

Footnotes



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Professional Development Program Shapes Up

by Stephen A. Buff

In 1985 the Committee on Sociological Practice, under the leadership of Dr. Ruth Love, put forward an extensive proposal for initiatives in professional development and suggested that the Executive Office hire a Director of Professional Development. The ASA Council accepted this proposal and created the position for which I was hired in July 1986. At least 50% of my duties are related to professional development and the remainder are concerned with other (often closely related) activities of the ASA. I came aboard in July 1986, and have been planning the activities of the Professional Development Program (PDP) with Bill D'Antonio, the ASA Executive Director, and with the advice and kind support of a sub-committee of the Committee on Sociological Practice chaired by Ronnie Steinberg, and including Jan Fritz, Kathryn Grzelkowski, and Art Shostak. (The functions of this committee will be transferred to an Ad Hoc Committee of Council, the PDP Advisory Committee, which will be composed of Irwin Deutscher, Amitai Etzioni, Katrina Johnson, Art Shostak, and Louise Weston. An advisory panel to the PDP is also being organized.)

The PDP is directed to four main goals: (a) promoting sociology in practice settings—primarily in the federal, state, corporate, and non-profit (especially advocacy and labor) sectors; (b) fostering sociological practice in the academy through curricular development and by supporting internships and apprenticeships; (c) developing better linkages between academy and practice settings; and (d) enhancing the image of sociology among employers.

Our priorities for beginning to implement the above goals in 1987 are:

A. To create new standards for classifying sociologists for positions with the federal government. The Ad Hoc Committee on

Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists—composed of Ron Manderscheid (Chair), William Anderson, Kathy Bond, Coralie Farlee, Judith Miller, and Shelly Pendelton—is revising the former Federal Standards to reflect current practice and the myriad contributions of sociologists in the federal government. We intend this document to portray the state of the art of sociological practice, provide compelling examples of the contributions of sociologists in federal settings and accurately depict the relevant division of labor in the social sciences. The purpose of this revised document is to indicate to classification officers throughout the federal bureaucracy the full range of ways in which sociologists can help perform vital tasks in the federal government. We intend to bring this document forward for approval by Office of Personnel Management so that classification officers will be more likely to "insert" the category "Sociologist" into as many job vacancies announcements as possible and thereby help to remove artificial barriers to the employment of sociologists. Coralie Farlee, who has federal personnel experience, has been rewriting the revised Standards. Before the end of 1987 we hope to initiate a working group to provide similar oversight to the hiring of sociologists at the State level.

B. Arrange seminars for federal employers. Currently, this is the best developed of all our initiatives. Enlightening employers as to the utility of sociological work is most advanced in the federal government, thanks to the work of the Committee on Federal Standards. The ASA hosted three seminars in 1986 and plans another four for 1987. We recently held our second seminar for the National Institutes of Health, and have hosted seminars for the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Department of Agriculture. The panelists

are exemplary sociological practitioners in specialties of interest to that particular audience. They speak to employers in specific ways about how sociology can help their agency; employers are impressed. These seminars heighten the visibility of sociology and sociologists within a given agency and help to clarify our unique contributions.

C. Establish working groups to promote sociology within the corporate sector. We intend to establish working groups of volunteers to help us with a range of initiatives in the corporate sector and to brainstorm about the most efficacious approaches to corporate employers. We will draw on the expertise of members in the newly-formed (emergent) Sociologists in Business, and other sociologists well-situated in the corporate and consulting worlds and in business schools. Although we have a lot of planning ahead of us, I am sure we will be making some presentations and preparing materials (such as brochures) to sensitize private sector employers to the utility of the sociological perspective and to help ASA members in their contacts with the corporations. To further help fortify some ASA members, we will sponsor a session on "The Presentation of Self in Corporate and Non-Academic Settings," at the Annual Meeting.

D. Organize a conference to update the handbook on teaching applied sociology. We intend to sponsor an invited working conference in the Fall of 1987 to revise and update a resource book on teaching applied practice (jointly sponsored by the Teaching Resources Center). The state-of-the-art has advanced as has the scope of applied and clinical knowledge since the first TRC handbook was published a few years ago. The handbook will include teaching innovations, strategies for integrating apprenticeships and internships with courses, curriculum development, and course syllabi.

The resource book will also include successful models of programs in practice-related areas at the BA, MA and PhD levels so people will not have to reinvent the wheel. We now have a generation of sociologists in practice who have often succeeded without explicit training, and the profession is now developing the practice programs to help current cohorts succeed with such training. Carefully constructed programs with explicit objectives are essential and this handbook will give a slice of that.

The PDP will be co-sponsoring workshops on consulting, job hunting, and getting in the media, at the mid-year meeting of Sociologists for Women in Society, February 27-March 1 in Philadelphia. I will also be attending the Midwest, Southern, and Eastern Sociological Meetings this Spring.

These, then, are our top priorities and activities. We will also pursue a number of other activities and projects to the extent time and resources permit. I have been impressed with the dynamism, effort and interest of many ASA members in the Professional Development Program. I want to emphasize that the Program is still in the process of formation and we welcome your suggestions and participation. □

No Petitions for Candidates Received

As of the deadline date, the Executive Office had not received any petition candidates for ASA offices. The March issue of *Footnotes* will contain complete information on candidates. Ballots will be mailed approximately May 15, 1987. □

New Section on Sociology of Culture

by Ellen Berg (part two in a series on new sections)

"You haven't met me, but I have purple hair, wear bright colors, and want everything to be vital—I want the sociology of culture to be a vital part of ASA."—Donna Gaines, Section Organizer¹

Vitality is one hallmark of this new section, and diversity is another. These are not unrelated: diversity gives the field vitality, and personal vitality helps the members master diversity. Richard Peterson, the section's Chair, suggests the overarching term "the symbolic realm of social life" to convey the diverse interests of sociologists of culture.² Under this rubric I have found sociologists whose focus is: (1) the arts (high and popular)—and art worlds, (2)

literature—and its readers and critics, (3) the media—and its audience, (4) the value system—historically and currently, and (5) ideologies. Also included are sociologists interested in the politics, economics, religion, and science of culture—as well as those interested in the culture of politics, economics, religion, and science.

In the brief overview of the field which follows, I will comment on work in the areas of (1) theory and methodology, (2) empirical research, and (3) teaching. In each case, I will note the contributions of individuals whose work is characteristic of the vitality and diversity of the sociology of culture.

Theory and Methodology

Just as the objects of interest to sociologists of culture are diverse, so too are

the theories which undergird their analyses. Richard Peterson has written a paper which helps sort through this complexity and explain what is on the cutting edge now. This paper on the diversity of the field celebrates its vitality in its title: "Revitalizing the Culture Concept."³

The revitalization to which Peterson refers consists of a shift of interest from culture as a set of value commitments which give rise to norms, to a focus on elements of expressive culture (artifacts or products of culture). While Peterson clearly approves of this new, revitalizing tendency, he cautions against bifurcating the field. The diversity which is to be found in the new section indicates that this has not happened; it includes members who are principally concerned

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Observing

Bits 'n Pieces

Have your read Bill Whyte's essay on "The Uses of Social Science Research" in the August 1986 issue of *ASR*? And the piece by Robert Guest on "Industrial Sociology" in January *Footnotes*? There is also the letter to the Editor by George C. Zeller "Sociological Practitioners" in the January 1987 *Footnotes*, inspired, says the writer, by Whyte's article in *ASR*.

The point they make is this: sociology is useful, and more and more people are doing useful things with sociological knowledge. Indeed, sociology's utility is hardly new, but with the variety of ways that sociological knowledge has been used in society, it behooves us to take stock, and to speak out when challenged by colleagues from other disciplines or by business and political leaders. And in the process, we may find new and better ways to communicate with our colleagues like George Floro (see December 1986 *Footnotes*, page 11) who feel isolated and alienated from those in academe.

To help in furthering the cause, *Footnotes* will supplement with shorter pieces the longer articles that are to be expected in *ASR* and now also in the *American Sociologist* under the editorship of James McCartney of the University of Missouri. I hope to include one or two short pieces in every issue of *Footnotes*; if you have something you'd like us to consider, send it along.

Meanwhile, kudos to Dr. Lois Lee, the California sociologist whose program to rescue children from prostitution called "Children of the Night" was featured on 60 Minutes, Sunday, January 11, 1987. We hope to have more on her and her program in a future issue of *Footnotes*.

Another theme running through *Footnotes* recently has to do with sociology as a vocation and with sociology as a part of undergraduate education. The two parts are related insofar as undergraduate sociology programs may or may not be attracting some of the best and brightest to careers in sociology. Further, there are some professors who are hesitant to recommend sociology as a vocation to anyone. For example, a letter from Professor Fred Lynch of California State-San Bernardino informs me

that the Santa Cruz Department of Sociology received some 350 applications for its single faculty opening in sociology in 1986. To Professor Lynch this was proof positive that the labor pool is flooded, and that in good conscience we should not be encouraging students talented or not into our graduate programs.

At the same time, the most recent (1984) GRE scores reveal that sociology graduate students rank among the lowest in the social sciences in verbal, quantitative and advanced scores. While GRE scores are only one measure of talent, they provide a common base for comparison. If Professor Lynch is correct in his assessment, then we should worry not only that we are further enlarging the labor pool, but that we may be doing so with less than top flight talent.

But is it the case that our problem is a flooded labor pool? The *ASA Employment Bulletin* provides one measure of employment opportunities, and although it does not tell us the number or quality of applicants, we can get some idea of the nature of the job market by comparing the number of job ads being run in the *Bulletin* over time. Traditionally, the months of October, November and December provide the largest number of ads. A comparison of those months for the years 1982-1986 shows the following:

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT ADS FROM 1982 TO 1986

	October		November		December	
	N*	% Increase from 1982-86	N*	% Increase from 1982-86	N*	% Increase from 1982-86
1982	56		79		81	
1983	79		82		89	
1984	80		97		109	
1985	83		99		109	
1986	87	64%	116	69%	122	66%

*N refers to the number of ads appearing in the *Employment Bulletin* in a particular month; the % that the number of jobs has increased (or decreased) between 1982 and 1986.

The increase in job openings has been steady for each of the three months within each year, and from year to year. Between 1982 and 1986 job openings increased by an average of about 65%.

A second measure of employment opportunities vs. labor pool is found in



the data from the annual meeting Employment Service. For the years 1982, 1985 and 1986, we have the following information:

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE VACANCIES/APPLICANTS FROM 1982 TO 1986

	1982	1985	1986
Number of jobs advertised	53	83	90
Number of applicants	248	304	296
Number of employers	47	63	68

Again, there has been a slow but steady increase in number of jobs and in the ratio of jobs to applicants.

Finally, we know that in the most recent years, there have been about 525

PhDs granted in Sociology each year. About 75 of them are for foreign nationals who must return to their native countries. Thus, we have been graduating about 450 new job candidates a year. With academic retirements running about two percent a year, and at least 15,000 full-time sociology teaching positions, at least 300 teaching jobs a year are available just by replacement. But there has also been some expansion in academic positions, as suggested by the above data.

But there is also the growing job market in business, government, and non-profit organizations. About 2000 ASA members are located in these occupations, while it is estimated that there may be as many as 5000 employed. We see and hear about jobs being available almost daily, but have no hard figures. With college enrollments projected to increase during the decade of the 1990s and the percentage of retirees growing slowly for the next decade, and then rising rapidly in the early decades of the 21st century, the job market prospects for sociologists seem to be brighter for the future than they have been in the past ten years. The new baby boomlet will begin to have its impact on college enrollments within the decade. Further, it is estimated that less than 40% of college-age working class young people are enrolled; if conditions arise that draw them into the college pool, enroll-

ments will be further stimulated. With women, minorities and older persons becoming a larger share of the college pool in the future, the problem is not lack of enrollments. Many departments are reporting positive experiences in enrollment trends similar to the story written by Marwell re Wisconsin (December 1986 *Footnotes*, page 2). In brief, despite problems, sociology is alive and well on many campuses, large and small. My reading of the evidence leads me to assert that if you find bright, talented undergraduate students interested in sociology as a vocation, you may in good conscience tell them about the opportunities as well as current problems, reminding them especially that the market they will be entering in the mid-1990s shows con-

siderable promise both in and out of academe. At the same time we ought to be asking ourselves if we are doing enough to recruit talented people who will be moving into important positions in business, government and academe during the first decade of the 21st century.—WVD/A □

Pierson Honored by Brazilian University

For his extensive role in helping build up the social sciences in Brazil during a pioneer period, Donald Pierson has been granted the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* by the University of Bahia. He and young Brazilians whom he trained while engaged in research in the field, in addition to class work, have published several volumes of research in Brazil and elsewhere. His text on *Research and Theory* is now in its 42nd year and 18th revised edition.

Meanwhile, a younger generation in Brazil, having become interested in the history of the social sciences in their rapidly developing country, have requested his papers for their archives in connection with these and other pioneering activities, including a translation, an editing, and a publishing program in Sao Paulo covering 16 years; the organization and direction of graduate work in this field for the first time in Brazil (1941); the stimulation, by way of correspondence and the distribution of mimeographed and published materials, of students in other parts of the country who were becoming interested in the social sciences, but unable to obtain the desired training in their own communities; and the funding of much of this work with the assistance of several organizations in the United States whose interest he aroused at different times. In consideration of the still ongoing effects of certain of these varied activities, the editors of *The International Who's Who of Contemporary Achievement*, published in Cambridge, England, have listed Donald Pierson in their latest edition. □

Teaching Services Program Sponsors Practice Workshop

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Teaching Sociological Practice" to be held May 21-23, 1987, at the University of Maine-Orono.

Lodging is available in a campus dormitory. The workshop fee of \$325 for ASA members and \$375 for non-members includes workshop registration, two nights' lodging, and five meals.

Participants will: become aware of the diverse goals which clinical and applied sociology programs can have; learn about the variety of curricular models for clinical and applied programs; evaluate and select various strategies for introducing new programs, including internships; discover how to counsel students for careers in sociological practice; develop methods for successfully training sociology students for non-academic job markets; discuss issues of

publicity and funding with regard to applied social research; and learn ways to evaluate the success of clinical and applied sociology teaching and research programs.

The staff for the workshop are: Kathryn P. Grzelkowski, University of Maine; Charles S. Green, University of Wisconsin; Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association; Joe DeMartini, Washington State University; and Elizabeth J. Clark, Montclair State College.

Application and a \$75 deposit are due April 9, 1987. After this date, the cost for ASA members will be \$400.

For additional information, contact: Steven Cohn, Department of Sociology, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469, (207) 581-2393; or William Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 355-6639. □

Get Yourself Some Press Coverage

by Carla B. Howery

I'm haunted by Eric Severeid's conclusion that "sociology is slow journalism." I won't have to get on a soap box to this audience to argue that sociological knowledge has depth and insight that goes beyond normal journalism. That case has to be made to the press and with the ASA Executive Office's efforts (described in January *Footnotes*); sociologists around the country need to demonstrate the worth of their field in a multi-pronged campaign.

The Obligation to Work with the Press

From where I sit, I argue that sociologists have an obligation to disseminate their work to the public, via the press, for a number of reasons. The most compelling is that we have something to say. Sociology cannot answer all questions and solve all social problems, but we can inform the discussion on almost any issue. I think of an excellent op ed piece written by Theodore C. Wagaenaar, Miami University, for the *Baltimore Sun* in which he described the organizational and decision making problems involved in the space shuttle tragedy. Solid rocket boosters and O-rings are not the whole story; the explosion is better explained by an analysis of human factors. We cannot sell ourselves short by keeping these insights to ourselves, within our classrooms, journals and technical reports. We must share our knowledge and claim credit for it.

Much of our work is funded from public sources. We can extend the mandate for dissemination to include the public as well as scholarly audiences. Good work should speak for itself; its worth should be evident to taxpayers, legislators, and grant givers.

All of us are quite capable of translating our work to the general public. Some of us teach introductory sociology, what many consider the hardest course to teach. In such settings we have large groups of students with varying backgrounds, skills, and levels of motivation. We try to convey complex scientific information to a lay audience. The readerships of our local newspaper or listeners to radio and television are not fundamentally different from this heterogeneous student group. Others among us write technical reports or work for clients and summarize complex statistical findings and vast searches of literature in a few pages of text, or in ten minutes before a board of directors. Skills in this type of transla-

tion are directly applicable to writing articles for newspapers and magazines and figuring out how to summarize two years of work in the time frame of a talk show.

At the bottom line, if I have not convinced you of a calling to share your work and your ability to do so competently, let me put this fearful thought into your head. Someone else, possibly with weaker credentials and less solid information, will serve as the expert the press seek. The story will get written anyway, with or without sociologists' input. Why not pick and choose several places to lend your commentary that will reflect well on sociology, as well as you and your employer, and will inform the public.

