet Jacobs**, Wellesley College, *Out of Their Mouths: University Medical Center, Elderhostel*. (American Studies Press, 1988).

**Paul Kamolnick**, *Classes: A Marxist Critique*. (General Hall, 1988).

**Jerry Lembecke**, ed. *Race, Class and Urban Change*. (Volume 1 in a new series; Research in Urban Sociology; JAI Press, 1988).

**Thomas J. Keil**, University of Louisville, *On Strike! Capital Cities and the Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Unions*. (University of Alabama, 1988).

**W. Kula and Josephine Wtulich**, *Writing Home: Immigrants in Brazil and the United States, 1890-1891*. (Boulder: East European Monographs, 1986; Columbia University Press, distributor).

**Joan D. Mandle** Penn State University and **Jay R. Mandle**, *Grass Roots Commitment: Basketball and Society in Trinidad and Tobago*, (Caribbean Books, 1988).

**M. Cash Mathews**, International Consulting and Executive Development, Seattle, WA, *Strategic Intervention in Organizations*. (Sage Publications, 1988).

**Jeylan T. Mortimer** University of Minnesota, and **Kathryn M. Borman**, *Work Experience and Psychological Development Through the Life Span*, (Sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Westview Press, 1988).

**Immanuel Wallerstein**, SUNY, Binghamton, *The Modern World System III. (A Volume in the Studies in Discontinuity series, Academic Press, 1988)*.

**Richard W. Wertz and Dorothy C. Wertz**, Boston University, *Living-In: A History of Childbirth in America, Revised Edition*. (Yale University Press, 1989).

**Dorothy C. Wertz**, Boston University and **John C. Fletcher**, *Ethics and Human Genetics: A Cross-cultural Perspective*. (Springer-Verlag, 1989).

**New Publications**

The Urban Institute Policy Discussion Paper Series includes recent papers on: *U.S. Immigration Policy and the Mexican Economy*, J. Edward Taylor; *Projected Imbalances Between Labor Supply and Labor Demand in the Caribbean Basin: Implications for the Future Migration of the United States*, Thomas J. Espenshade; *The Segregation and Residential Assimilation of Immigrants*, Michael J. White; *The Political Adaptation of Hispanic Immigrants to the United States*, Tracy Ann Goodis. For additional information, contact: Urban Institute, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 833-7200.

Research Grant Guides' **Handicapped Funding Directory**, 1988-89 edition. Lists 856 funding sources for programs and services for the disabled. Also includes essays on grantsmanship as a guide to securing a grant. Contact: Research Grant Guides, P.O. Box 4970, Margate, FL 33063; (305) 753-1754.

**Deaths**

**Joel Cantor**, Montgomery County Coalition of Mental Health Agencies, died on November 17, 1988. He was the husband of Muriel C. Cantor, American University.

**Obituaries**

**Robert E. Corley** (1921-1988)

Robert E. Corley died suddenly of coronary disease on September 10, 1988. The death of Bob Corley removed from the ranks of sociologists a dedicated teacher and a skilled administrator, for the University of Illinois at Chicago. Bob Corley's death removed from the campus a veteran of 34 years of devoted

service.

Bob Corley was a native of Illinois and received his formal education in that state, a BA in Sociology from Illinois Wesleyan University, and an MA and PhD in Sociology from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. After two years in the Army and teaching at Lake Forest College and Ohio University, Bob found his place at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He came to the University in 1954 when it was an undergraduate school located at Navy Pier in downtown Chicago. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology consisted of the late Peter Klassen and Bob, sociologists, and Charles Warren, anthropologist. These three men, all now gone, were among the leaders in gathering evidence, demographic, economic, and cultural, on the need for an expanded public university in Chicago.

In 1965, the present campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago opened on Chicago's near West Side. There was an expanded Sociology Department. Bob taught urban sociology. In 1967 he reluctantly took the job as Dean of Students. He served with distinction during the period of collegiate unrest during the late 1960's, and resigned the position in the summer of 1969. He continued as Associate Dean for student affairs in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences until his retirement in 1987. He was called back to the University as a consultant to oversee the school's conversion from a quarter to a semester system by 1991. This was his continuing contribution to the University at the time of his death.

At the memorial service for Bob Corley held at the University on September 30, 1988, Bob's friends—faculty, administrators, and students past and present—filled every seat, stood around the walls, and sat on ground. The outpouring of mourners was an indication of the respect and affection which so many had for a very special man. He will be greatly missed.

*Ethel Shanas, University of Illinois-Chicago*

**David L. Dodge** (1931-1988)

David L. Dodge passed away on August 6, 1988, after a courageous 15-month battle with cancer. Dave died as he lived: at peace with himself and his God, and comforted by the love and support of his family and friends.

Dave grew up in New Hampshire and although it had been many years since he left, he always enjoyed his annual visits with family and friends in New England. After a tour in the Navy during the Korean War, he received his undergraduate education at Louisiana State University and San Diego State University graduating with a bachelor's degree in 1958. In 1963 he received a PhD in sociology from the University of Oregon. His dissertation was on "Status Integration, Social Stress, and Chronic Disease Mortality." He taught briefly at the University of Oregon, San Francisco State University, and San Diego State University before joining the department of sociology at the University of Notre Dame in 1967 where he specialized in deviant behavior and medical sociology.

His research interests were varied—extending from macro level problems involving census data to micro analysis of individual deviance in the dormitory. In 1970, he published with Walter T. Martin, *Social Stress and Chronic Illness: Mortality Patterns in Industrial Society*. The interest in the macro level problem of status integration was a lasting one. At the time he became ill he was working on an article on the role of marital status and social stress. He also did significant work on drug and alcohol use among college students, struggled to formulate a theory of deviance that would take into account positive forms of deviance, and explored the relationship between teacher-course evaluations and changes in course performance.

During his 21 years at Notre Dame he held virtually every administrative post in the department including: director of undergraduate studies, director of graduate studies, coordinator of part time graduate student program, chair of curriculum/program committee, and acting-department chair. But it was probably his 14 year tenure as director of graduate student teacher training and supervision that he had his greatest impact. Dave was an outstanding teacher, cited by one chairman as the standard to which all faculty should aspire. An animated and exciting lecturer, students flocked to his classes even though he had the reputation of being a demanding teacher and tough grader. He took his teaching very seriously and conscientiously extended himself whether the student

(continued on next page)

**Call for Papers**

**Sociology of Education**

Published by the American Sociological Association

announces a special issue on

**The Sociology of the Curriculum**

This special issue is focused on: studies of the form and content of formal subject matter; the realization of subject matter and texts within the classrooms; the analysis of instructional materials and texts; the relationship between subject matter and classroom processes; and in particular, power relations underlying the curriculum.

We specifically welcome papers which provide historical, comparative, and political perspectives but are open to a wide range of methodologies and perspectives.

Papers should be submitted by March 15, 1989, to be considered for inclusion in this issue. *Four copies* of papers should be submitted.

**Send papers to:**

Professor I. Goodson  
The University of Western Ontario  
Faculty of Education  
1137 Western Road  
London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1G7

or

Professor M. Apple  
University of Wisconsin  
Department of Curriculum Instruction  
225 N. Mills Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

or

Professor J. Meyer  
Stanford University  
Department of Sociology  
Stanford, California 94305

## Obituaries, continued

was a struggling freshman athlete or a star graduate student. He not only loved to teach but loved to share his skills with his colleagues and graduate students. Every graduate student was required to participate in a teaching seminar and practicum under Dave's supervision. Consequently, the impact of his teaching extended far beyond his own always popular courses.

Dedicated as he was to his research and teaching, there is little question that the center of his life was his family. He was devoted to his wife Betty and his five children; Laura, Gail, Grant, Mark and Kevin, and his six grandchildren. A naturally modest man, one could not fail to note the love and quiet pride he felt for his family and the great pleasure he felt in being able to spend time with them after he learned his time was limited.

Dave's most impressive trait was his caring concern for others. No matter what the circumstances his first thoughts were always directed to the welfare of others. Characteristically, his last days were filled with thoughts about the progress of his graduate students and arranging things for his family and students to minimize the disruption in their lives and make it easier for them after he was gone.

I feel very fortunate to have been close to such a decent and caring person. For over 20 years we shared many good and bad times and I will always treasure his friendship, inspiring faith, and unfailing good cheer. He is sorely missed by his family, colleagues, students and friends. But we can all take comfort in the fact that our lives and in some small way the world is better for his having passed our way. Dave would have liked that.

Richard A. Lamanna, University of Notre Dame

### Milton Rokeach (1918-1988)

Social psychology lost one of its most creative contributors when Milton Rokeach died in Los Angeles on October 25 after a long bout with spinal cancer.

Milt (Mendel) was born the son of a rabbi in December 1918 in Hirubieszow, a small city of southeastern Poland on what is now the border with the Soviet Union. At the age of seven he immigrated with his family to the United States, and grew up in Brooklyn, N.Y. After graduating from Brooklyn College, Rokeach entered graduate school at Berkeley, where he received his MA in 1941 and his PhD in 1947. His doctorate followed service as an enlisted psychologist, working on test development in the Air Crew Classification Program. His doctoral thesis on mental rigidity in ethnocentrism won him early recognition and set the initial course of his research career.

