Sorokin Lives! Centennial Observations

by Barry V. Johnson, Indiana University, Northwest

Pitirim Aleksandrovich Sorokin was one of the most colorful, erudite and controversial figures in American Sociology. A Komi peasant, Sorokin was born on January 21, 1898, in the village of Yaromoroz on the remote re- gions of Northern Russia. Sorokin was three when his mother died and the family split up. His younger brother, Prokopiy, stayed with a maternal aunt. He and his older brother, Fanius, took to the road and their father, a crafts- man and iron maker, who moved frequently in search of work. When Soroki- kin was eleven, the family again split and he and Fanius were on their own. They worked as itinerant artisans wandering the Komi homelands. The Komi are highly literate, hardworking, and deeply religious. Early on, Soroki- kin's quick mind and love of ideas were recognized, and he won a series of competitive scholarships that eventually took him to the university. With education came political awak- ening. At fourteen, he was part of the organized resistance to the Czar and politics became intertwined with education in a dynamic mix. By 1922 Sorokin had finished his Magna Cum Laude and PhD degrees. He had also been jailed six times for political de- fiance. Prisoner of both the Czar and Bolsheviks, he preferred the Monarch's jails. They were cleaner, books were provided and treatment was more humane. Sorokin advanced academically and politically. He founded the first soci- ology department at the University of St. Petersburg, and became Alexander Kerensky's personal secretary in the post-Czarist government. Because he was a highly vocal and persuasive anti- communist, during his last incarceration, Lenin ordered him shot. Only

places from former political allies per- suaded Lenin to exile him instead. Scor- kin and his wife, Elena, whom he had married in 1917, left Russia in Septem- ber 1923. After a year in Prague, Soroki- kin came to the United States and soon found employment in F. Hauer's department at the University of Minne- sota. There, in six years, he wrote six books. Four of them defined their fields at the time: Social Mobility (1927), Con- temporary Sociological Theory (1928), Principles of Sociological Method (1929) with Charles W. Zimmerman and the first of the three volume work, A Systematic Source Book in Social Sociology (1930), with Zimmerman and Charles J. Galpin.

It was on the reputation of these volumes that Hauai's President, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, invited Soroki- kin to chair the University's first Depart- ment of Sociology. Harvard's commit- ment to the discipline is remarkable when one realizes that to accomplish it, he recruited a group of the most distinguished sociologists of the day: Robert E. Park, Charles W. Zimmerman, and Charles J. Galpin.

NSF Seeks New Director

NSF's Division of Social and Economic Science in seeking qualified applicants for the position of Associate Program Director or PRO- gram Director for the Sociology Program. The program supports research directed at increasing the understanding of problems of social organization, demography, and the processes of individual and institutional change. The posi- tion will be filled on a one or two year renewable basis. Applicants must have a PhD or equivalent experience in sociology. In addition, at least four or more years of re- search and teaching experience beyond the PhD is required. For technical information about this position, contact Dr. Robert Bal- sted Miller, Division Director for Social and Economic Science. National Science Foundation. (202) 357-7996.

Departmental Services Program in Its Second Year

A departmental chairperson, weary from too many requisitions forms, asks, "Can I have a list of faculty who have applied for ASA materials?" A colleague on the Mem- bership Committee laments that "members just don't know all the things the ASA is doing; in addition to Footnotes, how do we get the information out?" The secret of the members who have been there for at least twelve years of activity, the Teaching Resources Center materials are not a "house organ" for teachers.

In response to these challenges, the ASA began a Departmental Services Program to offer discounts on packages of materials. Many ASA pub- lications serve the department as an aggregate, and are less likely to be ordered by individuals. Using the Departmental Services Program, de- partmental chairpersons and adminis- trative assistants can place a single order for the package that best meets the department's needs. Materials will be automatically shipped when they are ready and will then be available for collection. The prices will be lower than if several were ordered individually.