Practical Steps for Working Effectively with the Media

Many of us consult with the media, as evidenced in *Footnotes'* Mass Media column. For those starting out, here are some tips to make that experience a positive one.

(1) Cultivate a small list of good contacts. Look at the local and regional media and identify writers and reporters who cover the social science beat. See who writes well and can grasp the intricacies of social science. There is no reason why we must respond to every query from any media person. It may be far better to become a reliable and helpful source for a few people with whom one can build a relationship. Odds are that this reporting will be more credible and careful.

(2) Contact your University Press Office, if you work in an academic setting, or your public information office if you are a practitioner. These people have the technical skill to know about making media contacts. They will not know about your work unless you tell them. Often they are eager to get new stories and are happy to promote you (and the employer). They can be helpful in handling nitty gritty details such as issuing press releases and taking black and white photographs.

(3) Practice new ways of writing your ideas, if you have limited experience with writing for non-academic audiences. Academic journal articles spend 2/3 of their space building a case for a punchline. That progression of an argument must be reversed. In the tradition of journalism, the "who, what, when, why, and where" must be in the first paragraph and then the elaboration of those details forms the base of the pyra-

mid. When space or time is short, media people should be able to cut the end of your work without damaging the impact, coherence, and credibility of your basic points.

(4) Keep as much control of your work and its presentation as possible. Concern over misquotation and skewing your ideas can be reduced by efforts on your part. Write out a statement or a press release rather than speaking ad hoc on the phone. When a press person calls you and you are talking with a student or a client, or about to go to a committee meeting, do not feel obligated to dash off a quick response to the reporter. Ask to call him or her back that day, recognizing the person's time constraints, and be sure to do so. Before calling, make some notes and possible quotations that you feel comfortable giving. When responding, you can almost dictate an answer to the questions and have the reporter read back the notes s/he has taken. Another way to retain control is to concentrate on contributions that you actually write, rather than pieces in which your work is excerpted or you are quoted by others. For example, it may be safer to write an op-ed piece for the newspaper or to appear on a radio talk show rather than respond to an unknown reporter who is calling you on the phone and fishing for a quotation that "fits" in a pre-determined story. Consider writing articles for popular magazines, or serving as a commentator or guest editorial on a local TV station. Don't overlook cable TV or university-based radio and television stations. Offer to write a weekly column in the local paper.

(5) If you have doubts about your expertise, especially outside of your specialty, let me encourage you to have the courage to step forward. Several sociologists, such as Amitai Etzioni, Herbert Gans, and Jackie Boles, are effective commentators on a wide range of subjects. The ASA office receives very specific questions, such as "Why do people poison Tylenol?", "Do different kinds of people prefer cats or dogs?", or "How is the AIDS scare changing the singles' bar scene?" Rarely do we know of sociologists doing current research on these specific topics that often reflect current events. And some probably do not merit sociological commentary. I have such faith in our field that I believe most well-trained sociologists can make an intelligent commentary on almost any subject involving human behavior. Consider consultants and grant

writers who forge into new specialties all the time. And what about the teachers of introductory sociology who serve an attractive menu of our field's many specialties? Many of you have taken a student or client's question and rephrased it and brought it to a more social-structural plane. You can do the same sort of transformation to questions about Tylenol, commenting on deviance, alienation and mass culture.

(6) Follow up on items you have seen in the press, posing possibilities for additional stories that take a sociological view. One of my pastimes is reading the *Washington Post* and exclaiming, "I can't believe they didn't include the work of so-and-so on this topic." The task is to contact the specific reporter and compliment the work that has been done, but suggest additional intriguing follow-up stories, for which you just happen to have some experts to suggest. Try to bring the media to our turf.

(7) Students and the public are interested in sociology, if they just get the chance to hear about it. Let's capitalize on the interest in the field. Work the common sense angle, which usually trivializes our work. For example, it may now be common sense that wealth is related to political power. But how and why? Debunk myths that persist as common sense: that all elderly are poor, that teenage pregnancy is a recent phenomenon, or that the nuclear family has always been prominent.

(8) Consider holding small news conferences or press briefings on important local issues: social impact statements about proposed development projects; plans to desegregate schools; or the impact of a plant closing. If you are campus-based, make contacts with local journalism schools and ask to have an intern work with your department to try social science writing.

(9) Understand the constraints of journalists, especially newspaper people. Odds are they have no background on the story they are assigned. They have very limited time to research the story and are usually "on deadline" when they call you. You can decline to work with them under those conditions. But if you are able to help, don't pass on a long bibliography of scholarly articles. They won't get read. Summarize the key points you think pertain to the story and carefully write out a quotation with which you feel comfortable. Define your terms and anticipate which terms will be confusing. Students are a good source of information about what ideas are hard to understand.

Take initiative with the press. You have the expertise and our field needs competent coverage. □



The "Picasso Sculpture," dedicated to Chicago by Pablo Picasso in 1967, was the first piece in Chicago's now large outdoor sculpture gallery. The 163-ton piece is located in the Richard J. Daley Center Plaza. Created as a gift to the city, the sculpture stands 50 feet high and is made of the same Cor-ten steel as the Daley Center building.



Chicago '87

August 17-21, 1987
Palmer House and Towers

"Cross-National Research in Sociology"



"Miro's Chicago," one of Chicago's major outdoor sculptures, is located in the Brunswick Building Plaza, Dearborn and Washington Streets, across from the Picasso Sculpture in the Daley Center Plaza. The sculpture of concrete, ceramics, and bronze was unveiled on April 20, 1981, Joan Miro's 88th birthday.

ASA Committees and Representatives

Following a number of committee changes in 1986, the 1987 ASA committee structure will remain much the same. No new standing committees have been added and there is only one additional ad hoc committee. At its January 1986 meeting Council formed the Task Force for Establishing a Sociological Practice Journal. Eight other ad hoc committees were retained by action of Council at its August meeting in New York City. The number of constitutional committees remains at seven.

Please note that this listing is not complete. Half the membership of the constitutional committees on Nominations and Committees is elected in the spring. A few individual committee appointments are still pending and are noted as such. Also note that Section chairs have been included at the end of the listing this year for general reference.

ASA committees are constituted through the combined efforts of the President, Council, Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and the voting membership.

COUNCIL

Officers

President: Melvin L. Kohn
President-Elect: Herbert J. Gans
Vice President: Mayer N. Zald
Vice President-Elect: Richard J. Hill
Past President: Matilda White Riley
Past Vice-President: Rose Laub Coser
Secretary: Michael T. Aiken

Members-at-Large

Judith R. Blau, Charles M. Bonjean, Francesca M. Cancian, Nancy DiTomaso, William A. Gamson, Richard H. Hall, Marie R. Haug, Barbara Heyns, Joseph S. Himes, Stanley Lieberson, Joanne Miller, Valerie K. Oppenheimer

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEES

(Elected by Council with Rotating Membership; CL designates a Council Liaison)

Committee on Committees

Chair: Russell Thornton
 Joan Acker, Christine E. Bose, Rose Brewer, Esther Chow, Austin T. Turk (six more to be elected)

Committee on the Executive Office and Budget

Chair: Michael T. Aiken
 John Clausen, Glen H. Elder, Jr., Herbert J. Gans, Melvin L. Kohn, Doris Wilkinson

Committee on Membership

Chair: Jeanne Ballantine
 Michael T. Aiken, H. Paul Chalfant, Norah Dempsey, Donald P. Irish, Judith Levy, Anne McCarrick, Terrence Russell, John F. Schnabel, Ann Sundgren, Burton Wright

Committee on Nominations

Chair: Mayer N. Zald
 Koya Azumi, Kathleen S. Crittenden, Susan E. Eckstein, Myra Marx Ferree, Barry Schwartz, Judith Treas (six more to be elected)

1987 Program Committee

Chair: Melvin L. Kohn
 Joan R. Acker, Michael T. Aiken, David R. Heise, Cora B. Marrett, Albert J. McQueen, Alejandro Portes, Theda R. Skocpol, Ruth A. Wallace, Everett K. Wilson, Mayer N. Zald

1988 Program Committee

Chair: Herbert J. Gans
 Michael T. Aiken, David R. Heise,

Richard J. Hill, Paul M. Hirsch, Hylan Lewis, Elizabeth Long, S. M. Miller, Victor Nee, Ruth A. Wallace, Eviatar Zerubavel

Committee on Publications

Chair: Arlene K. Daniels
 Michael T. Aiken, Peter J. Burke, Ernest Q. Campbell, Janet Chafetz, Clifford C. Clogg, William H. Form, David Gold, Eugene B. Gallagher, Melvin L. Kohn, Jeylan T. Mortimer, Caroline H. Persell, Barbara F. Reskin, Ida Harper Simpson, Theodore C. Wagenaar, Philip Wexler, Norbert Wiley

STANDING COMMITTEES

(Elected by Council with rotating membership; CL designates a Council Liaison)

Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching

Co-Chairs: Elizabeth M. Almquist, John D. McCarthy
 Catherine W. Berheide, John P. Clark, Rose Laub Coser, Rutledge M. Dennis, Wolf V. Heydebrand, Richard J. Hill, Melvin L. Kohn, Melvin L. Oliver, Karen K. Petersen, Cecilia L. Ridgeway

Committee on World Sociology

Chair: Louis W. Goodman
 Janet L. Abu-Lughod, Judith Buber Aqassi, Sock-Foon Chew, Yasmine Ergas, Gary Gereffi, Stanley Lieberson (CL), Ewa T. Morawska, Victor G. Nee, Ruth Simms-Hamilton, Richard F. Tomasson

Committee for the Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication

Chair: Cora B. Marrett
 Bennett M. Berger, Maureen T. Hallinan, Lyn H. Lofland, Glenna D. Spitzer, Arthur L. Stinchcombe, Guy E. Swanson, Charles R. Tittle, Jonathon H. Turner

Committee on National Statistics

Chair: (to be announced)
 Ester Chow, Rosemary Santana Cooney, Diana Pearce, Rachel Rosenfeld, A. Wade Smith, C. Matthew Snipp

Committee on Professional Ethics

Chair: Penelope J. Greene
 Benigno E. Aguirre, Barbara Walters Berry, Kathleen Gerson, Darnell F. Hawkins, James H. Laue, Susan E. Martin, Joanne Miller (CL), Stanton Wheeler

Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology

Chair: Mareyjoyce Green
 Margaret Andersen, Joseph H. Fichter, Barbara Heyns (CL), Gwendolyn L. Lewis, Sandra E. Taylor, Gregg E. Thomson

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee

Chair: Elizabeth S. Higginbotham
 Russell K. Endo, Edgar G. Epps, James A. Geschwender, Julia A. Mayo, John Moland, Marylee C. Taylor, Ronald Taylor

Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology

Chair: Rose M. Brewer
 Rhoda L. Blumberg, Duane W. Champagne, Celestino Fernandez, Marie R. Haug (CL), Ruth Horowitz, Illsoo Kim, Tah L. Mottl, John H. Stanfield, Russell Thornton

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

Chair: Lenore J. Weitzman
 Joan Aldous, Reynolds Farley, David

Featherman, Edward O. Laumann, Hylan Lewis, Carolyn C. Perrucci, Ralph Turner

Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program

Chair: Patricia Hill Collins
 Maxine Baca-Zinn, Ann Hill Beuf, Charles M. Bonjean (CL), Lynn Weber Cannon, Walter L. Davis, Evelyn N. Glenn, Kiyoshi Ikeda, Alfredo Miranda, Aldon D. Morris

Committee on Awards Policy

Co-Chairs: William J. Chambliss, Stanley Lieberson,
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Continued next page

Open Forum

A Response to Miller's "Great Books"

I want to respond to Delbert Miller's invitation to readers to "quarrel" with him about his list of the 55 books which have most "influenced sociology over its history." I believe that Professor Miller mixes apples and oranges when he says he sought (1) "persons who had made major impact on the field," and (2) "especially those who had moved sociology into more rigorous scientific and quantitative channels." There are writers whose very significant impact has been to move sociology into rigorous humanistic and qualitative channels, and this, I feel, should be acknowledged in a list such as this one. I

Professional Dignity

The essay by Jerry Marwell on Wisconsin's undergraduate program (*Footnotes*, December 1986) contains several good ideas, one or two of which I'd like to see implemented in my own department. However, as an enthusiastic and (I hope) generally helpful faculty member, I was taken aback by Jerry's statement that his department's undergraduate advisor "... is more enthusiastic and helpful than most professors can let themselves be, if they want to keep their dignity." I haven't any idea what this statement means, although it has led me to the speculation that perhaps we should worry less about enrollment statistics of the sort Jerry cites, and more about the role of social scientists as scholars, teachers, and citizens. Jerry and I used to debate these issues at length before assorted radical caucuses back in the glory days of the 'sixties, and I'm ready for another round or two.

With a modicum of dignity,

Michael A. Faia
College of William and Mary □

ASA and Politics

My guess is that quite a number of ASA members (including myself) do not regularly plow thru Council Minutes when presented in *Footnotes*. The August 1986 issue contains the Minutes for the meeting of January 31, 1986. In addition to treating such topics as Executive Office housing, annual meeting sites, career awards and the sociological aspects of AIDS, there appears this item:

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

Regardless of whether one personally agrees or disagrees with the substance of the motion, it is noteworthy that a majority (at least) of the Council members present seemingly considered the general state of affairs between U.S. and Nicaragua (and, presumably, other nations as well) as appropriately within the domain of Council deliberations.

I hope this letter increases the number of ASA members who are aware of this situation and leads to some reflection on the matter.

Seymour Yellin
Kean College of New Jersey □

empathize with the problem of selecting the best of more recent books—especially if your guideline is "consciousness." Perhaps one has to go out on a limb, but it seems imperative to me to recognize the major new directions sociology has taken since structural functionalism was dominant. Thus, at the least, I would include two books by C. Wright Mills which articulate the conflict perspective: *The Sociological Imagination* and *White Collar*; and *The Social Construction of Reality* by Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann which delineates core concerns of interpretive sociology. Professor Miller's list seems particularly old fashioned to me not only because all but two of the authors (for a period extending to 1985) are deceased, but also because they are all men. I think it is important to acknowledge both the contribution women have made over the years to sociology in general, and the particular contribution they are now making in articulating a feminist sociology. As for the first, a correction of Miller's own list will suffice to make the point: *Mid-dletown* was co-authored by Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd (whose name does not appear on Miller's list). As for the second area of contribution, I would include Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex*, which serves as a point of reference and departure for much of contemporary feminist thought. With these additions to the list I have tried to point the way to new directions, to include women as well as men, and to include more living authors. To accommo-

date the addition of these four books I would make deletions from among the multiple titles Professor Miller lists for Lester Ward, Edward Ross, and Samuel Stouffer. While I have "quarrelled" with him, I want to commend Professor Miller for putting forth his list of influential

books—I found it stimulating to consider how I would map the literature of our field. I, in my turn, now invite others to quarrel with me.

Ellen Ziskind Berg
2621 O Street NW
Washington, DC 20007 □

Law and Society Workshop

A one-day workshop for graduate students working toward a PhD in law-related areas of the social sciences or humanities will be held June 10-11, 1987 in Washington, DC, in conjunction in the Law and Society Association Meetings. The program's purpose is to acquaint graduate students with interdisciplinary law and society perspectives useful for scholarship and teaching.

Some financial support for travel and/or lodging will be provided for a limited number of graduate students (there is no registration fee). Interested students should send a letter of application, indicating their current status in a graduate program, research in progress, and teaching interests, by March 1, to: John Paul Ryan, Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. □

ASF Contributors

The following people have made recent contributions to the American Sociological Foundation. We extend our thanks to all contributors.

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Culture, from page 1

with material culture and members whose focus is ideational.

Peterson's paper is essentially a survey and classification of work done in the sociology of culture in the 1970s. Four broad, theoretically distinct classifications are offered. The first gives primacy to the idea that "culture mirrors social structure" (p. 140). This premise has served as a point of departure for Marxists, structural-functionalists, and sociologists of knowledge—all of whom have looked at elements of expressive culture "in order to understand the less visible aspects of social relations" (p. 140). The second group—including Symbolic Interactionists, French structuralists, and some linguists—focuses on the human being's "capacity for symboling" (p. 143). Taking symbolic elements as their starting point, these analysts probe them for the "codes" patterning them and guiding the creation and re-creation of society. The third group of analysts, led by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, building on the work of the second group, asks how these codes, embedded in culture, are manipulated "to maintain patterns of domination (despite egalitarian values)" (p. 149). The final group of analysts asks "how the code itself is produced" (p. 152). This production-of-culture perspective echoes the interest of the first group in the relationship between the cultural product and its social context—asking not, however, how one is mirrored in the other but "how the milieu in which culture is produced influences its form and content" (p. 153).