For 23 years, Rokeach taught in psychology at Michigan State University (1947-1970). Then, after a stint at the University of Western Ontario (1970-72), he and his second wife, Sandra Ball-Rokeach, taught in sociology at Washington State University (1972-86). They moved to the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Southern California in 1986.

Though a talented researcher, Rokeach's primary contribution was conceptual. He always went his own creative way, never quite entering the mainstream of the discipline. That is why his ideas have had such an impact. Since World War II, successive fads have marked psychological social psychology—authoritarianism, consistency theories, causal attribution, social cognition. Rokeach always stood apart, voiced incisive criticisms of the fashion of the moment, and offered lasting alternative perspectives that enriched

and broadened the field. Like Muzaffer Sherif, who preceded him in death just days before, he always focused on humanly important substantive problems.

Two major sets of contributions associated with Rokeach's name illustrate this characterization. First, his concept and measurement of dogmatism helped to specify in the 1950s the vague but important personality syndrome, authoritarianism. This led to his "open-and-closed mind" contributions of the 1960s—especially his belief similarity conception of "two kinds of prejudice." The second set involved his conception and measurement of values in the 1970s and 1980s. Especially startling was his demonstration in the laboratory and field that confronting people with the implications of their value priorities, especially their ranking of freedom and equality, could produce lasting value and behavioral changes.

These contributions have had a scientific and practical impact both within and beyond social psychology. And they earned Rokeach many honors, including the Presidency of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (1966-67), the Kurt Lewin Award (1984), and an honorary DSc. from the University of Paris (Nanterre) (1984).

Rokeach will be missed by his friends, his colleagues, and his students for far more than his accomplishments. He was deeply committed to justice, and immersed in the world of ideas. He loved to argue about ideas—about how best to understand the world and make it better. We shall miss our arguments with him; and we shall miss and remember his example of steadfast courage and love of life that enabled him to maintain his teaching, research, and writing with characteristic verve over his last 12 difficult years of battle with his illness.

Thomas F. Pettigrew and M. Brewster Smith, University of California-Santa Cruz

### Muzaffer Sherif (1906-1988)

A giant in the field is gone. Muzaffer Sherif, one of the leading social psychologists of this century, died on October 16, 1988. At the time of his death, Muzaffer was Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Penn State. He was preceded in death in 1982 by his wife and collaborator, Carolyn W. Sherif.

Muzaffer Sherif was born on July 29, 1906, in Turkey. After graduating from college in Istanbul, he decided to attend Harvard—a choice inspired by his reading of Henry James. After receiving an MA from Harvard in 1932, he traveled to Germany where he studied under Kohler at the University of Berlin. In 1934 he began doctoral work at Columbia where he continued his work on norm formation and the autokinetic phenomenon in a social context. His dissertation was published as *The Psychology of Social Norms* (1936).

He then moved to Ankara University to begin his research on adolescence. During World War II he wrote *Race Psychology* (1943) and a series of essays to counter the writings of the Nazis. Muzaffer was an important writer for the anti-Nazi journal *Admiral* (Steps).

In 1945, Muzaffer moved to Princeton where he and Hadley Cantril produced *The Psychology of Eye-Involvements* (1947). He then worked at Yale with Carl Hovland and this collaboration eventually led to their joint work *Social Judgment* (1961).

From 1949 to 1966 he was at the University of Oklahoma where he conducted some of his most important work as director of the Institute of Group Relations. Muzaffer and Carolyn collaborated on a series of projects relating to social perception, judgment, group formation, intergroup conflict and cooperation. The famous Robbers

Cave study was completed in 1954. He and Carolyn also produced *Groups in Harmony and Tension* (1953) and *An Outline of Social Psychology* (1956). His articles appeared in all major journals of Social Psychology.

In 1966, he joined the Department of Sociology at Penn State at the same time Carolyn was appointed Professor of Psychology. At Penn State he completed *In Common Predicament* (1966), *Group Conflict and Cooperation* (1967) and *Social Interaction: Process and Products* (1967). Muzaffer retired from Penn State in 1972 as Professor Emeritus of Sociology.

Sherif's work is so seminal it is difficult to single out one contribution. Scarcely an undergraduate major in sociology or psychology has not become acquainted with at least one of his studies. Like many of his colleagues, however, they are likely to identify his contribution with the one with which they are most familiar—contributions to laboratory experiments, to field research, to norm formation, to group and intergroup relations to attitudes, to the self concept, to problems of youth. It is all of these.

Muzaffer's contributions were widely recognized in his lifetime. In 1966, Division 8 of the American Psychological Association honored his work and in 1967 he gave the Kurt Lewin Memorial Award address to Division 9. In 1968, he received the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the APA and delivered his award address "On the Relevance of Social Psychology." In 1978, the Society for the Study of Experimental Social Psychology gave him its Distinguished Senior Social Psychologist Award. And, in 1979, the Social Psychology Section of the ASA gave the first "lifetime contribution to social psychology award" to Muzaffer. Testimonials honoring Sherif during various award ceremonies came from leading scholars including Hadley Cantril, Robert E. L. Faris, Rensis Likert, Kenneth Clark, Paul Secord, Milton Rokeach, Theodore Newcomb and Donald Campbell.

Muzaffer Sherif's work influenced an entire generation of scholars in the fields of psychology, sociology and social psychology. His citation from the APA says it best:

*"For his dedication to objective, quantitative measures in numerous studies of interpersonal behavior . . . [his studies] stand as classics in social psychology. In his devotion to basic research he has contributed importantly to the extension of scientific psychology to the study of group behavior."*

The earlier death of Carolyn Sherif, and now the death of Muzaffer, closes a chapter on one of the most productive couples in the history of the social and behavioral sciences. Yet, through their basic research and important contributions to knowledge, the intellectual legacy of both Carolyn and Muzaffer lives on.

We extend our sympathy to the Sherif children and to the rest of the family. Contributions in Muzaffer's memory can be made to: The Pennsylvania State University (c/o Sherif Memorial Fund), 1 Old Main, University Park, PA 16802.

Frank Clemente, Pennsylvania State University

## Official Reports and Proceedings

### Section Reports

#### Aging

A highlight of the 1988 Section on Aging activities was the stimulating program organized by Judith Treas, incoming Chair of the Section for 1988-89. The three sessions focused on

societal level issues such as "Political and Economic Perspectives on Aging Societies," "Social Consequences of the Mortality Revolution" (co-sponsored with Section on Sociology of Population) and the "Biomedicalization of American Social Gerontology."

Another highlight was the presentation of the Section's Distinguished Scholar Award to Matilda White Riley at the Annual Business Meeting of the Section.

Several actions proposed by the Section Council were endorsed at the Annual Business Meeting:

A Section membership committee was established, with Sara Matthews as Chair. The committee will work to exceed the top number of members achieved the previous year.

In line with the goals of increasing the number of Section members, the Section decided to revamp its dues structure, especially in light of the increase in base dues set by the ASA. It voted to reduce the current Section surcharge for faculty to \$3 (making total section dues \$11) and to limit the student surcharge to \$1 above the \$5 base set by ASA (for a total of \$6).

Another new committee was established: a committee to propose and initiate activities for retired members of the Section. Harold Shepard will chair; Helene Lopata and Georeana Tryban will serve as committee members. In the discussion several ideas were put forward including: lecture opportunities, temporary appointments, service on award committees, and a session at Annual Meetings on "classics" in the field. At the very least, retired members should be kept on the Newsletter mailings list and other media information. Responsibility for retaining members should fall on ASA.

Proposed changes in the by-laws to bring them into conformity with actual practice were approved. The proposed changes will be circulated to the full membership for their action.

Danny Hoyt's services as Section Newsletter Editor for the past two years were applauded. His resignation will take effect as soon as a replacement is found.

Vern Bengtson, last year's Section Chair, announced the results of the election for Section officers for 1989-90: Matilda White Riley, Chair-elect, Ron Abeles, Secretary-Treasurer, Melissa Hardy and Eileen Crimmins, members of Council.

He thanked other members of the Nominating Committee for helping to prepare the slate. Committee members were Linda George, Mark Hayward, and John Henretta.

The Section applauded outgoing members of the Council: Beth Hess (Secretary-Treasurer), Glen Elder, and Eva Kahana.

Anne Foner, Chair

#### Asia and Asian America

The past year of Section activities has resulted in much enthusiasm. As of July, the current Section membership is at 276, which is a slight increase from 257 in 1987. Officers finishing their terms during 1987-88 were Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Stanford Lyman, and Nan Lin. Special thanks goes to Nan Lin for serving as editor of *The Asiatic Mode*, the Section's newsletter. For 1988-89, the officers are: Susan Takata, Chair; William Parish, Chair-elect; William Liu, Past Chair; Morrison Wong, Secretary-Treasurer; and the following are Council members: Stephen Fujita, Tetsuden Kashima, Sharon M. Lee, Eui-hang Shin, and Elena Yu.