In December, all chairpersons re- ceived a brochure describing the three packages available in the second year of the program. Package A includes the three ASA directories. Package B adds the Camillus Index to the directories. For teaching-oriented departments, Package C offers directories, career materials, a subscription to Teaching Sociology, and three new products from the Teaching Resources Center. The Membership Committee and the ASA Council will monitor the success of the program. The aim is to improve dis- semination of ASA materials and make ordering efficient for departments.

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

From Page Costs to Soviet Guests

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

Page printing costs increase by $1.75 per year, and there are a few ways available to us to cover these costs. In the past, we have tried to control costs by reducing print size. As you know, a year ago we decided that that approach had gone too far, and we have increased print size to what we hope is a comfortable working level.

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

- American Sociological Review—$41
- Contemporary Sociology—$44
- Journal of Health and Social Behavior—$55
- Social Psychology Quarterly—$92
- Sociology of Education—$85
- Teaching Sociology—$47
- Sociological Theory—$65

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

In the December "Observing" column, I discussed briefly the visit of the Soviet sociologists to the D.C. area in October. I wish to add a few paragraphs to that account. The seven Soviet sociologists (see photo this page) included two Vice-Presidents of the Soviet Sociological Association (Mikl Tima and Vladimir Yudin, the latter also the newly appointed Director of the Institute of Sociology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences) and sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). This second Colloquium was held in the Belmont Conference Center, outside Baltimore, MD, and was co-chaired by Mihaly K. Koh and Vladimir Yudin (the other U.S. participants were Erik Ohlin Wright, Glenn Elder, James E. House, Jerret Chalotz, Wilhelmen J. Wilson, and yours truly).

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

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

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

The Soviet scholars did not seem at all embarrassed about criticisms of their work. They made no bones about the fact that their work is at a much lower level of sophistication than is the American. And yet we consider that almost all of the Soviet sociologists had to learn sociology on their own, without benefit of doctoral programs in their own universities, their achievements are impressive indeed. Their desire to master the methodologies of American sociology are even more impressive. Throughout the four day stay, the intellectual exchanges were remarkable for its extent and lack of strain or self-consciousness. The theoretical-comparative discussions were not the result of a predilection by one or another party for Marxist or functionalist or postmodern orientations, but simply to conceptual orientations and operational definitions that suggested different ways of looking at the world, for example, on the nature of work satisfaction. Clearly, to the extent that these colloquiums provide an opportunity for dialogue and discussion, and both sides show a genuine interest in learning and sharing ideas, then these colloquiums are very worthwhile indeed.

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

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

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

RIVDA □

Inside 1722

ASA's Meetings and Marketing Manager

Within the office we call her Jen-of-all-trades. Jen Sater has been on the ASA staff for five years, effectively handling a variety of roles from Section affairs, to ASA Committee business, to her current role as Meetings and Marketing Manager. Under her leadership, ASA revenues from advertising and exhibits at the annual meeting have more than doubled. Jen is a person who delivers good service and practices follow-through. For example, she recently sent all 1987 annual meeting exhibitors a nice thank you note with a picture of their booth, crowded with sociologists eager to buy their books or products.

Jen is an Idaho native who moved to North Carolina with her husband Larry for his graduate studies in sociology at Duke University. After his graduation, they moved to the Washington, DC, area. Since 1989 they have lived in Clinton, MD, outside of Annapolis. Jen and Larry are celebrating the graduation of their son Nicholas this year at the University of Maryland, following in the footsteps of his sister Anna. They are breathing a sigh of relief at having both children through college. An avid music lover, Jen is also a huge fan of jazz. Jen is active in many community projects. She and Larry volunteer at the local community center and to host birthday parties for the residents. She and Larry are active in the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