The last two groups are the newest and so it seems appropriate to comment further on their concepts here. Bourdieu is interested in analyzing how every institution embodies and transmits class codes, so perpetuating the class and status divisions of a society. Peterson points to his concept of "cultural capital" as Bourdieu's most important analytic contribution to the field. Cultural capital is a valued symbolic element (education, art appreciation) which individuals, families, and classes spend money and other resources to attain; and which they then reinvest to gain more money and power.

Howard Becker is an exemplar of the production-of-culture perspective. His concept of the art world is demystifying: gone is the lone artist whose creative genius is responsible for things of beauty. By contrast, Becker "shows that art-making is collective action, and that art can be seen as a product of the norms, conventions, and work routines of artists working in collaboration" (p. 154).

The diverse theoretical perspectives of sociologists of culture are reflected in the range of methodological premises they embrace—and the empirical methods they use. In a presentation at a Didactic Seminar at the ASA annual meeting last August, Wendy Griswold offered a systematic discussion of the methodological concerns of the sociologist of culture.⁴ She said the analyst is interested in four types of interaction between a social actor and a cultural object: (1) the creator's intention, (2) the receiver's reception, (3) the analyst's comprehension of the object as part of a genre, and (4) the analyst's explanation of the object as a product of its wider social context. As this paper is soon to be published in *Sociological Methodology* I will not recapitulate it here, but will simply make some observations about it.

First, it is striking how Griswold's

delineation of the methodological concerns of this newly revitalized area of analysis meshes with the concerns of one of the oldest traditions of cultural analysis: hermeneutics. Throughout its history hermeneutics has been fundamentally concerned with the meaning(s) of a text. The sociologist of culture expands the scope of the inquiry from written texts to all manner of symbolic objects, but s/he maintains a primary concern with meaning and its social production and interpretation.

Second, I find it is characteristic of this field that Griswold borrows analytic models from a number of areas: sociology of course, but also literary criticism and art history. One of the attributes of intellectual vitality in the sociology of culture is its inter-disciplinary diversity.

Finally, Griswold writes that she is pleased about the inclusion of her article on a qualitative methodology in an ASA journal, and she comments: "One could interpret the fact that an article like this is appearing in *Sociological Methodology* as another sign that the sociology of culture is coming of age—and deserves its own section in the ASA."

Empirical Research

This section will introduce the research of two sociologists of culture, Ann Swidler and Vera Zolberg. Swidler's work is presented as representative of sociologists whose cultural focus is ideational while Zolberg's is offered as characteristic of sociologists whose focus is material.

Culture as Thought: Our Beliefs, Values, and Ideologies. "Habits of the heart" is a phrase used by de Tocqueville, and reintroduced as the title of a 1985 book about American culture authored by a team of five researchers including Ann Swidler, with whom I talked about it.⁵ This study looks at cultural traditions (particularly of individualism and commitment) as they developed historically and as they are expressed currently in the lives of middle class Americans.

The "innovative thing," Swidler says, is that *Habits of the Heart* does not just analyze the content of cultural traditions but it looks at the relationship between these traditions and people's lived experience—and it finds that these are "not always compatible." For instance, in explaining the grounds for their committed marriages respondents turned to the cultural tradition of individualism—defined in utilitarian terms of self-interest and Romantic terms of self-realization—but this tradition broke down when they tried to justify marital experiences of sacrifice and obligation.

Cultural confusion of this sort emerges, Swidler contends, as an important agenda item for the sociology of culture. The idea of culture as a seamless web must be replaced with an idea of it as multiple traditions or strands, and their relationship to experience—particularly their adequacy in explaining experience—must be explored. In her current work Swidler is exploring the way the ideologies of three cultural traditions—romantic love, religion, and psychotherapy—are reflected in people's understanding of love.

Culture as Material Product. The concept of the art world (as conceptualized by Howard Becker) can be illuminated by reviewing Vera Zolberg's writings on the arts. As she puts it, this concept claims that "the conception of art as an individual act is wrong, in that art is self-evidently the outcome of a series of discrete transactions involving a multiplicity of actors within a given cultural and social context."⁶ In Zolberg's work it is not the individual artist or work of

art but the "transactions," "actors," and "context" of the art world which are analyzed. Three brief examples follow.

(1) One kind of transaction Zolberg analyzes is the funding of art, tracing the development and interplay of three sources of support—the patron, the market, and the government—in past and present periods and in patrimonial, liberal, and totalitarian societies. The "pattern of dominance" between artists and their financial supporters "depends directly," Zolberg notes, on whether the artist has few or many "source(s) of support." (2) One set of actors Zolberg analyzes is art critics—tracing the historic development of their intellectual role and their involvement (and influence) in the art market. She notes the enhanced importance of the critic in the contemporary period, when so much of art is incomprehensible without interpretation; and she discusses the desirability of a code of ethics for critics, "to insure their relative honesty and autonomy." (3) Finally, one element of the institutional context of art which Zolberg analyzes is museums. She discusses the roles of founders-trustees, curators, and managers in the development of museum policy—with special attention to how the educational mission of museums has grown, and to the democratizing implications of this growth. "Art museums," she notes, "were never really designed to be 'democratic'; almost in spite of this, however, they are reaching a far broader public than their founders could have imagined." Taken together, Zolberg's inquiries are part of an effort to understand *avant garde* art.⁷

While these snippets on the research of Swidler and Zolberg do not do credit to the richness and originality of their analyses, they will serve the limited purpose of illustrating two traditions of cultural analysis.

Teaching the Sociology of Culture

One way of assessing the dynamism of a field is to inquire into how it is taught. This section will introduce two teachers in the field: Suzanne Vromen and Stanley Aronowitz. They bring vitality to teaching—in quite diverse settings.

Suzanne Vromen has introduced a course in Art and Society to undergraduates at Bard College.⁸ She reports that the students found it rigorous, that some younger students dropped out, but that all who stayed were enthusiastic. Her syllabus begins: "The investigation of the relationship between social structure and artistic expression is the subject of this course." During the semester, lectures and reading focused on the debate, stimulated by Marxian theory and its critics, over the relationship between the deterministic or autonomous character of the relationship between structure and superstructure; on the production-of-culture perspective and the American context for art; and on the experience of women and blacks in art.

The mid-term offered students an opportunity to reflect on the readings and a final long paper ("on a topic of interest to you") offered an opportunity to probe one area. Additionally, the students were asked for "a reaction paper" to a reading on Rembrandt which offered them an opportunity to react to various contextual factors: patronage, the class system, the anatomy lesson as a subject for paintings, and familial relationships.

The next example offers a two way contrast with the one just given: it focuses on a graduate school, and on a

fully developed program of specialization in the sociology of culture. Stanley Aronowitz, at the CUNY Graduate Center, reports that four faculty members and twenty graduate students currently participate in the program.⁹ The curriculum includes courses in the sociology of culture, the methods of cultural analysis, the sociology of literature, the sociology of science and technology, and the sociology of everyday life. I was particularly curious as to what the methods of cultural analysis course encompasses, and was told that it includes ideological analysis, myth and symbol analysis, and semiotics.

The participants in the formal program also belong to a Mass Culture Study Group which meets regularly to hear and discuss papers. Additionally—and ambitiously—it sponsors conferences.

A conference is planned by the group for May 14-16, 1987 on post-modernism. (Post-modernism refers to the present period which is characterized by a breakdown of aesthetic and social criteria for art forms). The conference is expected to be very large, with 750 to 1000 people attending. Themes to be discussed include: (1) post-modernism as a series of art forms, with attention to what they mean culturally, (2) the debate as to whether post-modernism is a new innovation, or alternatively, a pastiche or parody of old forms, (3) the technological mediation of post-modern art, (4) post-modern forms of mass communication (from Cosby to horror shows), and (5) post-modern tendencies in architecture.

In concluding, I want to note the contribution Donna Gaines made in getting the culture section underway. Gaines participates in the cultural world in several ways—she is a published photographer, lyricist, and journalist. Her articles in *The Village Voice* and *Maximum RockRoll* focus on cultural criticism and ideological analysis; her dissertation (in progress) focuses on occupational ideologies. Gaines brings considerable verve (as well as scholarly rigor) to her work—and to ASA. Our association, she rightly notes, "will be whatever its members make it"—and she invites you to join her, in the culture section, in making it "vital."

To join this section send \$5.00 to ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

REFERENCES

- I want to thank all the following people for the interviews they gave me and the materials they sent me: Stanley Aronowitz, Kai Erikson, Donna Gaines, Wendy Griswold, Richard Peterson, Ann Swidler, Suzanne Vromen, and Vera Zolberg. The following notes are meant to indicate my sources for all attributed material.
- ¹ Donna Gaines, State University of New York-Stony Brook, Interview 11/26/86.
- ² Richard Peterson, Vanderbilt University, "Charting the Development of the Sociology of Culture Section," section newsletter #1, and letter, 11/15/86.
- ³ Richard Peterson, "Revitalizing the Culture Concept" in *Annual Review of Sociology*, (Annual Reviews Inc., 1979), pp. 137-166.
- ⁴ Wendy Griswold, "A Methodological Framework for the Sociology of Culture," forthcoming in *Sociological Methodology*, summer 1987; and letter, 12/16/86.
- ⁵ Ann Swidler, Stanford University, Interview 11/26/86.

Sociologists and Big Science: Applied Sociology in Multidisciplinary Research

by David Gottlieb, University of Houston

In the reader, *Applied Sociology*¹, Rossi and Whyte make the point that, in applied work, sociologists may play one of two roles: (1) on a given project explicitly functioning as a sociologist; and (2) playing other official roles but making use of sociological theory, methods, and substantive knowledge. In the first case, the sociologist is most likely a full-time academic serving as consultant or principal investigator. In the second case, we have a sociologist in disguise; the position title, perhaps even the job description, will make little, if any, reference to the sociologist or society.

With the exception of the academic marketplace, one rarely finds an employment want ad seeking the services of a sociologist, largely because the profession has done a less than adequate job of promoting and marketing the versatility and relevance of our skills and knowledge. Our status in the academic community, where we are known, is not awesome, but in the private and public sector, there is little awareness of just what constitutes our discipline or what contribution we might make to the public good. I do understand that the current ASA leadership is taking a somewhat more aggressive posture and that the applied side of sociology will be getting some long-needed attention. Meanwhile, I would suggest that we begin to explore other options where we might practice our trade.

A very important opening, I think, is in what I refer to as interdisciplinary "big science". By "big science" I mean any one of a number of major science and engineering projects where the minimum budget is \$100 million or more. Included would be: (1) Space Science—space station, space commercialization; (2) Astronomy—ground and space based; (3) High Energy Physics—SSC (superconducting supercollider); (4) Nuclear Physics—CEBAF (continuous electronic beam accelerator facility); (5) Materials Research—synchrotron sources; (6) Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Science—ground and space based; (7) Fusion Energy—laser and ion beam programs.

Big science and big engineering have captured both the dollars and the imagination of the nation. That we are not well schooled in these sciences does not preclude our playing an important role in them. Each of these major programs are examples of institutional collaboration. They are alliances, at times uneasy, of government, university, and industry. There is a need for qualified personnel who can study, evaluate, and assist in the management of these projects. Sociologists are, I would argue, uniquely qualified to pursue the sociology of collaboration which includes knowledge of institutions, bureaucracy, group dynamics, social stratification, career socialization, conflict and cooperation.

A serious problem we face as a profession is that we are not perceived as being terribly necessary to either the security or economic viability of the nation. When government and industry look to ways to enhance our international trade competitive edge, they do not look in the direction of sociology. When the State of Texas invested \$35 million in research which might stimulate the State's economy, not a nickel went to sociology. We can, I believe, pr-

ove to be a more relevant and necessary science by searching out new and different settings for our work, such as those to be found in the areas of science and technology.

In the last decade, we have seen an increase in industrial funding of university research and in the number and mix of arrangements that involve collaboration between universities and industry. Industrial funds given to universities and colleges to support research and development rose from \$84 million in 1973 to \$400 million in 1985. Although that sum is still only about 6% of total university research and development, a virtual explosion has taken place over the past several years in the number and variety of alliances. State and local governments, through their councils of economic development, view the universities as sources or stimuli for revenue generation. In order to make their communities and states more attractive to high technology industries, universities are portrayed as applied research and development centers eager to serve the financial interests of business and industry. Universities have been equally, if not more, aggressive in pursuing industrial partnerships. Some institutions have modified patent, consultant, and publication policies in order to accommodate industry requirements. More than a handful of universities have entered into the real estate business and are marketing campus-based industrial research parks.

Whether or not these new collaborations are potentially damaging or highly promising is yet to be determined. Some would argue that these arrangements will be of benefit to the economy and enhance our ability to compete with other nations. Others, however, allege that this new direction has already increased the importance of commercial values on the campus, adversely influencing the way basic research priorities are set, entangling university research and researchers with proprietary interests and constraints, and causing strains in collegial relationships. A report recently published by the national Research council concluded: "Much remains to be learned. Both university and corporate participants tend to presume that their diverse interests can be easily harmonized, and that any problem can be worked out". (2) These are empirical questions which call for study and evaluation by sociologists, who should be engaged in examining what impact these recent arrangements are having upon the university and industry.

There are also exciting opportunities and fertile ground for sociologists concerned with major policy issues. Recently, the National Academy of Science held an invitational conference in Washington, DC: "What Research Strategies Best Serve the National Interest in an Era of Budget constraint". The conference was organized in response to the potentially serious consequences for research and development of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Participants included presidents of major universities, distinguished scientists and engineers, federal agency leaders, and members of congress. Conspicuous by their absence were the social scientists. Here we had a national conference focusing upon a major social issue with serious implications and only one sociologist, disguised as a corporate executive, in at-

tendance. The need for including the social sciences in such endeavors is not going to be made by scientists and engineers. Involving ourselves in science and technology can be an effective strategy for moving sociology into the national policy arena. The opportunities available include research, consultation, evaluation, policy analysis, and management. Examples would include:

I. Policy Analysis:

A. Studies dealing with issues of peer review; setting of priorities among disciplines; appropriate balance between applied and basic research.

B. Student mix: Foreign nationals have received over half of the US doctoral degrees in engineering, an increase of more than 100% since 1959. Meanwhile, Blacks and Hispanics have experienced declining university enrollments and are particularly under-represented in math, physical sciences, and engineering.

C. Deterioration and obsolescence of university research and development infrastructure.

II. Programs to Close Gap Between Scientific Discovery and Public Awareness:

Surveys of public awareness of science, engineering, and discovery process. What are the social, political, and economic implications of inadequate awareness? What are policies and programs required to close the gap?

III. Cross Discipline Research and Negotiations: Clashes between scientists and managers that result in inefficiencies, delays and other problems are not new. What factors enhance conflict versus cooperation? What are the models of successful collaboration?

IV. University-Industry Partnership: Corporations are competitive, with a legitimate need for secretiveness and a concern for the bottom line. Universities are comprised of independent scholars advocating openness, who prefer to do basic research. What are the potential consequences—positive and negative—for increased collaboration?

V. Evaluative Studies of Government, Industry, and University Collaborative Programs: Federal government is the major financial resource for university research, while industry is second. What will be the impact on universities as federal government spending is reduced? What happens to the extensive university infrastructure which has been established to accommodate federal funding? What happens to the university when it shifts from open to classified research? From federally funded basic to corporate funded applied research?

VI. Societal Implications of Science-Technology Intrusion: The social impact of science and technology; the potential damage caused by the explosion of the Challenger shuttle; the use of genetic engineering techniques.

VII. Technology Transfer: What are the various modes of technology transfer? The appropriate strategies of such transfer from developed to less developed nations? How can we more effectively utilize our technologies to improve the health, education, and economic status of Americans?

VIII. Issues of International Trade—Social and Cultural Conditions: The current US balance of trade is dismal. We have not done a very good job of identifying the social, economic, and cultural factors influencing the markets, needs and behaviors of other nations.

IX. Characteristics of Scientific Entrepreneurs: As industry builds its investment base in universities, we can expect to see more of academic scientific entrepreneurs. Profiles of this group could prove to be fertile ground for both basic and applied sociologists.

I have argued that professional sociologists do have the theoretical, conceptual, substantive, and methodological tools to play a more direct role in the study and operation of the science-technology enterprise. Obviously not all sociologists will be inclined to pursue this track nor should they be encouraged to do so. But the numerous opportunities are there for the applied sociologist who is motivated to seek out new career options; the sociologist who would not be intimidated by working with those of other disciplines and professions, whose intellectual curiosity is such that they would want to understand the career paths, aspirations, values and business of colleagues in science and engineering. The demands, risks, and challenges may prove to be too great for most veteran, traditional, academic sociologists. Success will, perhaps, be greater for the younger sociologist who desires some alternative to business-as-usual sociology.