1988 ASA Meetings—AAA Section Day. In general, the attendance was good, with some roundtables overflowing with interested individuals. During the 1988 ASA meetings in Atlanta, our section day began with something new—graduate student roundtables. During

the one hour session, there was a roundtable for each participating graduate student presentation with a discussion. Participating students were: Suzanne Culter, East-West Center; Jae Jean Suh and Sooyeon Cho Suh, University of Hawaii, Manoa; and Yen Le Espiritu, Long Beach, CA. As a result of this year's experiment, we plan to institute a graduate student paper award. In the afternoon, a series of informal roundtables were scheduled. The various topics were: (1) Crime, delinquency and social control; (2) Economic development in Asia; (3) Southeast Asian refugees; (4) Race, class, gender; (5) Status attainment; (6) Women of Asia and Asian America; and (7) Asian children. Participation and attendance were very good. Finally, the paper session focused on Asian families. With Rita Gallin presiding, the presenters were Ramdas Menon, Dudley Poston, Joseph Schneider, Ken Shin, and Hu Yow-Hwey. Bill Liu served as the discussant of the paper session.

In addition to Section officers, approximately 25 members were in attendance during the business meeting. Some of the highlights of our annual business meeting were: (1) a discussion of strategies for recruiting new members. Our latest count is 276. But, we are now aiming for 400 Section members; (2) ideas for the 1989 Section program—Bill Parish will be chairing the 1989 Program Committee; (3) all Section dues base rate will be increasing in 1989 from \$5 to \$8. Student dues for our Section will be \$5 in 1989; (4) Section awards were discussed. It was decided to work on a graduate student paper award.

*Membership Drive—Aiming for 400.* I have appointed Elena Yu as Chair of the Membership Committee. In addition, the members of Council have also been assigned to serve on this Committee. Adrian Aveni will also serve on this Committee. The purpose for increasing membership is to allow the Section to be allotted more meeting space during the ASA meetings.

*1989 Program.* Many good ideas were discussed for the 1989 Section program. Bill Parish was appointed Program Chair. Further suggestions, interest in presenting/participating, etc. should be sent to Bill Parish, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, IL 60637. Also serving on the Program Committee are: William Liu, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Elena Yu, and Stephen Fujita.

*1989 Elections.* We will be electing a Chair-elect and two Council members. The Chair-elect, Bill Parish, is chair of the Nominations Committee.

Susan Takata, Chair

### Collective Behavior and Social Movements

The business meeting of the Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements convened at 1:30 p.m. on August 25, 1988. Approximately 50 people were present.

1. Elections Committee report by Committee Chair Myra Marx Ferree. A total of 116 ballots were cast. Candidates (with \* by those elected) were Carol Mueller\* and Michael Schwartz for Section Chair; for Council, Aldon Morris\*, Benigno Aguirre\*, Kathleen Tierney, and Beth Schneider; and for Workshops and Publications, Bert Klenderman\*, Susan Marshall\*, Susan Stagemberg, and Steve Buechler. Due to the Chair's misunderstanding of Section by-laws, the Election Committee was not appointed until May of 1988. Committee members were Clarence Lo, Verta Taylor, Cedric Herring, and Bert Klenderman. This Committee met face-to-face at the Ann Arbor conference on June 9 and was able to draw on those attending as a pool of potential candidates. The election was held immediately thereafter.

(continued on next page)

## Reports, continued

2. Awards Committee report and presentation by Committee Chair John McCarthy. McCarthy's report details the ongoing committee structure that has been created and suggests ways future committees can avoid problems that this first committee encountered; it is printed in full in the Section's newsletter, *Critical Mass Bulletin*. Winning the award for the best book or article published in 1985 or 1986 is John Lofland's *Protest: Studies of Collective Behavior and Social Movements*. The committee also gave Steve Barkan's *Protestors on Trial* an honorable mention.

3. Report from Carol Mueller and Aldon Morris (outgoing Workshop and Publications Committee members), organizers of the Section's highly successful conference on "Frontiers in Social Movement Theory" in Ann Arbor June 8-11, 1988. This exhausting but exhilarating conference drew about 100 attendees, featured five "main" papers, ten discussions, three general reflections on the state of theory in social movements, and forty roundtable presentations. Mueller and Morris are in the process of editing a collection of the conference papers.

4. Bert Klandermans reported that work is underway toward the goal of establishing an organized group of scholars in collective behavior and social movements within the International Sociological Association. For the July 1990 ISA meeting in Madrid, Spain, a session on collective behavior will be organized by Gary Fine and one on social movements will be organized by Bert Klandermans. The sense of the meetings was that the format of these sessions should be similar to refereed roundtables, to maximize participation. Papers or paper proposals should be sent to Fine or Klandermans. ISA's deadline for session proposals is March 24, 1989.

5. After discussion of the dues structure and reasons for ASA's increase in Section dues, the Section voted to keep the \$1 surcharge on regular members' dues (so that they will total \$9) but to eliminate the surcharge on student members' dues (so they will return to the \$5 level).

6. After discussion, a number of people volunteered to do different specific tasks to try to increase Section membership. Chair-elect Carol Mueller and incoming Chair Lewis Killian agreed to coordinate these efforts.

7. After much discussion and controversy, the Section voted to do nothing in response to the ASA's request that we designate "experts" in our field, except delegating the Secretary to send a letter summarizing our concerns. Although not unanimously, a majority felt that the ASA should develop a procedure for permitting members to self-designate themselves as experts in particular fields.

8. As of June 30, 1989, the Section had \$351 in its ASA account. Authorized expenditures are to John McCarthy for a plaque and certificate for the Section award and to Ben Aguirre should he decide to bill the Section for some of the expenses incurred in publishing the *Critical Mass Bulletin*.

Pamela Oliver, Chair

### Community and Urban Sociology

During 1987-88, the Section (1) voted to change its name and revise its by-laws, (2) elected two new Council members and a Chair-elect, (3) developed a liaison with the Rural Sociology Society, (4) published three newsletters and reached its page limit in doing so, (5) selected award recipients for its Park and Lynd Awards, (6) engaged in a number of graduate student outreach activities, and (7) organized a full day of Section activities during the ASA meetings in Atlanta.

(1) During the 1987 Council and business meetings in Chicago, it was decided to bring the matters of by-laws revision and name change to a vote of the full membership during the spring, 1988 election. The proposed by-laws revision, initiated by the Chair, made few changes in the basic rules by which the Section is governed. Rather, it simplified and thus clarified some confusing language in the original version and brought the by-law wording into compliance with current ASA and Section practice. The proposed name change—from Community to Community & Urban Sociology—was intended to communicate clearly what has long been the case: that the Section membership is composed both of persons who consider themselves scholars of community and of persons who identify themselves primarily as "urbanists." The by-laws revision passed by a vote of 134 to 3; the name change passed by a vote of 121 to 20.

(2) Lyn Lofland's term as Chair ended at the completion of the 1988 business meeting, as did the terms of council members Ruth Horowitz and William Kornblum. The four-person Nominations Committee, under the leadership of its Chair, Mark LaGory, prepared a slate of three nominees for Chair-elect and five for the two Council positions. Claude Fischer is the new Chair-elect and Barrett A. Lee and J. John Palen were elected as the two new members of the Council.

A number of activities during the year attempted to encourage members of the Rural Sociological Society to become members of both the ASA and the Section. James Pinkerton, serving as liaison to the Society, sent a letter to all RSS members interested in Community inviting them to join the Section; wrote an article describing the Section which appeared in the June, 1988 issue of *The Rural Sociologist*; arranged to have a flyer detailing 1988 Section Day activities inserted in the program of the RSS (meeting in Athens, Georgia just prior to the ASA meetings); and prepared a short article for the Section newsletter describing some of the community-oriented papers included in the RSS program.

(4) In his second year as newsletter editor, David Hummon reached his page-limit in three issues which contained, in addition to discussions of Section activities and organizational concerns, book reviews, publication and conference announcements, communications from members regarding their research, feature articles by Terry Clark and Barry Wellman, and abstracts of recent PhD dissertations.

(5) 1988 was the second year for the presentation of the Robert E. Park Award (recent research monograph) and the tenth year for the Robert & Helen Lynd Award (lifetime achievement). The five-person Lynd Award Committee, chaired by Barry Wellman, named William Foote Whyte the 1988 recipient. Kirsten Gronbjerg chaired the five-person Park Award Committee which selected *Fisherfolk: Two Communities on Chesapeake Bay* by Carolyn Ellis and *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place* by John Logan and Harvey Molotch as joint recipients of the award.

(6) Judith Friedman continued in her second year as the one-person Graduate Student Outreach Committee. She arranged to have a special roundtable (entitled "Dissertations in Community Sociology: Getting to Closure") for graduate students who were working on or beginning to plan their dissertations and prepared articles for the newsletter encouraging faculty to recruit graduate students to participate and offering advice to students on making a roundtable presentation.