This week she will work with the 1990 Program Committee, schedule the mid-winter meeting of the Membership Committee, arrange for 1990 annual meeting child care, help create a reception, sponsor $500 in advertising revenue, and probably many more things. For Jen, the most important and important social aspect of any meeting is the benefit to our members. Jen is a great social worker and a great person. She is always ready to help and to be of service to everyone in the ASA.
Public Opinion and Reform in China

by David S. Means and Ken Cullum, Butler University

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

In Beijing last May, we met with the Deputy Director, Yang Guangzhang, and Peng Chiqian, Research Fellow, of the China Social Survey System (hereafter CSSS), the primary governmental agency responsible for national public opinion polls. The fast and leading social survey organization in China, CSSS began conducting scientific polls in 1984 under Dr. Lin Chen of the Economic System Reform Institute of China. In May 1987, CSSS came under the jurisdiction of the State Commission on Survey Research of the Economic System. CSSS has a staff of thirty researchers and has three survey “networks.” (1) An urban citizen survey, conducted seven to eight times a year and based on a probability multi-stage cluster sampling of 2500 residents in forty cities. (2) A rural citizen survey conducted from 100 field sites and (3) a report survey system which depends on reports from 110 mass media agencies. The urban citizen surveys include a biannual, periodical set of surveys since 1987. So far the CSSS has completed three major themes and plans to undertake a fourth in October of this year. These and rural surveys seem to be genuine probability samples, generated by scientific sampling procedures. Researchers from Beijing, Shanghai, and other leading Chinese social science schools are encouraged to design and conduct surveys independently. Some of the statistical oddities of sampling procedures are that a sample of 2500 in China is just as representative of its population as a similar size sample in a small American town. Thus the CSSS does not have to resort to interviews with hundreds of thousands of respondents, as was done in the past. Interviewers are trained in Beijing before they go out into the field.

All of this is new ground for the Chinese pollsters. Young social scientists are being greatly influenced by survey research methods, yet until recently universities had offered very formal coursework in the area of social sciences. Today there are plans to establish an entire School for Public Opinion Research at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A few Western textbooks on statistics and survey research techniques have been translated into Chinese. The surveys done by CSSS fall into three categories. Some are general public opinion polls that reflect the attitudes of people toward important societal issues, including economic reform. A second type of survey, usually commissioned by the government, asks about specific topics such as inflation, political reforms, or labor and personnel reforms. The third type is basic research directed toward the specific questions of political culture, value change, and social trends, often in collaboration with other research institutes. For example, CSSS is currently collaborating with the Nippon Research Center, Japan, on a comparative study of social surveys on eleven countries (including the U.S.) concerning attitudes toward the family, society, and justice.

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

CSSS has asked about very sensitive political issues, including attitudes about communism and about price reform. The last issue is especially difficult for Chinese, and linked closely to the whole economic reform process. The reform aims at bringing prices to live with costs, which means reducing government subsidies and consequent price increases. For urban families, the cost of food and basic commodities is climbing at about 20% a year, a pace far exceeding wage increases. Some Beijing residents told us they spent 50% of their income on food, which, even with subsidized housing, is a burden. In polls on sources of price increase, price increases are in first place. While most people favor economic reforms, they are opposed to price increases. Presumably accurate information based on scientific polls concerning people’s views toward an aspect of reform will enable China’s leaders to proceed with social and economic change at a pace which most segments of the population can accept.

Scientific polls serve two political functions: (1) they provide leaders with information about public perceptions and thus help to shape public policy; and (2) through dissemination in the mass media, they can reach the level of public consciousness and debate, fostering a political culture in which citizens can express and evaluate alternative viewpoints. In fostering such research, the regime hopes to establish another link with the West and thus bring the West closer to China, gives the population an additional influence on the government. However unappreciable it is, it is a step toward democratization. But democratization in this sense, as in others, has the potential for de-stabilization as well. If the West does not convey more about itself, and is given channels to express dissatisfaction, democratic reforms will have to follow the economic ones.