FOOTNOTES

¹H. E. Freeman, R. R. Dynes, P. H. Rossi, and W. F. Whyte(editors), *Applied Sociology*, Jossey-Bass 1983.

²Dorothy Nelken and Richard Nelson, "University-Industry Alliances: New Trends for an Old Idea", *News Report*, National Research Council, Vol. XXXVI, No. 2, February 1986. □

Culture, continued

⁶Vera Zolberg, *New School For Social Research*, Interview 11/24/86. Quote from "New Art-New Patrons: Coincidence or Causality in the Twentieth-Century," *International Sociological Association Research Committee 37* (Sophia, Bulgaria: Research Institute for Culture, 1986), p. 309.

⁷Vera Zolberg, (1) "Changing Patterns of Patronage in the Arts," in *Performers and Performances*, eds. Jack Kamerman and Rosanne Martorella, N.Y.: Praeger, 1982; (2) "Betrayal of a Trust? Art Critics in the World of Art," presented at International Association of Art Critics and Belgian Association of Art Critics, Brussels, September 1985; (3) "American Art Museums: Sanctuary or Free-For-All?" *Social Forces*, 63:2 (December 1984).

⁸Suzanne Vromen, Interview and letter 12/22/86, Syllabus and assignments for Art and Society.

⁹Stanley Aronowitz, City University of New York-Graduate Center, Interview 11/26/86. □

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Sociologists Head Overseas on Fulbright Awards

Each year, nearly 1,000 Americans are awarded Fulbright grants to lecture or conduct research abroad. Most of the grants are for the academic year of the host institution or country, but grants for shorter periods also are awarded in a number of countries.

About 60 percent of the awards are for university lecturing, usually in a field of importance to the host institution. Many lectureships allow opportunity for research; research scholars may undertake occasional lecturing. Terms of awards vary from country to country, but generally include round-trip travel, basic health insurance, and maintenance and supplemental allowances.

Most awards require a doctorate and appropriate professional experience. And while English is acceptable for many assignments, fluency in the language of the host nation sometimes is required. All applicants must be U.S. citizens.

For 1986-87, the following sociologists were awarded Fulbright grants. Each awardee's home and host institutions are listed, along with the nature of the work to be done.

Alba, Richard D., State University of New York-Albany, Lecturing in Sociology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Federal Republic of Germany;

Allen, Walter R., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Lecturing in Sociology, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe;

Chorbajian, Levon, University of Lowell, Lecturing on Ethnic Relations and Sport Sociology, Yerevan State University, Yerevan;

Cicourel, Aaron V., University of California-San Diego, Lecturing on Sociolinguistic Theories, Methods, and Terminologies, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil;

Coward, Walter, Jr., Cornell University, Research on Social Organization of Locally Managed Hydraulic Works in the Palampur Valley, Himachal Agricultural University, Palampur, India;

Crawford, Stephen, Bates College, Research in Sociology, France, United Kingdom;

Finlay, Barbara, Texas A & M University, Lecturing in Sociology, UNPHU, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic;

Geis, Gilbert L., University of California-Irvine, Research in Crime Victimization, Ministry of Justice, Lisbon, Portugal;

Gilham, Steven A., University of Missouri, Research in Sociology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Yugoslavia;

Gwartney-Gibbs, Patricia A., University of Oregon, Lecturing and Research in Sociology, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand;

Heilman, Samuel C., City University of New York, Lecturing in Jewish Studies, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia;

Helling, Barbara B., St. Olaf College, Lecturing and Research in Sociology, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey;

Helling, George C., St. Olaf College, Lecturing and Research in Sociology, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey;

Kinghorn, Sandra N., University of Michigan, Research in Sociology, Instituto Centroamericano de Investigacion Sociologica, San Jose, Costa Rica;

Koo, Hagen, University of Hawaii, Lecturing and Research in Sociology, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea;

Manning, Robert D., Johns Hopkins University, Lecturing in Sociology, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Meri-

da, Yucatan, Mexico;

McVoy, Edgar C., University of Virginia, Research in Labor Relations, Japan Institute of Labor, Tokyo, Japan;

Meisenhelder, Thomas M., California State University-San Bernardino, Lecturing in Sociology, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana;

Moore, Gwen, Russell Sage College, Research in Sociology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Federal Republic of Germany;

Ross, H. Lawrence, University of New Mexico, Lecturing in Sociology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland;

Rudel, Thomas K., Rutgers University, Lecturing and Research on Comparative Historical Study of Colonization, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Quito, Ecuador;

Sharpless, John B., University of Wisconsin, Lecturing in Demography, University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea;

Smykla, John Ortiz, University of Alabama, Lecturing on Sociology and Research Methodology, National University of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, and Fulbright Commission, Montevideo, Uruguay;

Vidich, Arthur J., New School for Social Research, Lecturing in Sociology,

University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Yugoslavia;

Yaukey, David W., University of Massachusetts, Lecturing in Sociology, Shanghai Foreign Language Institution, Shanghai, People's Republic of China;

Zelnik, Melvin, Johns Hopkins University, Research in the Fertility of Young Adult Women in the Philippines, Philippines.

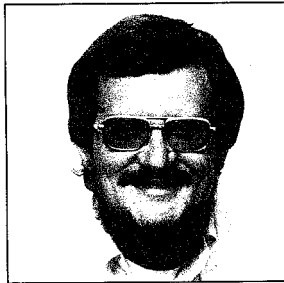
The Fulbright Program is intended to enable the government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Its primary funding is an annual appropriation made by the Congress to the United States Information Agency (USIA). Participating governments and host institutions in many countries and in the US all contribute financially through cost sharing, as well as by indirect support such as salary supplements, tuition waivers, university housing, and other benefits.

Information on application deadlines and guidelines may be obtained by contacting the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036 or by calling (202) 939-5403. □

Hauser Receives Lazarsfeld Award

In honor of the late Paul F. Lazarsfeld, generally regarded as one of the giants of American sociological methodology, the Section on Methodology established the Lazarsfeld Award for contributions to methodology.

Robert M. Hauser was chosen to be the first recipient of the Lazarsfeld Award based on his contributions to methodology over the last two decades. He has introduced new methods to: (1) correct for errors in measurement; (2) estimate models with latent variables; (3) analyze social mobility classifications; and (4) account for sibling resemblances in occupational attainments. In each of these areas, the contributions were made in the course of presenting pathfinding results on the stratification system.



Hauser

For example, as early as 1975, Hauser and his colleagues proposed their now-classic revision of the Lipset-Zetterberg loglinear analyses of long-term trends in the American mobility regime. By the late 1970s, Hauser and Bielby had set to rest some of the prevailing opinions on the effects of response errors in the stratification process. Finally, in the early 1980s, Hauser and Sewell introduced a new model of the stratification process, one which could account for as much as 69% of the variance in mid-life occupations. In all cases, Hauser has been able to resolve important partisan

debates by introducing powerful methods and applying them to carefully collected data.

Robert Hauser has held the Samuel A. Stouffer Chair as Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin since 1981. He was also elected to become a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1977, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1977-78, and the American Statistical Association in 1978. He was elected to become a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1984.

The Award Committee consisted of Leo A. Goodman, Chair; James S. Coleman, Otis Dudley Duncan, and Harrison A. White.

Nancy Brandon Tuma, Section Chair
Stanford University □

Thanks for Book Donations

The Sudan-American Foundation for Education and I wish to thank members of the ASA who donated books in response to our request that appeared in the August issue of *Footnotes*. We received over 1,200 useful books. These books will greatly increase and update the sociology texts of university holdings in Sudan. Some donors, however, did not identify themselves. I want, therefore, to use this opportunity to thank these persons and organizations for their generous and thoughtful contributions.

Dr. Lee G. Burchinal, Executive Director
Sudan-American Foundation for Education
Suite 1216, 4141 North Henderson Road
Arlington, VA 22203 □

1987 Annual Meeting

Palmer House and Towers
Chicago, Illinois

August 17-21, 1987

ASA Award Nomination Reminders

Career of Distinguished Scholar Award: Deadline is March 1. This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline. See the December or January issue of *Footnotes* for full details. Send nominations to: Lenore J. Weitzman, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award: Deadline is April 30. The award is given to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching and service, or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in the tradition of these outstanding Afro-American scholars and educators. See the January issue of *Footnotes* for complete details on nomination procedures. Write: Elizabeth Higginbotham, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology: Deadline is April 30.

Nominees should represent prime hallmarks of accomplishment such as work that has served as a model for others in sociological practice, significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology, been widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impact, or stimulated significant research and scholarship. A nomination form appears in the December 1986 issue of *Footnotes*. Write: Larry E. Suter, Center for Education Statistics, Room 308, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208. □

NSF Job Opportunity

The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Science is seeking qualified applicants for positions as Program Director or Associate Program Director for the Sociology Program.

Applicants should have a PhD and at least six years of independent research experience. The per annum salary ranges from \$45,000 to \$65,000 for the Associate Program Director position and \$50,000 to \$70,800 (current statutory limit on salaries) for the Program Director position. Since responsibilities include research proposal evaluation, budget development and scientific planning, broad knowledge and specific research accomplishments are key experiential factors. Some administrative experience is also desired. These positions will be filled on a two-year rotational basis, beginning summer 1987.

Applicants should send a resume or SF-171, Federal Application for Employment, to: Catherine Handle, National Science Foundation, Room 208, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550. For additional information, call Roberta Baldstad Miller, Director, Division of Social and Economic Science, at (202) 357-7966. Hearing impaired individuals should call (202) 357-7492. NSF is an Equal Opportunity Employer. □

Teaching

Measuring Up to Writing Good Multiple Choice Tests

by Carla B. Howery

Are you one of those teachers who regards multiple choice exams as a necessary evil? If you taught in an idyllic setting, with small classes and a light teaching load, you would assign essays and writing projects for students. But as you look upon a sea of faces, the computer graded exam may be your only option. Other articles will present other options for use in large classes. For now, it is time to come to the defense of the beleaguered multiple choice test.

The Challenge of Measurement

Testing is the academic's mode of evaluation research. The need to assign grades sets in motion procedures to measure how much students have learned within a course. Some part of the grade is usually based on an exam, with the multiple-choice format being the most frequent. The challenge is the reliability and validity of this, or any, measure.

Part of our craft as social scientists is the ability to measure abstract concepts, to create scales, and to operationalize theoretical ideas. Colleagues who can measure urban decay, marital satisfaction, anomie, or quality of life can certainly design test items to assess students' understanding of core concepts in introductory sociology. As in research, to set up measurements implies a clear understanding of what is to be measured. In the case of teaching, faculty must establish learning objectives in advance for the class. These goals guide the selection of reading and visual materials, the assignment of exercises and papers, the ways in which classroom time is used, and ultimately what is defined as a "successful outcome" at the end of the term. Although faculty are not directly responsible for the results of students' exams, the results are informative as well as sobering. Careful analysis of exam results can inform and improve teaching, but only if you have confidence in the measurement power of your items.

If you agree that goals and test items should be linked, you have to accept the irrelevance of test banks that come with textbooks. Most of the time, these items are poorly written, test rote memorization, and do not connect with your specific course goals. Sounds like more work for faculty.

On the other hand, once you develop top notch items, you won't want to give them away, especially to the fraternity exam files. I encourage you to collect exams and reuse items that are effective measurement tools. Not only is this less work for faculty, but over time you have a longitudinal data base. You can tinker with (erroneous) alternative (c) in the question on mechanical solidarity until it is shown to "catch" students who score low on the entire exam. There is rarely the need to toss out an entire item. Indeed, a good item should take about an hour to write, and should be improved and savored with time.

Moving Beyond Rote Memorization

Those faculty who frown on multiple choice exams argue the impossibility of measuring more than rote memorization, definitions, and matching. Since most faculty have an overall goal of inspiring a sociological imagination, the M-C format seems a poor fit to measure that goal. Bloom's famous taxonomy of

levels of learning can be a guide to identifying test items that go beyond the rote memorization. In their book, *Essentials of Testing*, Marshall and Hales simplify the Bloom schema into three levels: knowledge, understanding, and application. As teachers sit down to write test items (and use items from past exams), the Table of Specifications (see below) guides the balance of types of items, as well as the distribution of items over the course material and goals.

tion on other topics). After the orienting sentence, ask the question. A typical mistake that test writers make is to have a short stem that could lead to any of a thousand possible answers.

Poor Example of a Stem: "Sociology is:"
Improved Example of a Stem: "Sociology is one of the social sciences. Sociologists would be more likely than other social scientists to study which of the following phenomena?"
You need to be clear about what you

learning experience. What about the pleas (or threats) to change a score? My advice is to avoid changing scores if at all possible. You can hold the line if you have strong test items, have measures for appeal (see below), and realize the problems entailed in making changes. If an articulate student argues that (wrong) alternative (c) should be counted and presents an argument, you may want to acknowledge her point. But you must then give credit for (c) to any and all who selected it, almost none

COMPLETED SAMPLE TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR A 30-ITEM QUIZ

Weight	Content	Level of Objectives			Number of Items by Content Area
		Knowledge 30%	Understanding 40%	Application 30%	
10%	Summarize key points from three assigned articles in readings book	1*	1	1	3
35%	Ability to compare and contrast theories of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim	3	4	3	10
35%	Present an analysis of a social problem using a functionalist, conflict and interactionist view	3	5	3	11
20%	Explain the transition of societies from preindustrial to postindustrial forms	2	2	2	6
	Number of items by cognitive classification	9	12	9	30

*Number of items in cell = row weight x column weight x number of test items. (for Area 1, Knowledge) = 0.30 x 0.10 x 30 = 0.9 items.

Adapted from Marshall, Jon D. and Loyde Hales, *Essentials of Teaching*, Addison-Wesley, 1972.

Some faculty find it useful to write a single test item on an index card, ultimately creating a large file of test items. These are coded according to the level of learning they measure, as well as the content area they cover. As the items are used repeatedly, information from the computer item analysis can be put on the card. Of course there is a computer equivalent of the index card system.

Most items currently found in test banks and on most exams concentrate in the knowledge (or rote memorization) domain. The understanding domain measures connections among material. A sample "stem" for a question could be: "Which of the following statements about religion would find agreement by both Marx and Durkheim?" To successfully answer the question (acknowledging a chance factor in every item), the student would have to know something about each theorist's view to make the contrast between them. The application domain builds on understanding and asks for a connection to a new situation, not discussed in class or in the readings. A sample stem would be: "Which statement about electronic religion would find agreement by both Marx and Durkheim?" Clearly, neither theorist commented on this modern phenomenon, but we seek to assess if students can make a reasonable supposition based on what they have learned.

Tips for Writing Effective Items

The key to a good item is its measurement potential. Therefore, your challenge is to remove extraneous "noise" in the item and reduce the possibility of students misunderstanding the question and alternatives. One strategy is to use a format with a lengthy "stem." Start with a declarative sentence that orients the student to the specific topic being tested. (Help students practice taking exams by revealing your approach and suggesting they read the orienting sentence, stop and think about the topic, and block out for the moment informa-

tion of whom did so for this student's compelling reasons. Having a way to clarify confusing items helps reduce the dilemma described above. One idea is to distribute a sheet with the exam that allows students to explain and clarify their answers and why they chose them. The format of the sheet is as follows:

Exam Item Clarification
Name _____
Sometimes an exam item is unclear or seems ambiguous or unfair in its wording. In these cases, a student taking an objective, computer graded exam must simply give the best answer s/he can, without being able to give an explanation. This sheet allows the student a chance to explain an answer in those few cases where an exam question is confusing. Write out your explanation and turn it in with your answer sheet.
Question # ____ I answered choice ____ because:
[repeat several times the line above]

—watch for grammar, phrasing, double negatives or other glitches that will alert students to the right answer or show carelessness on your part;

—watch for "in jokes" and humor. I once listed "Raquel Welch" as a possible answer for a Hollywood institution. A foreign student asked me "What is a Raquel Welch?" Using humor can break the tense atmosphere of an exam. But you are using up one alternative that would add discrimination power in the measurement of your item;

—if I'm a curmudgeon on humor, you can imagine my stance on "none of the above" or "all of the above." These are almost never meaningful alternatives and usually reveal that the test writer has run out of gas trying to provide good, erroneous alternatives.

It is hard to write good, incorrect alternatives. They have to be plausible and not glaringly wrong, but erroneous in some major way. One way to think of wrong alternatives is to write the "common sense" answer, or the answer students have given in the past, or the response someone who has not read the material might give. Another option is to include the opposite of the right answer, if it is plausible. If answers are similar, make sure both are wrong.