(7) As is typical, Section activities at the ASA meetings in Atlanta were quite varied. The refereed roundtables session, organized by James R. Hud-

son, offered 23 papers clustered thematically into eight tables and ranging across such topics as "Urban Homelessness," "Community Response to Disaster," "The Small and Rural Community," and "The Urban Economy." A paper session, organized and presided over by Gerald D. Suttles, featured four quite diverse presentations and a discussion of them by Harvey M. Choldin. In the one hour Awards Ceremony, Kirsten Gronbjerg, Park Committee chair, presented a plaque to Ellis, and William Michelson, a member of the Committee, made the presentation to Logan and Molotch. Jacqueline Scherer, a member of the Lynd Award Committee, reviewed the work and contributions of William Foote Whyte and then presented the Award. Whyte had planned to be present but unfortunately had to cancel at the last moment due to illness.

The business meeting, attended by about 40 persons, received reports from all the committee chairs as well as the newsletter editor. Additionally, the Section Chair reported on the membership status, on the increase in Section dues imposed by ASA Council, on the previous day's Section Council meeting decision to extend the "discount rate" for dues to Category A members (low income) as well as students, and on the problems of reception expenditures given a very limited budget and of difficulties in obtaining timely and detailed financial information from the ASA. Gerald Suttles, incoming Chair, discussed some of his plans for 1988-89, including the establishment of a Membership Committee and using a limited number of "free" Section memberships to new PhD's to bring the "next generation" into the Section. The major portion of the meeting was spent in discussing ideas for membership recruitment, for alternative and less costly reception arrangements, and for increasing Section income. It was recommended by those present, and referred to the officers and Council for consideration, that a proposal for a \$1.00 dues increase be on the spring, 1989 ballot (bringing regular dues to \$10).

Because the ASA Presidential Address and Reception were scheduled for Thursday (Section day), our reception was held Friday evening. Possibly because of this, attendance, while good, was down from last year.

James Pinkerton and David Hummon staffed the Section table on Wednesday morning at the designated time and Lyn Lofland and Kirsten Gronbjerg staffed the Community & Urban table during the Orientation and Welcoming Party Wednesday evening and recruited some ten possible new members.

Lyn H. Lofland, Chair

### Comparative and Historical Sociology

The Section on Comparative and Historical Sociology continued to grow in 1988 and at 491 members is now the ninth largest ASA Section. At the ASA meeting the Section held its first cocktail party, an event that was attended by more than one hundred Section members. In this year's election of officers, Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota, became Chair-elect and Michael Kimmel, SUNY-Stony Brook, and William Sewell, University of Michigan, were elected to the Council.

The Section's Comparative History Prize for the best paper was awarded to Pamela Barnhouse Walters and Philip O'Connell for their paper "The Family Economy, Work and Educational Participation in the United States, 1890-1940." Honorable mention awards were presented to Carlos Forment for "Political Practice and the Formation of an Ethnic Enclave: The Cuban American Case, 1959-79;" to Michele Lamont for "How to Become a Dominant French Philosopher: The Case of Jacques Der-

rida," to Philip McMichael for "Reformulating Comparativism from a Non-positivist World-Historical Perspective: A Fourth Research Strategy in Historical Sociology," and to William Staples for "Technology, Control and the Social Organization of Work at a British Hardware Firm, 1871-1891."

At the annual business meeting, new committee assignments were made. The 1988-89 Prize Committee will consist of Pamela Walters (Chair), Sonya Rose, William Staples, Ewa Morawska and Carlos Forment. The Nominations Committee will be chaired by Michele Lamont. Carole Turbin, George Steinmetz and Peggy Somers will serve as committee members. Michael Kimmel will serve as the Public Information Liaison to the ASA. Council proposed and members attending the business meeting voted to raise Section dues by \$1.00 to allow the Section more flexibility in planning future activities. Council also discussed the value of the roundtable sessions, which were not as well attended as the formal paper sessions. Although Council agreed not to make a decision to abandon roundtables at this time, it did agree that the Chair-elect should consider this issue in planning the 1989 program. Council also discussed the possibility of naming the Comparative History Prize after a major figure in the field, and recommendations are presently being considered. Kathleen Blew, who has served as newsletter editor for two years, is resigning from that position, and the Section is presently searching for a new newsletter editor.

Jill Quadagno, Chair

### Crime, Law and Deviance

Activities for the year were comprised principally of the Section committees and the annual program. The program consisted of three sessions: (a) a panel on homicide, (b) a set of roundtables on a wide-ranging variety of topics, and (c) a special symposium honoring the late Donald Cressey.

Committee activities led to the announcement of the Distinguished Scholarship Award for the volume *Understanding and Controlling Crime* by David Farrington, Lloyd Ohlin, and James Q. Wilson. The winner of the Latin American Scholar Award was Lola Aniyar de Castro who responded with a special lecture for Section members.

The Nominations Committee, chaired by John Clark, carried out the election process, with the following results: Chair-elect: Joan McCord; Council: Rosemary Gartner and John Heppburn; Secretary-Treasurer: Marvin Krohn. In addition, Section members in the same mail ballot voted to change the name of the Section to the Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance.

The Council meeting covered these and other topics. In particular, the outgoing Chair alerted the incoming officers to a set of problems revolving around a weak institutional memory. The new officers and Council asserted their intention to re-establish a solid foundation for Section activities.

The business meeting was held in conjunction with a reception in a nearby restaurant. Attendance was in the neighborhood of fifty members. A brief report of Council actions and plans was given. Incoming Chair Neal Shover was present to accept the mythical scepter.

Malcolm Klein, Chair

### Culture

The Culture Section was officially launched in August, 1987. Just 12 months later, in August, 1988, 573 sociologists had joined, making it the fifth largest of all the ASA's 27 Sections. This strong response clearly vindicates the claims of Donna Gaines and the other graduate students that there was need for a Section devoted to culture.

Indeed, students have joined the Section in large numbers. According to the analysis of members conducted in February, 1988 by the Section's Secretary-Treasurer, Judith Balfe, over one-fifth of Section members are students. Somewhat over one-half of the members teach at colleges and universities with graduate programs, and five percent work for publishers, foundations, research firms, and other non-academic employers. The one sector that is clearly under-represented is teachers at two-year institutions. Members are located in virtually all the states, but, hey, is there no interest in culture in the Dakotas, Nevada, Utah, or Arkansas? Seven percent of members live in one of eleven foreign countries. The greatest concentration of Culture Section membership is in New York followed by California, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The Section had three main foci this past year. Each had to do with identifying how culture fits into the contemporary sociological enterprise. First, each of the four newsletter issues, edited by Liah Greenfield, featured one or two brief statements advocating a particular use of the term or identifying current developments in a particular culture-related subfield. The newsletter also noted a wide range of scholarly meetings around the world and briefly evaluated several hundred new books of interest to culturalists. (All of this information could be contained in four to six pages by reducing the book comments by 50% so that four pages of text could fit onto one newsletter page.)

Second, a committee chaired by Rosanne Martorella has collected over 45 syllabi for courses on culture-related topics. A representative selection is being made so that a culture curriculum package can be ready for distribution through the ASA by August, 1989.

Third, Vera Zolberg, Chair-elect, organized the Section sessions to facilitate discussion about the nature and scope of culture in sociology. Robert Alford organized a session on the culture-related ideas of the old masters, Durkheim, Weber, Marx, and Freud. Ann Swidler organized a session on alternative approaches and methods in the study of culture, and Richard A. Peterson organized a session on the emerging problematics in culture studies. The three sessions drew attendances of 70 to 120 and the ten Section roundtables that convened at 8:30 a.m.—just seven hours after the Section party in Zolberg's room was terminated—stimulated animated discussion among 55 participants.

Vera Zolberg, the incoming Section Chair, led the 75 members present for the annual business meeting in a greatly appreciated round of applause for outgoing Chair, Richard A. Peterson. John Hall, Nominations Committee Chair, announced that Gary Alan Fine had won the election for Chair-elect and that Ann Swidler and Liah Greenfield had won Council positions replacing Todd Gitlin and Gaye Tuchman. It was also announced that the general membership had overwhelmingly voted to increase Section dues by \$2 for all but students and those with low incomes so that the Section would have funds available for its own efforts.

Peterson reported that at the ASA Section Board meeting there had been heated discussion over the Council's decision, taken without consultation with the Sections, to raise Section dues to \$8. Many at the meeting had said that the Sections are the vital life-blood of the ASA and should not be taxed out of existence to pay for the costs of running the central office. Hearing this report, Tuchman noted that the more active Section members should not be subsidized by the less active half of ASA members, many at two-year colleges, that are not members of any Sections. Like it or not, the changes have

(Continued on next page)



## Reports, continued

been made, and Section dues for 1989 will be \$10 except for students, who will pay \$5. Peterson pledged to work hard to get dues for those on low incomes rolled-back to \$5 by the following year. To those expressing the fear that higher dues might mean a loss of Section members, Peterson commented that we would just have to redouble our effort to make the Section membership attractive.

Two new services to members planned for this coming year have to do with learning who we culturalists are and with networking among those with shared interests. The first service is the creation of a Section membership list that includes information on members' scholarly interests and research methods. John Ryan has agreed to head-up this project. The request for this information will be circulated in the December issue of the newsletter. The second is a more in-depth analysis of the career lines of Section members. This effort is being headed by Liah Greenfield and will get into the field early in 1989.