Update on Alpha Kappa Delta

The annual business meeting of Alpha Kappa Delta, International Sociological Honor Society, was held at the University of Arizona Marquis on August 27, 1980. Officers for 1980-81 are: Donald J. Sharkey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, President; James K. Skipper, Jr., University of North Carolina at Greensboro, PastPresident-Elect; Michael A. Male, Boston College, Past President; Candace Clark, Montana State College, Vice President; Wayne D. Seelbach, Lamar University, Secretary-Treasurer; Dudley L. Poulson, Cornell University, Secretary-Honorary Societies Representative; Dennis L. Peck, University of Alabama, Editor of Sociological Inquiry; and Doris K. Darden, University of Arkansas, AKD Newsletter Editor.

Two awards were presented at the meeting this year. The first was given to Rose Helper, in recognition of many years of dedicated service to Alpha Kappa Delta, including the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and A.K.D. Repre- sentative. Another award was presented to Michael Male, in appreciation of his various services to the society.

OSU, PSU Host Student Receptions

OSU, PSU Host Student Receptions at the Annual Meeting. Receptions were held by the Oregon State University and Oregon State University. These functions provided the Horows students with an excellent opportunity to learn more about the graduate programs offered by these schools. Faculty members met one-on-one with a number of the students. Written materials were also made available. The Oregon State Program seniors and Master’s Degree students looking for graduate school were particularly pleased with the reception. The opportunity to interact with the students was excellent.
More on Sociological Practice

In the December 1987 issue of Forum, Norman Friedman shared his thoughts on the discipline of sociological practice. As chair of Sociologists in Business, I’d like to expand on Friedman’s thoughts. Our task is to make sure that the marks reflect a consensus among the members of the profession on the current state of our discipline.

1. In this essay, the term “sociologist” refers to the person who has no problem with working in the business world—and at various times the proportion of those holding such a view has been significant. That titanium may have been different. What is true is that the ASA has never directly addressed the issue of sociologists working in non-academic settings. The discussion has centered on the need for more interaction between sociologists and practitioners, and the need to develop a clearer understanding of the different perspectives on the issues at hand.

2. A committee of sociologists has been formed to consider the issue of sociologists working in business. The committee has met several times and has made some progress in bringing together the different points of view. The committee hopes to continue its work and to report back to the membership in the near future.

3. The committee has also been working on developing a set of guidelines for sociologists who wish to work in business. The guidelines will include recommendations for how sociologists can best contribute to the business world and how the business world can best use the skills of sociologists. The guidelines will be available on the ASA website in the near future.

Response to SOE Section Article

(Editors Note: Section award winners are covered in their section stories October 1 and November 1988 issues. We normally do not reprint recent papers. James Cullen, University of Chicago, received the Section on Sociology of Education’s Award. The paper is reprinted here, as an “Open Forum” article, because it addresses an important issue of interest to all members. We hope it will encourage thoughtful reflection by our readers, who may wish to respond in “Open Forum.”

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

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

After what was for me a tortured period of intellectual self-death, under attack by President Lee, Thomas Pettigrew, Kenneth Clark, and others in and outside the ASA, cooler heads prevailed in the ASA Council, and the public session was arranged. The passions generated at that session are hard to reconstruct now, but I do have the guessers who were plastered at the entrance and behind the podium, covered with NACI stickers, and my name.

Most of my shift attention to the spring of 1988, in a different hotel ball room, this time in Washington, D.C., this time arranged by the Department of Education after withholding for six months the report on public and private schools by Sally Edgerton, Thomas Hoffer, and me. In the hall was Robert Cainen, an erstwhile friend and colleague, deploring departures from well-known educational researchers that he had hardly solicited to cover the contents of the report.

Again there was for me a tortured period of defense of our research, a defense which, along with the attacks led by the economist Arthur Goldberger, many of you have seen as we struggled for Education and other journals of educational research. I ask you again to recall the extraordinary strong pro-school consensus, the consensus that private schools were inequitable, and that Catholic schools were both ineffective and inequitable, and that social scientists had been wont to use the term “un-American.” This was the consensus against which the report had to stand; and it was only the strength of the results that made the stand possible.