Handling Complaints

Students have a right to go over an exam, understand the grading, why some answers are correct and others are incorrect. If emotions are under control, such a debriefing is a very positive

Students may clarify an answer they had right in the first place. But in other cases, they can indicate why they thought (a) and (d) are both correct. The instructor can evaluate the arguments and change scores accordingly, without changing the score for all members of the class.

The above strategies are just samples of what instructors can do to make multiple choice items more effective measurement tools, and to improve the respect between students and teachers for the testing process, which should fundamentally be part of our mutual goal of learning sociology. Please send your ideas and commentary to the author at the ASA Executive Office.

For an example of non-testing strategies to evaluate student learning, consult T. Turk, "Methods of Evaluating Student Performance." ASA Teaching Resources Center. \$5.00 for members. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Society for Aesthetics 45th Annual Meeting, October 28-31, 1987, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO. Papers are welcomed in all areas of aesthetics, traditional and contemporary, applied and theoretical. Papers should have a reading time of 20 minutes and be submitted in triplicate, with the author identified only in a covering letter. Abstracts will be considered, but completed papers will be given preference. Individuals wishing to serve as moderators or commentators are invited to submit their names. All submissions are due by March 1, 1987 to: Allen Carlson, Program Chair, ASA Meeting, Department of Philosophy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E5.

Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, November 6-8, 1987, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Gender, Race, and Humanist Sociology." Session organizers, papers, and session suggestions on any topic of concern to humanist sociologists are sought. For further information, contact: Beth Hess, Department of Sociology, County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07869; (201) 361-5000, x407.

Association for the Sociology of Religion Annual Meeting, August 14-16, 1987, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Mainlines and Sidelines: Trends in Religious Movements." Papers and program suggestions related to thematic issues and all other aspects of the sociology of religion are invited. Submit abstracts and proposals to: William H. Swatos, Jr., ASR Program Chair, 1500 - 7th Avenue, Silvis, IL 61282. Deadline is March 1, 1987 for April 1 notification.

Carolina Undergraduate Social Sciences Symposium 10th Annual Meeting, April 2-3, 1987, Lander College, Greenwood, SC. Abstracts and faculty endorsements must be submitted by February 20, 1987. For further information, contact: Samrendra Singh, Behavioral Sciences Department, Lander College, Greenwood, SC 29646; (803) 229-8224.

International Sociological Association, Committee on Family Research, April 16-19, 1988, Balaton Zarnadi, Hungary. Theme: "Kinship and Aging." Papers on theories or structures for long-term caregiving, family ties and elderly, etc. are sought. Send 500-word abstract by November 30, 1987 to: Organizing Committee, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Uti utca 449, H-1014, Budapest.

Seventh Annual Conference on International Development, Law and Cooperation, November 18-21, 1987, Bermuda. Paper abstracts, panel proposals, and roundtable suggestions are invited. Deadline for submissions is March 27, 1987. Send submissions and inquiries to: Shah Mehrabi, Department of Economics, Mary Washington College, 1301 College Avenue, Fredericksburg, VA 22401; (703) 899-4092/4715.

Society for the Study of Social Problems 1987 Meeting, August 14-16, 1987, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "The Transformation of Work in Modern Society." The effects of this transformation on all aspects and institutions of society will be examined. For more information about the program, contact: Rachel Kahn-Hut, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132, (415) 469-1466; or Judith Wittner, 822 South Boulevard, Evanston, IL 60202, (312) 864-2209. For other information about the Annual Meeting,

contact: Elinore Lurie, Executive Officer, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Room N-531, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0646; (415) 476-8022. The SSSP Sociology Gay Caucus invites papers for a session on AIDS. Papers should be sent to: Philip M. Kayal, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079.

Sociological Practice Association Annual Meeting, June 4-7, 1987, Radisson Hotel, La Crosse, WI. Papers are invited for the following topic areas: Crisis Intervention, Toward the Healthy Individual, Social Determinants of Mental Health, Social Problems and Theory, and Shaping the Sociological Practitioner. Poster sessions will also be held on the topics of Marketing Yourself, What Works for You, and Models of Private Practice. Send 150-200 word abstract to: S. Randi Randolph, 40 Mitchell Avenue, Binghamton, NY 13903; (607) 771-2549.

Swedenborg Symposium '88, February 7-9, 1988, Bryn Athyn, PA. Papers are invited tracing Emanuel Swedenborg's influence in areas such as theoretical science, applied science, medicine, theology, philosophy, social science, the arts, history, psychology, and/or literature. Deadline for abstracts is May 1, 1987. For further information and registration forms, contact: Jane Kintner Williams-Hogan, Academy of the New Church College, P.O. Box 278, Bryn Athyn, PA 19009; (215) 947-4200, x301.

PUBLICATIONS

Culture Indicators: Theory, Method, Substance is the title of an upcoming interdisciplinary book of articles addressing problems in culture indicator research used for social science inquiry. Potential contributors must

submit a 500-word statement outlining the manuscript to be considered. Funds are being raised for a conference for contributors in Spring, 1988. For further information or to discuss proposed chapters, contact: Richard A. Peterson, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235; Karl Erik Rosengren, Department of Sociology, University of Lund, P.O. Box 114, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden; or Robert Philip Weber, Office for Information Technology, Harvard University, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Current Perspectives in Social Theory is now accepting papers for Volume IX. Materials are encouraged from all theoretical perspectives and ranging from metatheoretical discussions to issues of theory application. Deadline for submission is November 15, 1987. Three copies (ASR format and style) should be sent to the editor: John Wilson, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

Manuscripts wanted. Completed or nearly completed manuscripts are invited by New Horizon Press, a small distinguished publisher. Non-fiction in social, political, behavioral, or humanistic sciences; business; and issues for perceptive trade and academic audiences are invited (no textbooks). Previously published authors should contact: New Horizon Press, P.O. Box 669, Far Hills, NJ 07931.

Social Studies of Science invites manuscripts in the area of science and technology studies. The journal is interested in high-quality scholarship across the full range of social studies of science, and welcomes submissions from American sociologists. Submissions should be sent to one of the two North American editors: Thomas F. Gieryn, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall 744, Indiana Univer-

sity, Bloomington, IN 47405; or Steven Turner, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Culture and Society, University of South Florida, 140 Seventh Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Meetings

February 27-28. *American Red Cross Conference on AIDS and IV-Drug Use*, Sheraton-Washington Hotel, Washington, DC. Contact: American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter, Blood Services, Washington Region, 2025 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5099; (202) 737-8300.

March 25-29. *American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Meeting*, Washington Hilton, Washington, DC. Theme: "Toward Empowerment of Families: Strategies for Change." Contact: American Orthopsychiatric Association, 19 West 44th Street, Suite 1616, New York, NY 10036; (212) 354-3770.

March 27-28. *Conference on Palestinian Women: Life Under Occupation*, Georgetown Holiday Inn, Washington, DC. Contact: Leila Diab, Palestine Human Rights Campaign, 220 S. State, #1308, Chicago, IL 60604; (312) 987-1830.

April 1-4. *North Central Sociological Association 1987 Annual Meeting*, Westin Hotel, Cincinnati, OH. Theme: "Social Conflict and Social Disorganization." Contact: Marcia Texler Segal, Secretary, NCSA, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150; (812) 945-2731.

April 8-11. *Pacific Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Eugene Hilton, Eugene, OR. Contact: Robert O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Continued next page



Teaching Sociology

Theodore C. Wagenaar, Editor

- ... Puts the emphasis on teaching
- ... Helps you grow as an effective teacher
- ... Uses sociology to understand teaching
- ... Presents current resources

While there are many journals in the social sciences devoted to scholarly research, there is now a publication from the ASA especially focusing on the transmission of knowledge, on teaching, with direct application to sociology.

This journal is useful for sociologists beginning their careers, for teaching assistants, and for seasoned teachers who look for new ideas and resources. The journal reflects the ASA's commitment to effective teaching of the discipline, and to the importance of teaching as a part of the academic profession.

Teaching Sociology publishes research articles, teaching tips, and reports on teaching sociology. The journal includes shorter reports on class projects and innovations that were formerly published in the *ASA Teaching Newsletter*. A new section includes textbook and film reviews.

The October issue included:

Articles on:

- *Sociology in the General Education Curriculum: A Cognitive Structuralist Perspective*, Keith A. Roberts
- *What Do Introductory Students Know And When Do They Know It? The Results of Pretesting Students*, Robert F. Szafra
- *Marketing the B.A. Sociologist: Implications From Research On Graduates, Employers, and Sociology Departments*, Josephine A. Ruggiero and Louise C. Weston
- *Teaching Graduate Applied Sociology Through Internships: Program Development, Management And Problems*, Robert F. Kelly
- *Cinema Sociology: Cultivating The Sociological Imagination Through Popular Film*, Christopher Pendergast
- *Teaching Critical Awareness In An Introductory Course*, Jan Mayer

Notes on:

- *Teaching Criminology*, Joseph W. Rodgers
- *The Feasibility Of Teaching Professionalism In Criminal Justice*, Linda E. Saltzman
- *Debating As A Teaching Technique*, Jean Scherz Huryn
- *Soaps And The Sociology Of The Family*, John Hood-Williams
- *Sociology B.A.'s In A Corporate Setting: How Can They Get There And Of What Value Are They*, Richard Salem and Stanislaus Grabarek
- *Reviewing For The Final: The Gameshow Technique*, David Kowalewski
- *Computer Survey Of Suggestions For The ASA Teaching Services Program Workshops*, William Ewens and Bryce Johnson
- *The Lenin-Hobson Theory Of Imperialism: A Didactic Drama In Five Acts*, Ivan Light
- *The Context Of Faculty Evaluation: Notes From A Small, Liberal Arts College*, Nicholas R. Ellig
- *What We Wish That We, The Chair And The Dean Had Known: Reflections on The First Year Of College Teaching*, Thomas D. Hall and Carolyn S. Morgan

Book Review Essay on:

- *A Review Of Introductory Marriage And Family Texts: Standards For Evaluation*, Nancy A. Greenwood and Margaret L. Cassidy

Book Reviews on:

- *Life Choices: Applying Sociology*, by R.E. Kennedy; Kathleen O'Flaherty
- *Modern Sexism: Blatant, Subtle, And Covert Discrimination*, by N.V. Benokraitis and J.R. Feagin; Teresa D. Marciano
- *Sociology And Everyday Life*, by D.A. Karp and W.C. Yoels; Kriss A. Drass
- *Social Problems*, by R.M. Pavalko; Eric L. Jensen
- *The Essence Of Good Teaching*, by S.C. Erickson; Dean Dorn
- *Making Sense Of College Grades*, by O. Milton, H. Pollio, and J. Eison; William Ewens
- *Teaching And Assessing Writing*, by E.M. White; Barbara Karcher
- *This Book Is Not Required*, by I.P. Bell, Donald T. Matlock
- *Teaching Minority Students*, by J.H. Cones, J.F. Noonan, and D. Janha (eds.); Patrick H. McNamara

Film Reviews on:

- *The Inheritance*, Peter A. Remender
- *Factories For The Third World: Tunisia*, Christopher Prendergast
- *Kiss Of The Spider Woman*, Richard A. Wright
- *Kuro-Kuro: A Portrait Of Ethnocentrism And Cultural Relativity*, Brent Bruton

Future special issues will be published on humanist sociology, research methods, complex organizations, theory, and other topics.

Potential film and book reviewers should contact the editor: Theodore C. Wagenaar, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056; (513) 529-2643.

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Meetings, continued

April 9-10. *Conference on McCarthyism: The Lessons of History*, Brooklyn College Student Center, Brooklyn, NY. Contact: Humanities Institute, Brooklyn College, CUNY, Brooklyn, NY 11210; (718) 780-5847.

April 9-12. *Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting*, Pierremont Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Nancy G. Kutner, Emory University, 1441 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-4895.

April 23-26. *National Conference on Undergraduate Research*, University of North Carolina, Asheville, NC. Contact: National Undergraduate Research Conference, 211A Rhoades Hall, University of North Carolina, Asheville, NC 28804-3299; (704) 251-6122.

April 27-29. *New England Epidemiology Institute Course*, Whitehall Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Principles of Epidemiology." (Will also be held on October 28-30.) Contact: New England Epidemiology Institute, Department SC-52, P.O. Box 57, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 734-9100.

April 30-May 3. National Conference on Radical Thought for Women, Cleveland, OH. Contact: Women's Building Project, P.O. Box 18129, Cleveland Heights, OH 44118; (216) 321-8582 (Tuesday and Thursday, 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, only).

May 14-15. *National Association of Employers on Health Care Alternatives National Conference*, Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Case Management." Contact: NAEHCA, 104 Crandon Blvd., Suite 304, Key Biscayne, FL 33149; (305) 361-2810.

May 27-29. *Third Annual Workshop on Women in the Curriculum*, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN. Contact: Workshop on Women in the Curriculum, c/o Research Clearinghouse, Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152; or call Elizabeth Higginbotham or Marie Santucci at (901) 454-2770.

June 11-16. *European Population Conference: Issues and Prospects*, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Contact: Altti Majava, Chair of the Organizing Committee, c/o FINNCO-Travel Experts, P.O. Box 722, SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland.

June 29-July 2. *Improving University Teaching Thirteenth International Conference*, Haifa, Israel. Contact: Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742.

Funding

Johns Hopkins University, Department of Mental Hygiene, invites applications for doctoral and postdoctoral studies in public mental health. Physicians and those with baccalaureate level or higher training in the biological or behavioral sciences are particularly encouraged to apply. Financial support, including tuition, fees, and stipend, is available for qualified applicants. Applications should be received by March 1, 1987. Contact: Janet Reid, Department of Mental Hygiene, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-3910.

National Cancer Institute has grants available through two programs. (1) Cancer Prevention and Control Research Small Grants: Emphasis on intervention research; maximum of \$35,000. Deadline for applications is March 5, 1987. Call Dr. Caban (301) 427-8735 or Dr. Poskaner on (301) 427-8788. (2) Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program: Offers training to individuals interested in developing expertise in the applied field of cancer prevention and control. Call Ms. Garner at (301) 427-8788.

Princeton University, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, running from September to January

and from February to June, designed for highly recommended younger scholars, as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. In the two academic years 1988-1990, the subject of the Seminar of the Center will be "Power and Responses to Power." Candidates must have completed their dissertations and must have a full-time position to which they can return. Fellows are expected to live in Princeton and, as funds are limited, are strongly urged to apply to other grant-giving institutions as well as the Center, if they wish to come for a full year. Information and application forms may be obtained from: The Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544. Deadlines for applications are December 1, 1987 for 1988-89 and December 1, 1988 for 1989-90. Scholars wishing to offer a paper to the seminar, but who are not applicants for the fellowships should write to the Director, Lawrence Stone, at the same address.

The Social Science Research Council invites applications for a fellowship program in German and European Affairs. The program is funded in Germany by the Volkswagen Foundation and at the Council by the German Marshall Fund. Awardees are expected to reside in Berlin for the duration of the fellowship or grant. Applicants should have a good command of German, be a citizen or permanent resident of the U.S., and (at the postdoctoral level) have received the PhD no more than two years prior to the March 1, 1987 deadline for applications. Contact: Berlin Program in Advanced German and European Studies, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The Social Science Research Council invites applications for Research Development Programs, designed to foster collaborative research projects involving small groups of American and European humanists and social scientists working on Western Europe in the modern period. Two grants will be awarded in 1987, each not exceeding \$12,000. Application deadline is February 23, 1987. Contact: RDP-Western Europe, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

Stanford University invites applications for postdoctoral traineeships in the Research Training Program on Organizations and Mental Health. The program is supported by a National Service Institutional Award and conducted under the auspices of the National Institute of Mental Health. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000 for a 12-month appointment. Deadline for application is April 15, 1987 for a preferred start date of September 1, 1987, although other dates are possible. For additional information, contact: W. Richard Scott, Program Director, Research Training Program on Organizations and Mental Health, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Stanford University invites applications for postdoctoral traineeships in the Research Training Program on Organizations and Aging. The program is supported by a Complementary Training Award for Research on Aging under the auspices of the Institute of Aging. The program is complementary to a related research training program on organizations and mental health. Stipends range from \$15,996 to \$30,000 for a 12-month appointment. Deadline for application is April 15, 1987 for a preferred start date of September 1, 1987, although other dates are possible. For additional information, contact: W. Richard Scott, Program Director, Research Training Program on Organizations and Aging, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Competitions

American Association for the Advancement of Science invites submission of entries for the 1987 AAAS Prize for Behavioral Science Research (formerly the Socio-Psychological Prize). The \$1,000 prize is awarded annually for a meritorious research paper that furthers understanding of human psychological-social-cultural behavior. Entries should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the assumptions or postulates with which the study began. Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after January 1, 1986 are eligible. Deadline for receipt of entries is August 24, 1987. For entry blank and instructions, contact: AAAS Executive Office, Tenth Floor, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The Association for the Sociology of Religion invites submissions for the first Robert J. McNamara Award for the best student paper in the sociology of religion. Students who have not received the doctorate by April 1, 1987 may submit unpublished papers on any aspect of the sociological study of religion for consideration. Papers should be of journal length (no longer than 30 double-spaced pages) and suitable for presentation at the Association's annual meeting. The author of the winning paper will receive a \$400 cash prize and will present the paper at the 1987 ASR Meeting in Chicago, August 14-16. Submit four copies of a completed manuscript to: William H. Swatos, Jr., ASR Program Chair, 1500-7th Avenue, Silvis, IL 61282. Deadline for submission is April 1, 1987.