Zolberg called for members to serve on the 1989 Nominations and Elections Committee. Michael Hughes has agreed to serve as Chair. John Hall (last year's chair), Lily Hoffman, George Lewis, and Brian Sherman agreed to serve on the Committee.

As announced at the business meeting, Chair-elect Gary Fine will be formulating the Section sessions for the 1989 meetings in San Francisco. As this is being written, topics have not been finalized but one session is likely to mirror the theme of the general ASA Program, revitalizing the links between macro and micro sociology; one is likely to deal with dreams; and the third with ethnographic studies of particular micro-cultural worlds. Persons wanting to present should also consider sending submissions to the ASA session on Art chaired by Judith Balfe, on Culture chaired by Jeffrey Goldfarb, on Popular Culture chaired by John Hall, or other sessions as appropriate. We need to bring culture back into all aspects of sociology.

At the Executive Committee meeting Fine suggested, Zolberg and the others present agreeing, that the Section should find ways of recognizing student work in the sociology of culture. Suggestions are solicited. In addition, Zolberg announced that Richard Peterson was being named Chair of the Publications Committee and would serve as newsletter co-editor with Liah Greenfield. Wendy Griswold also agreed to serve on the Publications Committee.

Judith Balfe has agreed to head-up the Section's effort to create, in conjunction with the ASA office, a brochure on career prospects in the sociology of culture and in diverse related areas of interest. The ASA office also requested the appointment of a Media Liaison representative, but the position remains open on account of culture's diversity. No one willing to opine on the vitality of dance in America has been found who also knows whether Elvis is alive. Donna Gaines, where are you when we need you?

Richard A. Peterson, Chair

### Emotions

Going into our third year, the Sociology of Emotions now has 308 "card carrying" members, and a successful year behind it, thanks to all our active members, especially Candace Clark. Despite our placement on the last day of the convention, our Section events attracted about 325 participants and audience members. These events included seven refereed roundtables and six sessions—our regular program session on the sociology of emotions, a Section session on subcultural differ-

ences in emotions: ethnicity, class, gender and age, a session on love and friendship, on emotions in dramatic depiction, a joint session with Social Psychology and a session on teaching the sociology of emotions which featured excerpts from films and ended with "the right moments" from *Casablanca*.

This year at our business meeting we announced the election of Peggy Thouts (Indiana U) to Council, and the raising of dues for regular members to \$10.00 (\$8 for the ASA, \$2 to the Section, which otherwise has no funds). Student dues remain \$5.00.

Dave Franks (Virginia Commonwealth U) announced his forthcoming *Handbook for Teaching the Sociology of Emotions*, which will include teaching modules and a series of annotated bibliographies. Steve Gordon has updated his excellent bibliography on the sociology of emotions and is writing an article for *Footnotes* on the integration of emotions as a topic into textbooks and courses. A brochure is also in the works.

Dave Kemper continues to edit a lively Newsletter, with announcements of grant opportunities, recent publications, bibliographies, and columns on varied topics and from different theoretical perspectives.

The March issue of *Social Psychology Quarterly* will be devoted to the sociology of emotions. According to the issue editor, Lynn Smith-Lovin, SPQ received 32 submissions, 24 from sociologists.

This spring, emotions sessions are being organized at the Eastern Sociological Society (March 11-13), the Southern Sociological Society (March 17-20), the Midwest Sociological Society (March 23-26), and the Pacific Sociological Association (April 5-8).

Our Section will also co-sponsor a symposium entitled, "The Sociology of Subjectivity: Emotion, Cognition and Interaction" in January 1990, in St. Petersburg, Florida. Organizers, Carolyn Ellis and Mike Flaherty, have received funds from SSSL, the Stone Symposium and the ASA Problems of the Discipline Small Grants, as well as money from the Eugene Weinstein Memorial Fund at the University of South Florida.

Leading off on the first day of the 1989 convention in San Francisco, our Section's theme will be "The Emotions Perspective: Rethinking Sociology." Jacqueline Wiseman will organize this Wednesday session. We want to generate papers that show how, by considering emotions, we might deepen theories in other subareas of sociology such as family, economy, polity, education, medicine, social psychology, gender and social movements. In addition, Carolyn Ellis will organize refereed roundtables. Suggested topics include: emotions of social protest, emotions, biography and self, enmity and revenge, the positivist-constructionist debate, and methodological issues in emotions research. Other ideas are welcome. Douglas Harper (SUNY-Potsdam) will organize a session on the "Visual Study of Emotions." Candace Clark will organize the regular ASA session on emotions. We urge all those interested to find out more about us by reading our Newsletter (editor Dave Kemper, St. John's U) and by writing for bibliographies (Steven Gordon, California State Los Angeles). You are invited to join the Section and send papers to Candace Clark (Montclair State College, New Jersey), Carolyn Ellis (U of South Florida), and Jacqueline Wiseman (UC-San Diego).

Arlie Russell Hochschild, Chair

### Environment and Technology

The Section on Environment and Technology, formerly known as the Section on Environmental Sociology, has had a successful initial year under this new banner. Membership has increased slightly, the marriage between the two subject matters has been a

happy one, and interest in Section sponsored sessions at the Annual Meeting has remained high.

The 1987-88 Nominations Committee, chaired by Thomas Rudel and with Shirley Laska and Robert Grambling as members, identified a slate of two candidates for each office, determined the candidates' willingness to stand for election, prepared the ballots, and tallied the votes. At the Annual Meeting in Atlanta the three newly-elected Section officers—J. Stanley Black, Secretary-Treasurer, and Council members Carole Seyfrit and Thomas Hood began their terms. On behalf of the Section, I note with thanks the service of the Nominations Committee members and of the outgoing Section officers: Secretary-Treasurer Barbara Payne and Council members William Michelson and Don Dillman.

The change in the name of the Section approved at the Chicago Annual Meeting has dictated several other changes in Section activities and procedures. The newsletter, edited by Gilbert W. Gillespie, Jr., is now known as *Environment, Technology, and Society*. In addition to the name change, the newsletter has a new look, especially its being printed in an attractive, proportionately-spaced typeface, and some new features such as the regular publication of short papers on a variety of topics relating to the sociology of environment and technology. In addition, there has been a need to amend the Section bylaws to be consistent with the new name of the Section. Proposed bylaws changes prepared by the Section Chair-elect, William Freudenburg, and myself were approved by the membership at the annual business in Atlanta and will be finalized shortly following a mail ballot among the Section officers and a mail ballot distributed to the membership with the fall 1988 issue of *Environment, Technology, and Society*.

Several other major items of business were discussed at the Section business meeting, which was attended by roughly 40 members. William Freudenburg presented the 1988 Section Award for Distinguished Contributions to Adeline Levine and announced that Denton Morrison would be the recipient of the 1989 Award. The Section membership approved retention of the two dollar "section levy" despite the increase in ASA section dues. Copies of the new Section brochure, prepared by Judith Perrolle, were distributed. Riley Dunlap gave a status report on the *Handbook of Environmental Sociology*, an anthology to be edited by Dunlap and William Michelson under the auspices of the Section.

The Section membership approved on an experimental basis the establishment of a Graduate Student Paper Award to recognize the most outstanding paper by a graduate student in a Section-sponsored refereed roundtable discussion or regular session at the Annual Meeting. A set of provisional guidelines for the Award was approved. To be eligible for the award a graduate student must be a student member of ASA and be the sole or senior author of a paper in a Section-sponsored session. The award winner will receive a certificate and up to \$100 for reimbursement of expenses for attending the Annual Meeting. In 1989 the selection of the Award recipient will be made by the Program Committee as part of their duties of refereeing papers for inclusion in the Annual Meeting program. The Program Committee will be asked to make recommendations at the San Francisco business meeting for adjusting the procedures for the Award. After two years of experience with the Graduate Student Paper Award, procedures will be finalized and the bylaws amended accordingly.

Finally, the Section membership approved participation in a joint project with several sister organizations to

develop a statement of standards for the preparation of social impact assessments (SIAs). William Freudenburg and Kurt Finsterbusch were selected as the Section representatives to the SIA standards committee.

Major activities planned for 1988-89 include further integration of persons interested in the sociology of technology into the Section, active participation in the SIA standards project, expansion of the Section membership, and implementation of the Graduate Student Paper Award. We are particularly hopeful that the establishment of the Graduate Student Paper Award will encourage student participation in the Section and in ASA as a whole. Graduate students are encouraged to submit papers to the Program Committee for consideration for the Award. Nonstudent members of the Section may also nominate student authors of papers to be presented at the San Francisco Annual Meeting for the Award. Submissions and nominations will be due to William Freudenburg, chair of the Program Committee, on January 15, 1989.

Frederick H. Buttel, Chair

### Family

Having recently completed my term as Chairperson of the ASA Family Section, I would like to take this opportunity to review the past year's activities and to express sincere appreciation to those persons who generously contributed their time and effort to Section affairs.