Why do I recount these episodes at what should be a mild and pleasant occasion of mutual appreciation? Not to exhibit paranoia, I have never had that affliction. Not even peer two is either a great vindication. It is for another reason, a sociological one. The reason is to do with norms, and the power of norms within social science. It is not accidental that nearly the first research that dared to examine sufficiently closely the effects of housing on white flight that it found such effects was done by someone with already high standing in his field, someone not only with tenure in his university, but also with what might be regarded as an established discipline. Nor is it accidental that after, the norm had been violated, there came several eminent sociologists with reports from persons without tenure in the discipline, with reputations still fragile. Only a few, the lucky, were able to muster the courage and strength to report such results before the norm had been violated by someone with tenure.

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

These are not the only examples of a phenomenon that is demonstrable in social science. Nor are the attacks always capable of being withstood even by those with high standing in the field. Some of the most original and brilliant sociologists who should be at the intellectual center of the discipline have been driven to the periphery or to adjacent disciplines, because the pressure of the work has not been recognized by the intellectual community. The matter is perhaps the most prominent example. AlanLKites is another.
Will and Dorothy Lissner Retire from AJES

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

Lissner, deeply respected and highly regarded among the world’s 24 best in the social science, was the pioneer of the inter-disciplinary approach in its fields, as evidenced by its first editorial advisor, the philosopher and educator John Dewey.

The journal promotes synthesis among the social sciences to study economic, social, and political problems of democratic society. Articles based on empirical research across a wide range of empirical methods are to be submitted to high standards, as well as methodological quality. The Lissner approach is to provide a comprehensive framework for the social sciences. Lissner, on the other hand, has always been an advocate of the broader perspective of social science.

The journal’s interdisciplinary approach, rather than multidisciplinary, approach became the hallmark of the journal. In my research I had done that while the discipline of knowledge into the sciences and their boundaries was a necessary heuristic (teaching) device and one that has repeatedly demonstrated its value, not only in the sciences but also in the social sciences. The policy goals of the journal—applied science, if you will—can only be achieved with realism.

Open Forum, from page 4

Thus the question I want to ask is one of institutional origin. How can the discipline extend its approach to social research? Can we, in our conventional approach to research, help overcome some of the difficulties? One may in fact ask whether the danger to academic freedom from these norms while not dissolved, what is acceptable are not greater than the dangers from university administration. We could begin by recognizing that in some areas of research certain times, there are topics that are more or less taboo. The most obvious topics one scarcely ever dines at, much less talks about. These topics could which, if the results happen too coincident with conventional views, threaten the existing disciplinary or academic consensus. Probably foremost among these are certain topics, which may be genetically-based differences. Whether these differences occur between the sexes or difference between individuals. Another, somewhat less tangible, is research on crime or deviance. Will Herrell and Wilson’s book of a few years ago focused on the causes of crime or the criminal social environment. Research which showed the existence of a series of systems, in groups that are frequently blacked-out or disproved by sociologists, like that of the Mafia and the New World Order of the Chungs, or Juvenile’s Problem, would also be subject to normative sanctions from within the discipline. And research that showed the faults of highly popular government programs (such as food stamps) for poor children in schools is at a mild taboo on it.

What is threatening to the discipline about such research? Does it challenge the discipline? Can we understand the topic? Or more pointedly, how can the discipline structure itself so not to violate academic freedom? Or most pointedly, how can we extend our conventional concept of the discipline into a whole new and more dynamic enterprise.

As I stated at the outset, I will accept this award, with pleasure. I accept it not only for myself, but for William Form, who in 1968 encouraged the ASA Council not to consider but to hold an open forum. I accept it in the name of Battegay Fitch, who in the same year did no hesitate to charge his colleagues about the effects of bias in writing. I should also like to extend my gratitude to the American Sociological Review, and in particular to Richard Sennett, for his support and encouragement.