The Human Relations Area Files announces the fifteenth annual C.S. Ford Cross-Cultural Research Award. HRAF will present a cash prize of \$250 and \$100 worth of publications for the best social science student paper in cross-cultural research. Deadline for submission is March 15, 1987. Authors must be currently enrolled in a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree during 1986; scholars awarded a doctorate prior to 1986 are not eligible. Entries or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Student Research Prize Competition, Human Relations Area Files, P.O. Box 2054, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

The National Council for the Social Studies is sponsoring an Exemplary Dissertation Award competition to recognize excellence in research conducted by doctoral candidates in areas related to social studies education. The author of the selected dissertation will receive a certificate of merit and \$150. To be eligible for the 1987 award, the dissertation must have been completed between June 16, 1986 and June 15, 1987. Nominations should include four copies of an abstract, not more than three double-spaced pages, and be submitted by May 1, 1987. After reviewing the abstracts, the Subcommittee may ask for submission of the completed dissertation by June 1. For complete information, contact: Cynthia Sunal, West Virginia University, 604 Allen Hall, Morgantown, WV 26506-6122.

The National Council for the Social Studies announces the 1987 Exemplary Research Award in Social Studies Education, to be given to published research of an empirical, theoretical, or philosophical nature that meets the following criteria: (1) has social education as the central focus; (2) employs rigorous research standards; (3) advances conceptions of social education and knowledge of teaching and learning in the domain; and (4) attends to social, political, and ethical concerns. The author of the winning study will receive a certificate, recognition at the NCSS annual

meeting, and a cash award. Published research studies published in 1985 or 1986 will be considered for the 1987 award. Nominations should be submitted by June 5, 1987. Send nomination materials and address inquiries to: E. Wayne Ross, Chair, NCSS Research Award Subcommittee, School of Education, ED 122, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 422-5068/5000.

The North Central Sociological Association invites nominations for the NCSA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching. An individual, department, program, or institution may be nominated; the principal criterion is excellence in some activity related to the teaching of sociology that can be judged to be a distinguished contribution within the North Central region or to the NCSA. Nominations and supporting documents are due February 20, 1987. Contact: Thomas P. Dunn, Department of Sociology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101.

People

Jim Ault, Five Colleges, received a grant of \$84,000 to complete his 90-minute documentary film on life in a fundamentalist Baptist church community. The film will be aired on PBS in 1987. He is currently Visiting Lecturer in sociology and ethnographic film at the University of California-San Diego.

Terry C. Blum is now Assistant Professor of Organizational Behavior in the College of Management, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Stanley S. Clawar, Walden Counseling and Therapy Center, is now serving as a certification board member for the Clinical Sociology Association. He is also a member of the ASA's Committee on Sociological Practice.

Howard J. Ehrlich is the Director of Research at the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, Baltimore, MD.

Joseph H. Fichter, Loyola University, was elected to the Role of Honor of the Southern Sociological Society. The citation noted "his combination of scholarship with uncompromising social action," creating a unique niche in the history of the SSS. Fichter has served the SSS in practically every capacity, including the presidency.

Mitra Komarovsky, Barnard College, received the Ernest Burgess Award in recognition of a career of excellence in research and theory work in the family area. The award was presented at the National Council on Family Relations annual meeting.

Patricia MacCorquodale, University of Arizona, won the University of Arizona Foundation's Creative Teaching Award for excellent classroom teaching, work on curriculum revision, and her work in women's studies.

John B. McKinlay is on an extended four-year leave of absence from Boston University, where he is Professor of Sociology and Research Professor of Medicine. He can be reached at the New England Research Institute, 42 Pleasant Street, Watertown, MA 02172; (617) 923-7747.

John Mirowsky, University of Illinois, received the Reuben Hill Award for the outstanding research and theory article of the year relating to a significant issue in marriage and the family. The award was presented at the National Council on Family Relations annual meeting.

John J. Palen is the new chair of the Department of Sociology at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Continued next page

Workshop on the Design and Use of the National Crime Survey

The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice Statistics of the American Statistical Association announce a 1987 summer workshop on the Design and Use of the National Crime Survey.

To be held July 6-17, 1987, at the University of Maryland in College Park, the workshop will feature:

- Lectures by a distinguished faculty of fourteen statisticians and social scientists;
- The latest technical information on the design, collection, and analysis of the NCS;
- Hands-on instruction in the analysis of NCS data;
- A stipend of \$1,000 plus travel and subsistence expenses.

The program for the workshop will introduce participants to both the methodology of the NCS and its substantive use. Topics to be covered include conceptual issues in measuring victimization, the design of the NCS (past, present and future), data collection procedures, file structure and software, estimation procedures, error properties, risk-assessment, longitudinal analysis, multi-level analysis and typology construction.

The workshop is designed to stimulate the use of the NCS by providing the necessary technical information and an opportunity for the exchange of ideas among users of the survey. Computing facilities and instruction will be available so that participants can use the data during the workshop.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. or comparable degree in statistics or one of the social sciences, and a professional commitment to examine the NCS data in future research. An intensive small group environment is planned so that the number of openings is limited. To insure consideration resumes and a letter describing interest in the survey should be sent as soon as possible to:

Colin Loftin
Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-5129

Deadline for applications is March 1, 1987.

People, continued

Paul M. Roman is now Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Research on Deviance at the University of Georgia.

Joseph Scimecca, George Mason University, is President-Elect of the Association for Humanist Sociology.

Robert Staples, University of California-San Francisco, received the Marie Peters Award for outstanding achievement in leadership scholarship, and contributions to both ethnic minorities and the National Council on Family Relations.

Deaths

Diek Hess, Mendham, NJ, died on December 25. He was the husband of Beth B. Hess and was a contributor to many sociological organizations.

Richard T. LaPiere, Professor Emeritus at Stanford University, died on February 2, 1986.

Mass Media

Ellen Auster, Columbia University, was featured in a December 11 USA

Today article on corporate culture, social norms, sex roles, and office parties. She was interviewed by WKYU and Talk 900 radio on the same topic.

Jackie Boles, Georgia State University, was quoted in a December 11 *Newsweek* article about a new crop of American spies acting out of monetary greed rather than idealism.

David Bromley, Virginia Commonwealth University, was quoted in an article entitled "Firms Turning Selling Into a Religion" published in the November 24, 1986 issue of the *Washington Post*, reprinted from the *Los Angeles Times*.

William Chambliss, George Washington University, and **Otto Larsen**, University of Washington, were cited in a USA Today article entitled "Jokes Get USA to Lighten Up."

Stanley S. Clawar, Walden Counseling and Therapy Center, spoke on "Kidnapping by Parents" on the People are Talking Show in KYW-TV in Philadelphia.

Peter Conrad, Brandeis University, had his research on worksite health promotion cited in a feature article in the *Washington Post* and in the business publication, *Across the Board*.

Frances Cress-Wellsingies, appeared on the Phil Donahue show talking about a color confrontation theory.

Mark G. Field, Boston University, had his paper on Soviet medicine (published in the *Wilson Quarterly*) excerpted in *Private Medicine*. Another paper on Soviet infant mortality was the subject of a feature article in the *Swiss Press Review and News Report*. He was also interviewed on Harvard's 350th anniversary by *Genie*, an Italian magazine.

Myron Peretz Glazer, Smith College, and **Penina Migdal Glazer**, Hampshire College, were cited in a *New York Times* article on whistle-blowers.

Carole Joffe and **David Karen**, Bryn Mawr College, authored a *Baltimore Sun* editorial entitled "Are Middle-Class Feminists Selfish?"

Cheryl Leggon, National Research Council, was cited in a December Science article about prospects for minorities in science.

Ivan Light, University of California-Los Angeles, was interviewed by KCET Public Television in California on tensions between blacks and Korean entrepreneurs in Los Angeles.

Seymour Martin Lipset, Stanford University, **Arthur Shostak**, Drexel University, **Stanley Aronowitz**, City University of New York, **William Form**, The Ohio State University, and **Martin Oppenheimer**, Rutgers University, were quoted in a November 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on unions.

Theodore E. Long, Washington and Jefferson College, was quoted in a USA Today article about religious attitudes in the U.S.

Jane Mansbridge, Northwestern University, was quoted in the December 3 *Chronicle of Higher Education* about her book on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Kathleen Moyer, Holy Family College, was quoted in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* about a program of urban education provided by the College for Philadelphia police recruits.

James M. Penning, Calvin College, and **Michael R. Welch**, University of Notre Dame, had their research cited in a November 22 *Los Angeles Times* article reporting that direct-sales companies are "quasi-religion."

Walter W. Powell authored an article on "How Serious Books Survive in the Marketplace" for the September 15-22, 1986 issue of *The New Republic*.

Vickie Rader, George Mason University, was a guest on the Diane Riehm show in Washington, DC, talking about her book on homelessness.

Hyman Rodman, **David J. Pratto**, and **Rosemary S. Nelson**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, have received extensive coverage for their research on latchkey children and self-care arrangements. Articles have appeared in the *New York Times*, *Psychology Today*, *Working Mother*, *Self*, *Parents' Magazine*, *McCalls*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and elsewhere. Rodman was interviewed on two national radio networks and wrote an editorial that appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*.

H. Lawrence Ross, University of New Mexico, co-authored an article on "Drunk Driving: What Not to Do," which appeared in the December 13 issue of *The Nation*.

Emanuel A. Schegloff, University of California-Los Angeles, **Don H. Zimmerman**, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Candace West**, University of California-Santa Cruz, were cited in a *Los Angeles Times* feature article entitled "Structure Discovered in Chitchat."

Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University, and **Shelly Goldenberg**, University of Calgary, had their research on young adults returning home reported in the January 1987 *Children & Teens Today*.

David Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a *Federal Times* article on the proliferation of Vietnam memorials across the U.S.

Eldon E. Snyder and **Elmer Spreitzer** had their book, *The Social Aspects of Sports*, cited in an *Orange County Register* "Commentary" article on the popularity of sports.

Richard Sobel, Smith College and Princeton University, had his presentation on job participation and political participation (American Political Science Meetings) included in a C-Span program on the National Election Studies.

Charles Tucker, University of South Carolina, wrote an editorial on his University's practice of hiring "stars" in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, December 3.

Diane Vaughan, Boston College, had her research on "drifting apart" in relationships featured in a recent *New York Times* article.

Robert P. Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, was interviewed with Wisconsin Public Radio about the Catholic Bishops' Pastoral Letter on the American Economy, "Economic Justice for All."

Monika Zechetmayr, Pennsylvania State University-DuBois, had her research on employee assistance and wellness programs presented in the *Courier-Express* (DuBois) on November 12.

Other Organizations

A Clearinghouse on Elder Abuse and Neglect will be operative at the University of Delaware beginning February 15, 1987. The Clearinghouse conducts informational searches and provides, at cost, copies of materials in the Clearinghouse archives. CANE Exchange, the bulletin of the Clearinghouse, offers information on acquisitions and abstracts recent research, legislation, policy, and educational materials. The Clearinghouse and bulletin were funded by the Administration on Aging. To submit materials and to obtain the bulletin free of charge, contact: CANE Exchange, College of Human Resources, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Publications

Sociological Focus invites nominations for a new editor (or co-editor) for 1988-1991. The Publications Committee will accept names of possible candidates through January 1988. The new editor will assume editorial responsibility in July 1988 and full responsibility in October 1988. Substantial institutional support is required. Contact: Joseph Tamney, Chair, NCSA Publications Committee, Sociology Department, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

New Programs

Syracuse University announces a new interdisciplinary research program devoted to the study of conflict and the

Continued next page

A Letter From A Publisher . . .

Over the years I have often reflected about the relationship between author and publisher — and most particularly the publishing contract conveying ownership of the published text to the publisher.

It has occurred to me that academic authors and baseball players of another era have much in common. In the old days when baseball franchises stayed put and there were a nice, evenly balanced eight teams to a league (all east of the Mississippi), ball players were traded from team to team with frequency. Strength in union changed that.

In those bygone days authors and publishers tended to develop a working relationship (and frequently a friendship) which kept them together in writing and publishing books for a lifetime. It was, I think, a mutually satisfying and enjoyable experience.

Today publishers shift books, lists, and whole companies to one another or to great national and international corporations frequently. I have often wondered who in these great corporations know who or what is being published under their aegis.

It seems to me that this is an unhappy state of affairs. I plan to take this a little further next month.

B. Edward Peacock
F. Edward Peacock
President



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

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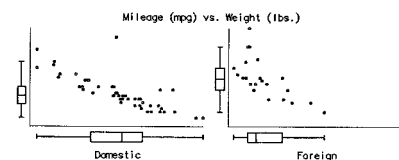
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Programs, continued

development of theories about the practice of conflict resolution. The Program for the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts (PARC) is based in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Its faculty are drawn from the departments of sociology, anthropology, geography, history, and political science, as well as the schools of law, education, public communications, management, and human development. For information about graduate studies, conferences and workshops, or the speaker series, contact: Louis Kriesberg, Director, PARC, 712 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-4400.

Summer Programs

University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, will hold its 40th annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques during summer 1987. Two four-week sessions will be offered, beginning June 29 and ending August 21. The program emphasis is on the sample survey as a basic measuring instrument for the social sciences. In addition to several graduate-level courses, the Institute will offer five-day short courses on the use, analysis, and interpretation of survey data. For detailed information, contact: Dr. Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; (313) 764-6595.

The New England Epidemiology Institute and Tufts University will sponsor a three-week summer program in

epidemiology at Tufts' Medford, MA, campus. The program includes both methodologic and substantive courses intended for those seeking an introduction to modern epidemiologic concepts as well as those desiring a review of recent developments. Thirteen courses will be offered. For complete information contact: The New England Epidemiology Institute, Department SC-52, P.O. Box 37, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 734-9100.

National Endowment for the Humanities announces a summer institute on "Religion and Western Political and Empirical Thought," to be held at Princeton University, June 21-July 31, 1987. The Institute is intended to assist full-time college and university teachers to integrate the insights of the major western religious traditions into courses in political theory, western civilization, intellectual history, and ethics. Those selected will receive a stipend of \$3,000 for room, board, and travel. Deadline for application is March 1, 1987. Contact: Paul E. Sigmond, Director, NEH Summer Institute, Center for Visitor and Conference Services, Prospect House, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Judith R. Blau, Charles M. Borjesson, Francesca M. Cancian, Rose L. Coser, Nancy DiTomaso, William A. Gamson, Herbert J. Gans, Richard H. Hall, Marie R. Haug, Barbara Heyns, Richard J. Hill, Joseph S. Himes, Melvin L. Kohn, Stanley Lieberman, Joanne Miller, Valerie K. Oppenheimer, Matilda W. Riley, and Mayer N. Zald. Present from the Executive Office were: Janet Astner, William D'Antonio, Stephen Buff, Carla Howery, Bettina Huber, Lionel Maldonado, and William Martineau. Various SWS observers were present during portions of the meeting.

Introduction by the President. After welcoming new Council members, Kohn offered remarks on both substantive and procedural matters. Speaking to the former, Kohn applauded the efforts of his predecessor and noted that the organization of the ASA, particularly the presence of three presidents on Council, assures an emphasis on continuity, not change. Kohn said he had no plans for change, citing his belief that the Association is currently in very good shape. He specifically applauded several major developments: enhancement of the quality of ASA journals, outreach to sociological practitioners, development of new professional opportunities, sustaining the Minority Fellowship Program, recognition of the importance of teaching, growth of the Teaching Resources Program, and affirmative action on behalf of minorities and women. He added that his one substantive mission for the coming year was to strengthen the ties between U.S. and world sociology; this would include emphasizing the strategic advantages of cross-national research and bringing to the attention of U.S. sociologists the value of the work being done by fellow sociologists in other countries.