One of our goals was membership recruitment. I am pleased to report that we experienced an eight percent increase from September 30, 1987, to September 30, 1988. The total membership now stands at 551. While we are clearly moving in the right direction, we need to continue our initiatives to enhance Section appeal since the session allocation cut-off for four program slots is 600.

Over the past four years, the Family Section has sponsored the William J. Goode Book Award to honor an outstanding work that contributes to scholarship in the sociology of the family. Glen Elder, Chairperson of the Award Committee, announced co-winners for 1988, *Adolescent Mothers in Later Life* (Cambridge University Press, 1987), authored by Frank Furstenberg, J. Brooks-Gunn, and S. Philip Morgan; and *The Divorce Revolution* (The Free Press, 1985), authored by Leonore Weitzman. Many thanks to Glen and the other members of this committee—Sarah Berk, Alan Booth, Andrew Cherlin, Rose Coser, Bernard Farber, and Viktor Gecas.

A committee chaired by Paul Glick identified needed changes in the Section's By-Laws and drafted a revision which was approved by a favorable majority vote of those attending the Section business meeting. This action still needs to be confirmed through a favorable majority vote by a mail ballot to the Section membership, a step that will take place later this year. Many thanks to Paul and the other members of this committee—Glen Elder, Greer Fox, and Alice Rossi.

Another ad-hoc committee was the Committee on Dues. At the time of appointment, there were 25 ASA Sections, in addition to the Family Section. Only nine of these Sections had fees that were the same or lower than the amount charged by the Family Section (\$6.00), and several of these were among the most recent Sections to be added. The minimum fee that could be charged was \$5.00 because \$5.00 was the amount charged by ASA for each Section member to cover various costs, including elections, newsletters, etc. This meant that a \$5.00 fee did not produce any discretionary income for the Section itself. A \$6.00 fee netted \$1.00 per member, which, in the case of the Family Section, totaled about \$500. Unfortunately, this amount was less than the amount that had been spent annually

over the past few years with the institution of the William J. Goode Book Award and reception. Also unfortunate is the fact that, after the committee was charged with looking into this matter, the ASA Executive Office announced that the minimum fee that ASA charges for each Section member would increase from \$5.00 to \$8.00. This meant that, to maintain the past level of income, the Family Section would have to charge \$9.00, and a \$1.00 increase would raise the Section membership fee to \$10.00. After careful consideration of expenditures and income, the Section Council voted to increase the dues by \$1.00. Many thanks to Rae Lesser Blumberg, Committee Chair, and Pepper Schwartz for their input on this matter.

Graduate student membership recruitment was the focus of an ad-hoc committee chaired by Alan Booth. This committee analyzed the current situation, described the pool from which we might draw additional members, and proposed a number of things the Section might do to attract student members. A timetable for carrying out the various activities and the approximate cost of each was presented as well. With only a few modifications, this proposal was widely accepted at the Section's Council and business meetings and should provide a sound basis for our recruitment efforts. Many thanks to Alan and all of the others who contributed important insights—David Brinkerhoff, Carla Howery, Bruce Keith, Gay Kitson, Mary Ann Lamanna, Judith Levy, Nancy Sylvestre, and Lynn White.

Last but not least as far as committee efforts are concerned, I would like to thank the Nominating Committee for a job well done—Dale Blyth, Dana Hiller, Sandra Hofferth, Phyllis Moen, and Arland Thornton (Chairperson). They produced an excellent slate of candidates. Congratulations to Andrew Cherlin, Chair-elect; Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Secretary-Treasurer; and Viktor Gecas and Sara McLanahan, new Council members.

Thanks to the efforts of the various organizers, the Family Section Day program was excellent and should have appealed to a broad array of interests. Gary Lee organized a set of 15 roundtables that reflected an impressive range of topics and an abundance of expertise. Andrew Cherlin assumed responsibility for a stimulating session that was co-sponsored by the Population Section, "The Family, Migration, and Economic Change." Vern Bengtson arranged a thought-provoking session that addressed the issue, "Implications of an Aging Population for the Family." Many thanks to all of these organizers for the conscientious effort they made in arranging a most impressive program.

The special session of the Family Section program, "Inter-Institutional Perspectives on the Family," focused on "The Historical Development of the Inter-Institutional Perspective" (J. Milton Yinger), "How Institutions are Interrelated: Linkages and Processes" (Robin M. Williams, Jr.), and "The Application of Inter-Institutional Theory in Family Research" (Sharon K. Houseknecht). Eugene Litwak served as presider and discussant for the session.

Two important sources of integration for the Section are the reception and the newsletter. A reception was held the evening before Family Section Day and was well attended. Under the very capable editorship of Suzanne Steinmetz, the newsletter continues to provide timely and important information on items of professional concern. Many thanks to Suzanne.

This brief review of the past year's activities helps to document the state of the Section. The Section continues to grow in size. Many members are making major time commitments to Section goals. We are an energized group that provides unsurpassed enrichment opportunities for family scholars.

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Chair



## Reports, continued

### Marxist Sociology

Approximately 40-45 people attended the Marxist Section Business Meeting at the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta. As usual, the meeting was packed with issues that needed to be considered. We decided upon the topics for our three regular sessions. We once again decided to allocate one hour of our annual two-hour business meeting time slot to refereed roundtables. We reaffirmed an earlier commitment to create an award in honor of the memory of Al Szymanski for the best graduate student paper on a subject which exemplifies activist scholarship in any field of Marxist analysis.

The Marxist Section also sponsored the special evening reception (attended by about 200 people) in remembrance of the twentieth anniversary of the Sociology Liberation Movement's founding at the 1968 Annual ASA Meetings. We distributed hundreds of red buttons to commemorate this event. We co-sponsored the Radical Caucus reception (attended by about 150 people) where a lively discussion on the strengths and weaknesses of the Jesse Jackson campaign took place. The membership of the Marxist Section has remained relatively stable (around 400 members) for the past five years. We encourage ASA members whose membership in the Marxist Section has lapsed (or who have never been members) to join. We also produced a brochure describing the Marxist Section to potential members.

Martin Murray, Chair

### Medical Sociology

The Medical Sociology Section continues to flourish and grow reflecting intellectual diversity and depth. The imaginative efforts of Janet Hankin, Chair of the Membership Committee, have increased our numbers to 1116 with some last renewals still arriving. The Section has a clear identity focused on a broad range of issues in the sociology of health. Substantial work is being done within the health context in stratification, support networks, socialization, occupations and professions, organizations, and the sociology of knowledge. Throughout the Section activities, there is a renewed interest in strengthening theory and analytical concepts and support for intellectual pluralism. These efforts are being nurtured and developed.

A complete reorganization of the Section committee structure was undertaken this year to better fit the actual needs and activities of the Section with the committee structure. As a result, members of Council will have clear task expectations and superfluous committees have been eliminated. Catherine McCaslin and Janet Hankin brought this report to Council. It was discussed extensively, modified, approved and will be voted on by the membership in the fall of 1988.

For the first time, the Section had six sessions on the program and no significant schedule conflicts with any of its activities. There were sessions on the Restructuring of American Health Care; Disability and Rehabilitation: The Intersection of Epidemiology and Policy; The Social Context of AIDS; Sociology of Health in America: The State of the Field; The Sociology of Health in Developed Countries; and thirteen roundtables. In addition, the Section had a session on Dissertations in Progress, a Workshop on Teaching Medical Sociology, co-sponsored sessions with the Social Psychology Section on Social Psychology and Health, with the Sociological Practice Section on Medical Sociology in Non-Traditional Settings, with SWS on Emerging Issues in Women's Health, and sponsored a tour of the Centers For Disease Control which

was SRO. In all, the Section activities took place over a three and one half day period. Peter Conrad is planning an equally stimulating set of activities for the 1989 meetings in San Francisco.

Over 70 people attended the Annual Business Meeting where the Leo G. Reeder Award was presented to Virginia Olesen of the University of California at San Francisco on behalf of the Section by Sheryl Ruzek. Dr. Olesen accepted the award and presented a paper, "New Challenges in Professional Socialization."

In the absence of Michael Radelet, Chair of the Dissertation Award Committee, Peter Conrad introduced and presented a plaque to Joan Fugimura of Harvard University for her thesis, "The Molecular Biological Bandwagon In Cancer Research: Where Social Worlds Meet." Sue Hoppe presented plaques to four ASA Graduate Internship Program predoctoral students who received on-site training at applied institutions in medical sociology. She also is submitting a proposal to the Pew Trust to renew funding of the Internship Program for another three years.

The Medical Sociology Newsletter is going through an editorial transition. Catherine McCaslin, the present editor, is helping Roger Brown, the newly appointed editor, produce the next two issues. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* is intellectually and financially in good health. Jennie Kronenfeld, Section Secretary-Treasurer, reported that the Section has a balance of approximately \$7500 and is operating on a balanced budget. Lois Verbrugge reported that the nominations process is progressing smoothly for this year's elections. The Medical Sociology Section activities are being attended by a growing number of our international colleagues. The Section is encouraging such collaboration.

In sum, the Section is intellectually and organizationally in good health. It is an exciting forum in which to interact with colleagues.

Gary L. Albrecht, Chair

### Organizations and Occupations

I am happy to report that the Organizations and Occupations Section is in excellent shape. Membership is up again this year, just 7 shy of the 800 mark. Our finances are solid, we have had an active and productive year, and we are looking forward to an exciting program in San Francisco in 1989.

The business meeting of the Section was held on Sunday, August 28, 1988, from 1:30 to 2:20 p.m. and was attended by about 40 members. Beth Stevens, Chair of the Nominations Committee, announced the results of the Section elections. Nominations had been elicited by an announcement in the Fall 1987 Newsletter. The Committee, composed of Beth Stevens (Chair), Hal Benenson, Paul Hirsch, Allen Imersheim, and Lauri Perman had nominated Arne Kalleberg and Helen Lopata as candidates for Chair, and Jim Baron, Patricia Yancey Martin, Jeylan Mortimer, and Carmen Sirianni for Council. With 300 members voting, Arne Kalleberg was elected Chair (to succeed Ivar Berg in 1989), and Jim Baron and Jeylan Mortimer were elected to the Council.

Nancy DiTomaso, Chair of the EGOS Awards Committee, reported that this year's winner of the EGOS Award is Andrew Walder for his book on *Communist Neo-Traditionalism: Work and Authority in Chinese Industry*. He will receive a \$1000.00 award, up by \$500.00 from last year. The award will function as reimbursement for expenses incurred by attending the next EGOS conference in Europe. The recipient will report on the conference at the subsequent Section business meeting and write a report for the Section newsletter. Honorable mention went to Sanford Jacoby for his *Employing Bureaucracy*.

Judith Blau, chair of the 1988 Program Committee (together with Cora Marrett, Robert Stern, and Wolf Heydebrand) reported on the preparations for this year's program. She noted that there had been a high rate of submission of papers. The Section program sessions were all well attended, drawing an average of 30 people each, with the session on "Controversies in the Analysis of Organizations and Occupations" chaired by Peter Blau drawing about 50 people. And that on a Sunday afternoon, the last day of the meetings.

Secretary-Treasurer Paul DiMaggio reported that the Section has a healthy financial base.

The Section membership voted to switch Section day with Political Sociology, which means our Section day will be on the third ASA convention day, starting in 1989 in San Francisco. This will eliminate the Section day conflict between Organizations and Occupations and Sex and Gender.

The members present discussed and supported a suggestion to publish an annotated list of new books by Section members in future Newsletters on a regular basis. Notices of new books should be sent to the Chair, Ivar Berg (U. of Pennsylvania) who will appoint a new Newsletter editor. Thanks are due to Jackie Boles, outgoing editor, for an excellent job during the last three years.

The incoming Chair, Ivar Berg, presided over the remainder of the meeting. He reported that Council had created the new office of Membership Chair to take responsibility for retention and recruitment of members, staffing the Section tables at the Welcoming Party and on Section day, and serving as a liaison with the ASA Membership Committee and the new ASA Professional Development Program. The first Membership Chair will be Joan Waring (Equitable).

The 1989 Program Committee will consist of Dan Cornfield (Chair), Peter Marsden, and Nancy DiTomaso. The EGOS Award Committee will be Jim Wood (Chair), Jim Baron, and Richard Hall. This year, the award will go to the author of an article. The Nominations Committee consists of Toby Parcel (Chair), Howard Aldrich, John Evanson, Vicki Smith, and Robert Stern. This committee will nominate candidates for Chair, Secretary-Treasurer, and Council.

Wolf Heydebrand, Chair

### Political Sociology

At the ASA Annual Meetings in Atlanta, the Political Sociology Section organized three sessions: a panel on "The Role of Elections in Social Change," organized by Marvin Olesen; a refereed roundtable session organized by Debora Abovitz and Richard A. Scotch, and our annual "book" panel organized by outgoing Chair William Gamson and incoming Chair Richard Flacks. This year's book was Russell Jacoby's *The Last Intellectuals*.

The Council meeting was attended by all current and newly elected officers. Susan Eckstein began her two year term as Chair-elect. Julia Wrigley and William Brustein replace Richard Braungart and Katherine Mayer as members of the Section Council.

The Section newsletter, *States and Societies*, is now being edited by David Sciulli and Allan McKutcheon.

Discussion at the business meeting emphasized proposals to make the section day at the annual meetings more stimulating. It was agreed that the Section Chair should use the time slot previously designated for Section Council meeting for a substantive program, such as a dialog between sociologists and some figure active in the wider political arena. A committee was formed to consider whether the Section should make awards and to formulate a prop-

osal for such an award. A motion carried to propose a \$1.00 dues increase to the Section membership to provide the Section with resources to strengthen convention programs (e.g. to enable the Section to subsidize guest speaker(s) or to finance a reception).

The ASA Section Board has voted to reschedule Political Sociology's Section Day so that it will no longer conflict with Sections having major overlapping memberships (especially Collective Behavior and Social Movements).

Section membership at last reported count was 536.

Richard Flacks, Chair

### Population

The Population Section of the ASA has completed another year of growth in membership, program, and involvement with related Sections. The Section was represented with six sessions on the ASA program; the three sessions earned by our membership growth, a set of round tables in one hour of our business meeting slot, and co-sponsored sessions with the Sections on Family and on Aging. Twenty-five papers were presented at these sessions. Our activities this next year will continue to focus on increasing and strengthening membership and involvement in ASA activities.

The business meeting, held on the last day of the meetings in Atlanta, drew 25-30 members. The agenda included:

1. Welcoming officers beginning their terms in January of 1989 (Larry Long, Chair; Ron Rindfuss, Chair-elect; Peggy Marini, Secretary-Treasurer; and new Council members Suzanne Bianchi and Glenna Spitze) and thanking outgoing officers (Cliff Clogg, Secretary-Treasurer; and members of the Council Gordon DeJong and Ron Rindfuss).

2. The 1988 and 1989 programs, with discussion of the work of the Program Committees (the incoming Chair and Chair-elect).

3. Membership maintenance and growth.

4. The increase in Section dues, which we urge repealed, since the increase is likely to decrease Section membership and hence receipts more than it will decrease the costs of the Sections to the ASA.

5. Population-related ASA activities, particularly the certification of PhDs and MAs, which is attracting little interest among members.

6. Other population activities, including the year's battle between the Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget over the content of the 1990 Census, still unresolved; and the scholarly and political issues underlying whether the Bureau of the Census should make an official adjustment for undercount.

7. A new nominations' committee was appointed, consisting of Robert Schoen (continuing), Gordon DeJong, Katherine Trent, James Cramer, and Craig St. John. To facilitate the committee's work, we agreed to request a list of all those who had run in the last five years. (The committee is now provided with a list of past officers and of members; it felt that those who had been close in previous elections should be encouraged to run again).

Frances K. Goldscheider, Chair

### Racial and Ethnic Minorities

The business meeting of the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities was held on August 25, 1988, at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis in Atlanta, Georgia. Over 35 members were in attendance. The agenda included reports by the Nominations Committee, the Membership Committee, the Tenth Anniversary Celebration, Publications and Programs.

The Chair-elect for 1988-89 is Rodolfo Alvarez of UCLA and new members of the Council are Kwang Kim, Western

Illinois University, and Clara Rodriguez of Fordham. The Chair of the Nominations Committee was Alvaro Nieves.

The Chair of the Membership Committee, Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College, reported that the membership in the Section was 448. The Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Section was under the capable direction of Joseph Scott, University of Washington, and certificates were awarded to all of the charter members. A special award was given to Charles U. Smith, Florida A and M, founder of the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities.

The Publications Committee under the editorship of Charles U. Smith published two regular issues of our newsletter as well as a special ASA conference issue of *Reviews*.

The major part of the Business Meeting was devoted to possible themes for the 1989 ASA conference. Possible programs included racial and ethnic leadership in California; international issues concerning race; public policy and race, such as reparations and redress for the Japanese Americans; emerging roles for third world people in modern society and an analysis of the symbolic role of South Africa in race relations. Co-chairing sessions with other Sections was also raised and the Chair-elect will pursue this avenue. The discussion was lively and participation was widespread.

There was a report on the activities of the Association of Black Faculty in regard to recruitment. Black colleges in the South provide a potential resource for recruitment that has generally been ignored.

Rhoda Blumberg and Joseph Scott of our Section were selected to the ASA Committee on Committees. Their appointment provides an opportunity for more minorities to serve on ASA committees.

Harry H.L. Kitano, Chair

### Social Psychology

Membership in the Social Psychology Section continues on a modest upward trend from 458 in September 1986 to 490 in September 1987, and 495 in September 1988. The year also marked an increase in the activity level of the Section, focused on efforts to broaden the basis of its membership and of participation in its activities.

The Section has intensified continuing efforts to increase the membership and broaden participation of students, women, and minorities in the Section. In the summer of 1987, Jeylan Mortimer became the first female Chair-elect of the Section. During 1987-88 women and minority members served on each of the two major committees of the Section—Nominations and the Cooley-Mead Award—and female membership on the Council continued to expand, though we need to strive to establish the representation and activity of students in the Section. For 1987-88, the Section decided to set aside one hour of our Program for graduate student roundtable presentations, and to form a committee to consider further initiatives to expand student participation. At the 1988 Council and Business Meeting the Section decided to continue allocation of time for student presentations, to establish a student paper prize, and to add a student member to Council.