Marking on procedural matters during his term of office, Kohn said he would continue current practices, particularly the avoidance of parliamentary complexities. He asked that Council reestablish the tradition of holding Executive Sessions on a regular basis. He also asked Council members to reflect on procedures and practices, including the relationship between Council and the Committee on Committees.

Report of the Secretary. Aiken offered a review of the Association's finances. He asked Council members to be mindful of the fiscal implications of their actions and the fact that the Executive Office is not in a position to assume new responsibilities. Aiken reviewed Council of the extraordinary growth in the budget over the last four years. In 1982, the budget was 1.2 million; in 1986, it is 1.9 million—a 52 percent increase, or 13 percent per year. In the coming year, he suggested that it is unlikely that even a four percent increase would be experienced and that the Association is entering a different era. In explaining this change, Aiken identified the Association's three main sources of income: approximately 33 percent comes from dues, 45 percent from publications, and 11 percent from the Annual Meeting. In each case, further growth in income cannot be expected over the next few years. Aiken said that the Association's reserves are not sufficiently large to cover unforeseen financial adversity. He suggested that an association such as the ASA should have reserves equal to 50 percent of its operating budget. With anticipated expenses for upgrading computer capabilities in the Executive Office, there is little surplus in the budget. He anticipated that no personnel could be added to the Executive Office, or new functions added without additional revenues or relieving

the office of some of its current responsibilities. Aiken suggested that it would become increasingly important for new committee tasks to be assumed by the Committees themselves, with less reliance on the Executive Office. In conclusion, Aiken said that his goal as Secretary would be to increase financial reserves. And although the ASA is in good shape overall, he urged Council to act with care and prudence in fiscal matters.

Report of the Executive Officer. D'Antonio limited his remarks to procedural announcements pertaining to meeting minutes and future meeting dates.

Committee Appointments for 1987. Magali Sarfatti-Larson, Chair of the Committee on Committees (COC), presented a report on COC's recommendations for 1987 committee service. She indicated that several principles guided COC in its selection of nominees: ineligibility of retiring Council members, an emphasis on bringing in new names, geographic representativeness, and representation of minorities and women. She added that COC's deliberations had been extensive and serious. The Committee requested that Council not alter the rank order of nominees as the Committee had specifically labored to broaden the roster of ASA participants. Sarfatti-Larson reviewed the lists of COC nominees and responded to questions from Council.

Council accepted the Committee nominees lists and thanked Sarfatti-Larson for being such an effective Chair, as well as the entire Committee for its diligent work. In closed session, Council reviewed and approved the lists of Committee nominees, specifying chairs in each case.

Review of Ad Hoc Committees. The following ad hoc committees were retained by Council for another year:

Continued next page

Official Reports and Proceedings

Council Minutes

FIRST MEETING OF THE 1986-87 ASA COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1986-87 Council convened at 8:35 a.m. on Thursday, September 6, 1986, in the New York Hilton Hotel. Council members present were: Michael T. Aiken,

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	Use this to compare Ci2	Use this to compare other systems		Use this to compare Ci2	Use this to compare other systems
NUMBER OF STATIONS			QUESTION SCREEN SPEED		
Small System	5		Instantaneous question screens	✓	
Medium System	20		Not slowed by adding stations	✓	
Large System	36		PROGRESS REPORTS		
SAMPLE LIST CREATION AND CONTROL			Reports available during interviewing	✓	
Electronically transfer sample from another computer OR enter manually	✓		Quota reports	✓	
Automatically transfer sample from disks (such as Survey Sampling)	✓		Disposition reports	✓	
Generate random OR household +1 numbers	✓		Incidence reports	✓	
Interviewers can enter sample from lists/phone books while interviewing	✓		Top-line reports	✓	
Automatically sort, filter, edit, or merge lists	✓		Interviewer productivity reports	✓	
Pre-assign calls to specific interviewers	✓		DATA PROCESSING		
Pre-schedule individual interviews	✓		Uses any cross-tab or statistical package	✓	
Pre-assign respondent's quota cell when known	✓		EASE OF USE		
Control number of call attempts per phone number	✓		No computer operator required	✓	
Control time interval before re-dialing busy's	✓		No special interviewer skills or training	✓	
Automatic call-back control	✓		Menu driven study set up	✓	
NUMBER OF STUDIES			Easy-to-learn questionnaire writer	✓	
Simultaneous studies	5		Well-written manuals	✓	
QUOTA CONTROL			Responsive customer support	✓	
Automatic quota control	✓		OTHER BENEFITS		
Number of quota cells	100		CATI questionnaire can be administered stand-alone without modification	✓	
Qualifications per quota cell	5		Clients can be given questionnaire for review on their PCs	✓	
Assign precedence to lower incidence cells	✓		Clients can write field-ready CATI questionnaire with their Ci2 System	✓	
Control groups of quota cell sub-totals	✓		Clients can be given data on disk	✓	
Close quota cells automatically OR manually	✓		PCs can be used for other office tasks	✓	
CALL DISPOSITION MONITORING			HARDWARE		
Automatic call disposition monitoring	✓		IBM PCs or compatibles	✓	
User-definable codes	38		IBM Token Ring or compatible local area network	✓	
QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN			Hayes modems or compatibles for autodialing	✓	
Questionnaire design software	Ci2		Color OR monochrome monitors	✓	
Complete control of screen format	✓		RELIABILITY		
Library for storing frequently-used test screens	✓		Interviewing continues if a station fails/supervisor computer interrupted	✓	
Logic and arithmetic skip/branches	✓		Data saved at supervisor computer AND station for added safety	✓	
Randomization of question/answer choices	✓		PRICES AND GUARANTEE		
Records open-ended responses	✓		Small System	4,000	
Color screens	✓		Medium System	10,000	
Quick editing/adding of questions	✓		Large System	12,000	
AUTODIALING			Each additional Medium System	2,000	
Can be used at some or all stations	✓		Each additional Large System	3,000	
Manual override	✓		Per station fee	None	
INTERVIEWER ASSISTANCE			License for stand-alone interviewing	None	
Automatic call-backs and re-dial of busy's	✓		Monthly or annual license fee	None	
Call-back/call-history screen for each call	✓		Trade-up credit	Full	
Automatic qualification control/termination	✓		Installation and training	Avail.	
Study schedule shown for call-back scheduling	✓		Money-back guarantee	60 day	
Automatic control of call times by time zones	✓		Installment payment plan		

Minutes, continued

Council on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists, Committee on Dissertation Awards, Task Force for the Minority Fellowship Program, Committee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Profession, Endowment Fund Campaign Committee (as amended by EOB and ASF Trustees), Committee on Electronic Networks among Sociologists, Committee to Prepare Master's Level Certification Examination and Committee for Special Award and Prize Nominations.

Approval of 1988 Program Committee. Herbert Gans, President-Elect, submitted to Council the following names for membership on the 1988 Program Committee: David Heise, Paul Hirsch, Hylan Lewis, Elizabeth Long, S.M. Miller, Victor Nee, Ruth Wallace, and Eviatar Zerubavel, with Michael Aiken and Richard Hill serving on the committee in their capacities as ASA officers. Wallace and Heise serve as continuing members from the 1987 Program Committee.

MOTION: To approve the 1988 Program Committee as submitted. Carried.

In a return to open session, Council considered a proposal that ASA seek affiliation with the newly formed AAAS section on education. A brief discussion resulted in the following action:

MOTION: That the ASA apply to AAAS for affiliation with Section Q on Education. Carried.

Disposition of Confidential Records. D'Antonio asked Council for guidance in the disposition of confidential documents relating to the work of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT) and the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE).

MOTION: To ship the specified COFRAT and COPE documents to the archives with the stipulation that they be withheld from public access for a period of 15 years. Carried.

Council recessed for the day at 5:45 p.m. and reconvened in Executive Session at 8:10 a.m., on Friday, September 7. Immediately following, business was resumed in open session.

1988 Scheduled Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. Responding to concerns expressed at the Business Meeting re the ASA's plans to meet in Atlanta in 1988 (despite the state's anti-sodomy statutes), Gans reported that the 1988 Program Committee had considered the matter at its most recent meeting and wished to convey its concern for the well-being of ASA members. Gans noted that the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the ASA Business Meeting resolution (passed, but without a quorum present) recommended that the ASA not meet in Atlanta. Gans presented to Council a four part motion reflecting the consensus of the Program Committee. The motion included the following: that in principle the ASA never meet in any city whose laws place the Association's members in criminal jeopardy or subject them to the threat of harassment; that the ASA should try to move the 1988 Annual Meeting out of Atlanta, without incurring high financial costs for the Association or its members. If the contract with Atlanta cannot be broken, the ASA should enter into negotiations with the Mayor's office, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Police Department, to insure that ASA members will not be harassed and that sessions be included in the Annual Meeting Program which deal with the issues involved. During an extended discussion, Council considered the facts of the Atlanta situation, implications of the actions recommended

by the Program Committee, and alternative strategies for action. Council moved the following:

MOTION: To ask the Executive Office (1) to explore the feasibility of changing the current location of the 1988 Annual Meeting; (2) to ascertain the costs of a change in location; (3) to negotiate with the Marriott Hotel and Atlanta city officials regarding the problems and issues involved in meeting in Atlanta, and possible protections that may be afforded, and (4) to report back to Council, via a mail ballot if necessary. Carried.

MOTION: To endorse the plan of the 1988 Program Committee to organize sessions dealing with issues of discrimination. Carried.

MOTION: To direct the President and the Executive Officer to see that the issue of civil liberties and privacy rights be placed on the agenda of COSSA and ACLS, in the context of the Supreme Court's decision in *Bowers v. Hardwick*. Carried.

Council asked the Executive Officer to communicate these actions to the Gay Caucus and the ASA Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology.

MOTION: To respond to the resolution, sponsored by the Sociologists Gay Caucus, which was passed at the Business Meeting. Carried.

MOTION: To table the above motion. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Public Information. As Council Liaison, Blau presented and reviewed the report. Council's discussion revolved around dissatisfaction with press coverage at the Annual Meeting and uncertainty about the advisability of the actions proposed in the Committee report.

MOTION: To table the report sub-

mitted by the Committee on Public Information. Carried.

Committee on Regulation of Research. In response to a memo from the Committee's chair, Council passed the following motion.

MOTION: That Council reaffirms the existing policy that: The ASA Executive Officer should respond to any request for assistance from an ASA member (or nonmember graduate student) concerning his or her right to maintain confidentiality of research. This response should involve formally and publicly stating the policy in the ASA Code of Ethics regarding the professional obligation to maintain confidentiality. The response shall also involve, as necessary, securing similar public statements from ASA members in the local area. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists. Council noted with appreciation the hard work of the committee during the past year and approved a request for its continuing operation.

MOTION: To approve the request from the Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists to earmark \$3,500 in the 1987 Budget for continuation of the seminar series for federal employers. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Awards Policy. D'Antonio relayed a request that the name of one award committee be changed in order to eliminate ongoing confusion for both committee members and the general membership.

MOTION: To rename the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Selection Committee to the "Committee for the Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication." Carried.

Report of the Committee on Sociological Practice. Council heard a request from the Committee that the Past-Chair of the Section on Sociological Practice be added to the Committee as a regular, voting member with a one-year term.

MOTION: To approve the request of the Sociological Practice Section that its immediate Past-Chair serve on the Committee on Sociological Practice. Carried.

Detention of Turkish Sociologist. Gans informed Council of a situation in Turkey involving Turkish sociologist Ismail Besikci, imprisoned for his research and writings on the Kurdish ethnic group. Gans asked that the ASA join international organizations (such as Amnesty International, the ISA, and AAAS) in seeking Besikci's release.

MOTION: That the American Sociological Association request that our colleague, Turkish Professor Ismail Besikci, be released from prison immediately and permitted to resume his professional teaching and research duties as a sociologist. Carried.

Progress Report of the Minority Fellowship Program. Maldonado reviewed the status of NIMH funding, citing problems in the use of these funds to cover staff salaries. He indicated that a joint resolution would be forthcoming from the Committee for the Minority Fellowship Program and the MFP Task Force requesting that the MFP Director's salary be assumed entirely by the ASA. Council asked that this resolution be forwarded to EOB in time for its December meeting.

Resolutions from Section on Sociological Practice. In separate items, the Section asked Council for representation on the Task Force for a Sociological Practice Journal and on the Career of Distinguished Sociological Practice

Award Selection Committee. Council reviewed the procedure used in forming the Task Force which included consultation with the Sections and discussed the context of the requests. It took the following action:

MOTION: To approve the request from the Sociological Practice Section for formal representation on the Task Force for the Sociological Practice Journal. Rejected.

MOTION: To approve the request from the Sociological Practice Section for formal representation on the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee. Rejected.

Guidelines for the Employment of Part-Time Faculty. Aiken, as chair of the Council subcommittee charged with revising the guidelines, reviewed the action taken by Council in January, 1986 (i.e., that department reactions to a draft of the guidelines be ascertained). Aiken reported that only five replies had been received, which were considered in making revisions. Council discussion continued on the revised guidelines and the pros and cons of the document. Reference was made to COFRAT's request that the guidelines be circulated to departments, along with a cover letter from the ASA President.

MOTION: To approve the revised "Guidelines for the Employment of Part-Time Faculty in Departments of Sociology" submitted by the Council subcommittee chaired by Michael Aiken. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Homosexuals in Sociology. In response to a Council motion passed in August 1985, the Committee presented its report on Paul Cameron. Although the American Psychological Association has repudiated Cameron, he continues to misrepresent his credentials as a social scientist and take inflammatory stands on the issue of homosexuality. After discussion, Council passed the following motion.

MOTION: The American Sociological Association officially and publicly states that Paul Cameron is not a sociologist, and condemns his consistent misrepresentation of sociological research. Information on this action and a copy of the report by the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology, "The Paul Cameron Case," is to be published in *Footnotes*, and be sent to the officers of all regional and state sociological associations and to the Canadian Sociological Association with a request that they alert their members to Cameron's frequent lecture and media appearances. Carried.

Council discussed how best to implement this action so as to maximize communication to all concerned. It also encouraged the Gay Caucus and other parties to inform the Executive Office of any instances in which Cameron claimed credentials as a sociologist or misrepresented sociological research.

Annual Meeting Registration Fee Policy. Council discussed a multi-part proposal from the Executive Office and Budget Committee on the application of registration fees of foreign sociologists and non-sociologists participating in special sessions. Two motions were proposed.

MOTION: That a waiver of the Annual Meeting registration fee be granted to the following: (a) foreign scholars invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic/Plenary/Special Sessions and (b) non-sociologists invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic/Plenary/Special Sessions. Carried.

MOTION: To refer to the Executive Office and Budget Committee, at

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Minutes, continued

its December 1986 meeting, the question of additional revisions of the Annual Meeting registration fee policy. Carried.

Proposal for Child-Care Support at Mid-Year Meetings. Council considered a proposal for ASA child-care services or reimbursement of child-care expenses while parents attended mid-year Council or Committee meetings.

In an extended discussion, Council expressed sympathy with the proposal, considered its intent, and debated criteria by which child or other kinds of family-care expenses might be reimbursed. Further action was deferred.

In final action, Council passed the following two motions after brief discussion.

MOTION: That Council's authority to appoint a replacement on the ASA/AAAS Liaison Committee and a representative to the new AAAS Section on Education, be delegated to Joanne Miller and Melvin Kohn. Carried.

MOTION: To revise the "Biographical Information Form" used in ASA elections so that professional accomplishments of all types may be listed. Carried.

President Kohn adjourned the meeting at 1:21 p.m. on Friday, September 7, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael T. Aiken, Secretary

Section Reports

SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

This past year has been a period of growth and increased visibility for the Section on Aging. Section membership grew substantially to 490 persons. In addition to the two program slots allocated to the section, a round table session was held during the time allocated for the section Council meeting. Program organizers for the meeting were Vern Bengtson, chair, Glen Elder and Eva Kahana, and Beth Hess, Round table organizer. The section was further represented on the association program as joint sponsor of a didactic seminar on longitudinal studies led by Richard Campbell.

Beth Hess and George Maddox led a teaching workshop on Teaching Sociology of Aging. The revised and updated ASA Resource, Teaching Sociology of Aging, prepared by Diana Harris and funded in part by the section, was reviewed and analyzed.

A one page description of the section and its activities was prepared by Jill Quadagno and was available for distribution at the meeting. Professor Quadagno who has served with distinction as Newsletter editor will be succeeded in this position beginning this Fall by Professor Dan Hoyt, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

This year the section offered a student dissertation award for the first time. The award was advertised in both the section newsletter and Footnotes but there were no submissions. The Award committee, Anne Foner, chair, Richard Campbell and Fred Pampel suggest more word-of-mouth communication by section members.