The 1987-88 Nominations Committee, chaired by Linda Molm (and including Dane Archer, Joanne Miller, Anne Statham, and David Williams) submitted an excellent slate of candidates: Karen Cook and Viktor Gecas for Chair-elect and Richard Felson, Elizabeth Menaghan, Cecilia Ridgeway, and Lynn Smith-Lovin for Council. The membership elected Cook as Chair-elect and Felson and Ridgeway as Council members, joining Ron Kessler and Karen Miller, elected in 1987 through 1990

(continued on next page)

## Reports, continued

and Duane Alwin and Linda Molm, elected in 1986 through 1989.

The Cooley-Mead Award Committee, chaired by Duane Alwin (and including Cecilia Ridgeway, Ralph Turner, and Henry Walker) selected William H. Sewell as the recipient of the 1988 Cooley-Mead Award for distinguished contributions to social psychology. Sewell was honored at an award session in which Duane Alwin provided a brief appreciation of his contributions and Sewell reflected on his career.

In December the Section was deeply saddened by the sudden and tragic death of one of its most distinguished members, Louis Zurcher of the University of Texas, who was then serving as a member of the Council and the Cooley-Mead Award Committee. The Section contributed \$250 toward a scholarship fund in his honor at the University of Texas, and a session of the 1988 Program on Self and Role was organized in his honor by Patricia Adler, Peter Adler and Cecilia Ridgeway.

The remainder of the Section Program was devoted to open roundtables (organized by Ronald Kessler) and a session on Social Psychology and Health: Contributions from the Three Faces of Social Psychology (organized by the Chair). In a new initiative to link social psychology with other related Sections and groups, the latter session was co-sponsored with the Section on Medical Sociology, the session on "Self and Role" was co-sponsored with the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, and the Social Psychology Section co-sponsored a special session with the Section on Sociology of Emotions (organized by Roberta Simmons).

The Chair is indebted to all of the above named persons for their roles in making the 1987-88 year for the Section as successful as it was. In this regard, Mary Glenn Wiley continued to serve ably as Newsletter Editor, getting out two newsletters despite the obstructive behavior of the Chair and others. Karen Miller began a series of initiatives to increase our membership, and Murray Webster served ably as Secretary-Treasurer for another year. I am grateful to them also.

I know that the Section is in good hands for 1988-89 under Jaylan Mortimer and for 1989-90 under Karen Cook (who is also current editor of SPQ).

James S. House, Chair

## Sociological Practice

The Sociological Practice Section has made strides this year in involving the Council and other Section members in the activities of the Section. Among Section accomplishments: layout and copy for a brochure about sociological practice aimed at corporation leaders; a membership directory which includes information for media representatives; guidelines sheets for all officers, council members and committee chairs; the development of a Section student award and a policy statement for practitioners who would like to run for non-Section offices.

The Section remains concerned about several issues. Last year the Section sent a proposal (unanimously supported by our Council and those attending the Section business meeting) to the ASA Council asking for the establishment of an ad-hoc ASA committee on the election of practitioners to the highest offices in the ASA. We suggested that the ad-hoc committee (1) find out how other professional organizations are integrating practitioners and academics within their organizations and particularly within their leadership structures, (2) suggest innovative ways to facilitate integration and (3) support and/or implement integration strategies. The ASA Council did set up an ad-hoc committee but the mandate was so broad that the issue of electing practitioners to the highest offices in the ASA may not even be addressed.

The Section continues to be concerned about the proposed ASA journal in sociological practice. At the 1988 membership meeting the following Section Council proposal received unanimous support:

Resolved: That the Section on Sociological Practice commends the ASA for its efforts to establish a publication devoted to the uses of sociology. We are supportive and remain available, individually and collectively, to help with advice and counsel. We believe we will be able to assist in promoting the new publication in academic and practice settings.

While we support the idea of a publication, we strongly recommend that:

- the format be creative, innovative and non-traditional
- the number of the issues be held initially to one or two per year
- the ASA extend support of the journal to six years because of the

reduction in number of issues

—the full cooperation or collaboration of the major sociological practice organizations (inside and outside of the ASA) be sought early in the planning process

—the marketing be directed to the broadest possible audience

In order to ensure a successful publication, the Section on Sociological Practice urges your consideration of the action on the above suggestions.

During the last few years, decisions have been made in the ASA which could indicate some acceptance of sociological practice (e.g., regular program sessions in clinical sociology and applied sociology; two practice candidates running for the same ASA regional committee thereby assuring the election of a practitioner.) But many times these gains were one-time decisions and were often the result of a lobbying effort. Practice is still not structurally well-integrated within the ASA and may even lose ground if lobbying is not continued and/or academics become convinced that there will be more positions in academic settings.

The Section is pleased to announce that Elizabeth Clark, Associate Professor at Montclair State College and President of EJC Consulting, is the new Section Chair and that Art Shostak, Professor at Drexel University and an affiliate of Social Research Corporation, is Chair-elect. The Section is in very capable hands, but the task of facilitating the survival and development of practice within the ASA is still a formidable undertaking.

Jan Fritz, Chair

## Undergraduate Education

The Undergraduate Education Section has concluded another successful year serving those interested in improving the teaching of undergraduate sociology. At the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, interest and participation in Section Day activities was particularly strong. Section Day activities began with a series of informal roundtable discussions on using computers in teaching sociology, on critical thinking about social problems, on popular and community-based education, and on new approaches to teaching sociology. These round table discussions were followed by a session on institutionalizing strong undergraduate programs. The final program session was a particularly lively

panel discussion that presented contrasting formulations on the question "What should the content of general education be?"

Also at the Annual Meeting, the Section Council took the following actions. The Council thanked Edward Kain for his three years of exemplary service as editor of *VUES*, the Section newsletter, and appointed Norman Dolch from the University of Louisiana-Shreveport and Al Short from Southwest Texas State University as the new co-editors of *VUES*. These appointments are for three year terms. In addition, the Council passed a resolution to encourage the editors of *VUES* to develop a special issue aimed at sociologists teaching at community colleges. The Council also voted to ask Stephen Steele to prepare a draft membership brochure for the Section. In a related action, the Council asked the Section Chair to send a letter to Steven Buff, director of the ASA's Professional Development Program, urging his office to use the draft brochure prepared by Bill Brown and Kathleen King as the basis for an ASA brochure for distribution to potential employers of those who have completed undergraduate degrees in sociology. Finally, the Council appointed Ed Kain and Nancy Stein as liaisons to the ASA Public Information Office and Professional Development Program.

In addition, in response to resolutions passed by the Council, the Section membership passed the following motions at the Section business meeting. The Section membership voted to drop the \$2.00 Section levy for students to be members of the Section, such action to take effect beginning in 1990. This would result in a fee of \$5.00 for students and a fee of \$10.00 for non-students. The membership also voted that next year's ballot to the Section contain a referendum on adding one graduate student to the Section Council, such student to be appointed to a one-year term by the Chair. Finally, it was reported that as of June 30 the membership of the Section stands at 434 members and that the account balance for the Section stands at \$4,466.00.

The business meeting featured the presentation of the 1987 Hans O. Mauksch Award address. Charlotte Vaughn, the 1987 award winner, spoke on "Teaching and Learning One Course at a Time." Finally the 1988 Hans O. Mauksch Award was presented to Dean Dorn.

With the Section elections that were concluded this spring, the officers of the Section for the upcoming year are as follows: Michael Bassis, Past Chair; Caroline Persell, Chair; Stephen Steele, Chair-elect; and Lauri Perman, Secretary/Treasurer. Council members include Peggy Falkenstein, Sharon McTherron, Rosethel Howe, Catherine Berheide, Craig Little, Vaneeta D'Andrea, Robert Kennedy, Stanley Eitzen, and Teresa Sullivan.

Michael S. Bassis, Chair

Section reports will be continued in the February issue.

## Classified Ads

**Doctoral Program in Sociology:** The Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of California, San Francisco, is accepting applications for the PhD program for 1989-90. The program's emphasis is on sociology of health, illness, healing and caring systems, with specialities in health policy, aging and chronic illness, women, health and healing, family and human sexuality, and health professions, occupations and organizations. Various fellowships available. Applications due March 1. Contact Susan Benner, Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, N631Y, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612; (415) 476-3047.

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Concerned over exclusionary practices that limited the employment opportunities for sociologists, ASA Council recently approved a set of procedures and requirements for certification of sociological practitioners at the PhD level. Individuals can be certified in six areas: Demography, Law and Social Control, Medical Sociology, Organizational Analysis, Social Policy and Evaluation Research, and Social Psychology. These are areas in which the application of sociological knowledge is well-developed and which have a substantial literature. Other areas may be added in the future. Applications are submitted to a committee for each of the six areas. There is no exam. There is an application fee and a biannual fee to maintain certification.

Additional information and application materials for certification may be obtained by writing to: PhD Certification Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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## Footnotes

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