Professor Irving Rosow of the University of California, San Francisco, was honored at the section reception as the 1986 Distinguished Sociologist of Aging.

Council at its breakfast meeting discussed section goals and activities. To enable the section to carry forward award programs and possible future publications the section needs to build up its treasury. Council therefore voted to increase section dues to \$9,

effective for the 1987-88. The section membership goal for the coming year is to enlist as members all ASA members interested in aging and the life course.

Ethel Shanas, Chair

SECTION ON ASIA/ASIAN AMERICA

In the second year, the section began to achieve greater group identity and rigor. Following a slight increase in membership during the first year, we anticipate a healthy growth of membership this year as a result of the increased section activities and overlapping interests with other sections. The section's dual identities: Asian America and Asia, has provided opportunities for sociologists on both sides of the Pacific to participate in the Association's annual activities. Many of this year's participants from Asia, like last year, were trained in the United States but have returned to their home countries in Asia and are in important governmental and academic positions. The section also plays host to many Asian sociologists at the Annual Meetings. Other activities for the 1986 year include:

Election of Morrison Wong and Euihang Shin to the Section Council.

Sixteen papers were selected for the Annual Meetings program to be divided into two sessions, for which the ASA provided both time slots and rooms. Eleven papers were given at three simultaneous roundtable sessions (in one room) chaired by Susan Takata (Wisconsin, Parkside), Yungmei Tsai (Texas Tech University) and Proshanta Nandi (Sangamon State University). Five papers were given at a regular session chaired by Ashakant Nimbark (Dowling College, NY). Of the total 16 papers, ten dealt with Asian American research, five papers dealt with Asian societies and one paper contrasted Asian immigrants in Asia with those in the United States.

The ASA Theory Section, which reflects an overlapping interest with the Asia and Asian American Section at the 81st Annual meeting in New York City, arranged two sessions on the Trans-Pacific Theory organized by the Section Chair, Edward A. Tiryakian. Participants included sociologists from the United States, Japan, Korea, Germany, Israel, and the People's Republic of China.

Following the Section Council meeting, a business meeting was held, which was attended by 52 members. Actions were taken on the following issues:

1. The Section Council will convene during the next ASA meetings in 1987 at an agreed time and place in Chicago. The officially announced time and place for the regular Section Council meeting of A and AA Section will be reserved for a special paper session devoted to on-going and completed dissertation research on Asia and Asian America by graduate students. Graduate students whose research topics coincide with the Section's interests are encouraged to submit a short abstract of no more than 200 words to the Program Chair before December 31 1986. The address is: William T. Liu, Chair, 1987 A and AA Section Program Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL 60680.

2. A proposed one-dollar fee increase for the Section's annual reception for members and friends was defeated at the business meeting. The suggestion to present an annual award to a sociologist for his/her contribution to the study of Asian and Asian American societies was considered to be premature at this time.

3. The possibility of having a section publication which goes beyond a newsletter was discussed. No action was taken.

4. The section will seek opportuni-

ties to set up a table during registration at the Annual Meetings to answer inquiries about the section and to recruit new members.

5. The A and AA Section plans to seek special theme sessions at Regional Sociological Society meetings in the future was discussed and adopted.

6. Abstracts for papers to be given at the 1987 Annual Meetings should be sent to William T. Liu, Sociology Department, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60680, Chair of the 1987 Section Program Committee. The deadline is December 31, 1986.

7. Nomination for two Council members and the Chair-elect should be sent to Susan Takata, Election Committee Chair, at the Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141 before December 31, 1986.

8. All members and potential members of the section are invited to the annual reception, which will be held in the evening of the designated section day as a routine practice in the future. The expenses of the reception will be donated and there will be no charges to the membership.

William T. Liu, Chair

SECTION ON COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

Comparative historical research continues to produce some of the most exciting work in sociology, and this work seems critical for the vitality and the renewal of the discipline as a whole. The section, founded a little over three years ago, ranks among the larger half of sections of the Association. Its purpose remains to strengthen communication among sociologists involved in comparative historical work. The section's membership rose again to just over 400, which entitles it to a full day of sessions at the Chicago meetings.

In New York, the section hosted three lively and productive sessions. Barbara Laslett organized one on "Gender and Social Reproduction"; Jon Miller and Thomas Gieryn organized the second on "Organizations and Social Structures"; and the third, organized by Dietrich Rueschmeyer, was a discussion by Randall Collins and Charles Tilly on "Historical Persistence as an Explanatory Principle". All three sessions were well attended. The Tilly-Collins debate packed the room, leaving many to listen from outside the door.

Next year's ASA meeting will have cross-national research as its theme. That gives historical sociology a special place. Davis Zaret is organizing a session "Comparative Studies of Cultural Change". Thomas Hall and William Brustein are organizing refereed roundtables for a larger number of papers on selected comparative historical themes; this session is designed to allow broader participation of section members. The chair's session will feature a panel discussion of historians of a presentation by Orlando Patterson on the comparative historical study of slavery.

The section has decided to create a Comparative History Prize. The prize will be awarded annually for the best article or chapter in historical and comparative historical sociology published within the last three years or not yet published. Papers may be submitted by the authors or by other scholars. The committee for the 1987 prize consists of Theda Skocpol (chair), John R. Hall, William Roy, and Viviana Zelizer. (Four copies of papers submitted should be sent to Theda Skocpol, Department of Sociology, 470 William James Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138, by March 15, 1987.) In subsequent years, the committee will consist of two council members and two additional members elected by the membership at large. The section chose to create an

award for an article rather than for a book because articles normally receive less attention than books and because younger, less established scholars will have a greater opportunity to have their work recognized.

In order to have a minimal discretionary budget (to be used mostly to host gatherings of members at the annual meetings), the section decided to raise dues from \$5 to \$6.

The section welcomes Jill Quadagno as the Chair-Elect as well as the new Council members Viviana Zelizer and Margaret Somers. Jack Goldstone heads the Committee on Nominations (and invites suggestions for council member, secretary-treasurer and members of the Award Committee); and Craig Calhoun continues to edit the Newsletter.

Dietrich Rueschmeyer, Chair

SECTION ON CRIMINOLOGY

The last year has been an eventful one for the Criminology Section. Among the more noteworthy events were the announcements of several prestigious awards, the election of new officers for the section, a membership drive, and a full slate of sessions at the 1986 American Sociological Association Meetings in New York.

Two major awards are given annually by the section: the Distinguished Scholarship Award and the Latin American Scholar Award. The winners of this year's Distinguished Scholarship Award were Professor Dane Archer (University of California, Santa Cruz) and Professor Rosemary Gartner (University of Iowa) for their recent book, *Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective* (Yale University Press, 1984). Two other books were cited for honorable mention: Francis T. Cullen's *Rethinking Crime and Deviance: The Emergence of a Structuring Tradition* (Rowan and Allanheld, 1983) and Edwin Schur's *Labeling Women Deviant: Gender, Stigma and Social Control* (Random House, 1984). The winner of this year's Latin American Scholar Award was Professor Don Eugenio Raul Zaffaroni of the National University of Buenos Aires. Professor Zaffaroni delivered an address to a gathering of the section at a reception held at the New York meetings.

The results of the section's elections were also announced at the annual meetings in New York. The new Chair-Elect of the section is Professor Malcolm Klein of the University of Southern California, and the newly elected members of the Council are Professor Roland Chilton of the University of Massachusetts, and Professor Martha Myers of the University of Georgia.

The membership of the section has hovered near, but below, the 400 mark for a number of years. A membership drive was undertaken during the year, involving the special efforts of Stephen Spitzer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Section. Among other things, we are hopeful that this may increase our entitlement to sessions at coming meetings of the Association. This year's sessions and roundtables were quite well attended, despite the fact that it was our section's year-to-be scheduled during the last day of the meetings. Professor Marjorie Zatz of Arizona State University organized a full schedule of roundtables. As well, a special session was devoted to the topic of "Sociology and Criminology: One Discipline or Two?" The latter session featured specially prepared papers by Professors Ron Akers (University of Florida), John Clark (University of Minnesota), Richard Cloward (Columbia University) and Francis Pivan (City University of New York).

A number of persons played especially important roles in the work of the section over the last year. I especially want to thank Marvin Krohn,

Austin Turk, and Gary LaFree for chairing section committees, Stephen Spitzer for his work as Secretary-Treasurer, and Paul Takagi, in-coming Chair, for editing the section's newsletter. As a result of the hard work of these and many others, the Section continues to be an exciting forum for sociological criminology.

John Hagan, Chair

SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE

Donna Gaines called to order the organizing meeting of the Sociology of Culture section at the ASA meetings August 31, 1986. She expressed delight at seeing over 50 people in attendance, thanked the ASA staff for their support in the section-organizing effort, and outlined the agenda of the meeting.

Gaines then led a general discussion on the reasons for forming a section for culture during which a reservation about the fragmentation of sociology into sections was expressed. There were also questions about what was included in the domain of culture. The general sentiment was that the new section should attract people with diverse interests.

A motion to form a section was proposed and passed by acclamation. Gaines then asked for nominations for the position of section Chair. She respectfully declined and other names were proposed from the floor. All save one begged off citing pregnancy, young child, tenure review, sabbatical leave, etc. Having given up the department chair at Vanderbilt and having just returned from a year's leave in England, Richard Peterson had no such excuse. He was nominated and elected without opposition.

Peterson expressed his delight at the prospects for forming a strong and eclectic section for culture in the ASA. Pledging to work hard toward this goal, he called on everyone else to join in the effort. With the able assistance of Gaye Tuchman, he then turned to electing the other section officers and committees needed during the formative period.

A Bylaw writing committee was formed; members include Robin Anderson, James Benton, William DiFalzo, and Donna Gaines with Judith Balfe of CUNY, College of Staten Island agreeing to serve as chair. Based on the Bylaws of other sections, draft section Bylaws were circulated by the Committee on September 7, 1986. A copy can be obtained from Balfe or Peterson. The Bylaws will be circulated, discussed, and voted on at the 1987 meeting in Chicago.

A nominations committee was named to select candidates for office to be elected for next year. The committee consists of David Hummon, Ann Swidler, John Ryan, and Barbara Berry, with David Jerry Goldfarb of the New School for Social Research agreeing to serve as chair. Please direct all suggestions for candidates to Goldfarb or any of the other committee members.

Stanley Aronowitz volunteered the services of the Graduate Center of CUNY to put out the section newsletter and agreed to be Newsletter editor, but has had to withdraw the offer.

Vera Zolberg of the New School for Social Research has agreed to organize the two Culture Section paper sessions for the 1987 ASA meetings in Chicago. She wants to have papers that collectively illustrate the scope of sociological interests in culture by reviewing the current status of work in a specific area of interest. She expects to have a small number of papers so that there is ample time for full discussion from the floor.

After thanking Donna Gaines for her tremendous effort in getting the

Continued next page

Sections, continued

culture section idea launched, Peterson declared the organizing business meeting adjourned with a final reminder for all to sign on and recruit members.

SECTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

In 1986 the section elected Adeline Levine, (SUNY Buffalo) and Christopher Cluett (Battelle Laboratory, Seattle) to three-year terms on the section council. Levine and Cluett replace Judith Friedman (Rutgers) and J. Stanley Black (Illinois Protection Agency) who have served on the council since 1983. T. Jean Blocker (Tulsa), Larry Hamilton (New Hampshire), and Denton Morrison (Michigan State) served on the nominating committee.

As reported in *Footnotes* (November, 1986), William R. Catton, Jr. and Riley Dunlap (Washington State) are the third recipients of the Section on Environmental Sociology Award for Distinguished Contributions. Catton and Dunlap's joint publications represent important theoretical contributions to environmental sociology, stimulating considerable research and scholarly debate. Frederick H. Buttel (Cornell) served as the chairperson on a committee nominating Catton and Dunlap. The Award was presented at the annual meeting in New York City.

Working with the Chair-elect, members of the council also elected William Michelson (Toronto) to receive the Distinguished Contributions Award in 1987. Michelson earned this distinction for his outstanding scholarly books and articles which integrate work in urban sociology and environmental sociology as these fields pertain to the built environment. He is also recognized for important service to the section as Chair from 1979-1981 and as a council member for the second time.

For more than one year, various section members, including several members of the Council, have discussed and debated the possibility of changing the name of our section. While final decisions have not been made in this matter, the idea for a change stems from the observation that many sociologists now have an interest in science and technology as well as the significance of technological change for soci-

ety and the environment. As it stands, the name of the section does not explicitly reflect this interest.

In an effort to stimulate thinking and discourse on this issue, co-editors of the newsletter invited written statements by prominent section members on the proposed name change. The thinking of Dunlap (Washington State), Finsterbusch (Maryland), and Schnaiberg (Northwestern) about the possible change in the name of the section is published in the Summer, 1986 newsletter. Discussion of these and other pertinent ideas followed at both meetings of the council and the section in New York. Consequently, section members passed a motion to survey all the members about their preference for an appropriate name, including the current designation.

An item identifying four possible names of the section, including the present one, will be included with a ballot for two new council members and a chair-elect. Members will receive this ballot during the spring, 1987. Results of this survey will be used by council members in making a final decision about the name of the section during the annual meeting in 1987.

Craig R. Humphrey, Chair

SECTION ON FAMILY

The ASA Family Section undertook activities in five areas in 1985-86. The year began with a membership drive that boosted section membership over the 400 level, thus providing the section with four program slots at the 1986 Annual Meeting (one slot is reserved for section council and business meetings).

A special session on Qualitative Family Research Methods was organized by Ralph LaRossa for the 1986 meetings. The other two sessions were organized from submitted papers. One session focused on Spousal Violence, while the other, organized by Alexa Albert, grouped papers under the heading of Work and Family Life.

A second major activity of the section was the work of the William C. Goode Book Award Committee, chaired by Lenore Weitzman. The committee reviewed 60 books which were published in either 1984 or 1985 and which were nominated for the award. Six books were selected as finalists; however, the committee became deadlocked over a final choice and

elects not to present an award in 1986.

The section continued to publish three issues each year of the section newsletter. The newsletter was edited in 1985-86 by the Section Chair-Elect, Glen Elder. Elder proposed that for purposes of continuity and greater participation in section activities, the section have a newsletter editor with a term longer than a single year. Suzanne Steinmetz was selected at the business meeting as newsletter editor beginning September 1, 1986.

Gay Kitson, Suzanne Steinmetz, and Barbara Settles submitted their committee report regarding section membership of women and minorities. The report was published in the Spring, 1986 issue of the newsletter. Recommendations were then adopted by the section at the business meeting. These recommendations include holding joint sessions at the annual meetings with the Section on Sex and Gender. Such a session is being planned for the 1987 annual meeting.

The section sponsored volume, *A Social History of American Family Sociology 1865-1940*, by R. L. Howard was published by Greenwood Press in 1981. This year, due to the publication of a Japanese edition of the book (translated by Dr. Kiyoma Morioka), \$320 were earned in royalties. This amount was donated to the ASA Foundation at the request of John Mogey. David Klein, chair of the subcommittee charged with preparing a volume on the history of American Family Sociology since 1940 has begun planning for the new volume with committee members Marvin Sussman, Robert Lewis, Barbara Settles, and John Mogey.

Section Chair for 1986-1987 Glen Elder has begun planning for the 1987 annual meeting. On the agenda are two sets of round tables (five round tables at each session), a joint session with the Section on Sex and Gender, and a session examining empirical data and conceptualizations developed since the publication of Goode's *World Revolution and Family Patterns*.

Richard J. Gelles, Chair

SECTION ON SOCIOLOGY OF PEACE AND WAR

The section membership continues to be small but, for the first time in many years, the membership was

sufficiently above the minimum so that major effort did not have to be given to organizational maintenance but could be directed toward programming.

The section acted as a co-sponsor of the Third National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution which was held in Denver, June 3 to 8, 1986.

During the Annual Meetings in New York, the section program consisted of three sessions. The first chaired by David Segal of the University of Maryland, consisted of four papers on "Military Personnel as People" and was somewhat a departure from traditional section programming. The second session consisted of initial presentations by members of the Boston Nuclear Group and subsequent discussions in "smaller" groups. This session provided a lively interchange of ideas. A third shortened session of contributed papers was chaired by Joe Elder, Chair-Elect. For the first time, the section also sponsored a reception for its membership; it was well attended.

In the section elections, James Skelly, University of California-San Diego was elected Chair-Elect. Ruth Searles, University of Toledo, and Margaret Herrman, University of Georgia, were elected to the Council. Al McQueen chaired the Nominations Committee composed of Don Irish, Jan Fritz, James Laue and Russell Dynes. Jim Skelly continued to serve as Newsletter editor.

Russell R. Dynes, Chair

Additional section reports will appear in future issues of *Footnotes*.

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Additional information and application materials for certification can 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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