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

Mainstream sociologists were often skeptical about these projects and Sorokin became something of a major figure in the discipline. Even so he managed to produce a criticism as Lewis Coser observed that the altruism studies did not merit discussion as a contribution to sociological theory (Coser, 1978:451). However, in 1980s the pendulum of neglect and silence began to swing in the other direction. In 1982 the Bedminister Press released Social and Cultural Dynamics in a hardcover four volume set. The following year Sorokin’s contributions were recognized in two volumes. Philip Allin’s “Pietro Sorokin in Retina and Edward A. Tiryakian’s four-volume, Sociological Theory, Values and Societies of Change.” These books restored Sorokin’s active role in the discipline.

The year Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first time a woman was nominated but the membership spoke unequivocally in favor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by a large margin in his election to the presidency after the 1992 election to President Zman. Hence they organized a campaign to get his nomination on the Presidential Ballot. That effort was successful, Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first time a woman was nominated but the membership spoke unequivocally in favor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by a large margin in his election to the presidency after the 1992 election to President Zman. Hence they organized a campaign to get his nomination on the Presidential Ballot. That effort was successful, Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first time a woman was nominated but the membership spoke unequivocally in favor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by a large margin in his election to the presidency after the 1992 election to President Zman. Hence they organized a campaign to get his nomination on the Presidential Ballot. That effort was successful, Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first time a woman was nominated but the membership spoke unequivocally in favor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by a large margin in his election to the presidency after the 1992 election to President Zman. Hence they organized a campaign to get his nomination on the Presidential Ballot. That effort was successful, Sorokin was nominated and won the election. Not only was this the first time a woman was nominated but the membership spoke unequivocally in favor of Sorokin by giving him sixty-five percent of the presidential vote. He won by a large margin in his election to the presidency after the 1992 election to President Zman. Hence they organized a campaign to get his nomination on the Presidential Ballot. That effort was successful, Sorokin was nominated and won the election.

References

Q: Am I planning to go abroad for my sabbatical leave? Do ASA have a way to connect me with sociologists in that country?

A: The Committee on Sociology has a liaison system. A US sociologist is appointed liaison for a region of the world, with the task of keeping up on the work of sociologists in that region and knowing about new sociologists. Contact the ASA office, and they will give you the name of the current liaison person for the country you will visit.

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

A: To date, the following number of sociologists have been certified in the six PhD areas: Demography: 6, Organizational Behavior: 2, Social Policy and Evaluation Research: 2, Law and Social Control: 2, Medical Sociology: 7, Social Psychology: 7. For a complete listing of certification files, see the review process. The MA level certification exam on research methods is under preparation and is expected to be offered at the 1989 ASA meetings in San Francisco. The PhD certification program will be reviewed in 1989 by ASA Council.
Teaching

A Proposal for Enhancing Anticipatory Socialization to Graduate School

By Richard L. Huemmel and Gary S. Fowler, Eastern Illinois University

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

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

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

Curricular revision, including the development of internship programs, is described in this article. The department’s curriculum, increase enrollment, make course content more relevant, and an academic career, are all students in thinking about their future careers and education (McMillan and McKinney, 1985-86). This effort emphasizes the applied dimension of sociology while also subscribing to the pure dichotomy of applied and academic sociology. As an illustrative device, for the developmental history of pure and applied sociology, see Gille-Speer and Tuchfeld, 1983. Indeed, Bhattacharyya (1983) notes that from 80% to 90% of all undergraduates do not pursue advanced degrees. Conversely, 10% to 20% do go on for graduate degrees, and with the emphasis on demonstrating the relevance of sociology in the employment market, this minority may potentially be neglected.

However, it is possible to provide one-on-one contact in which the student can gain actual experience in basic research undergraduate teaching in such curricular revision. Anticipatory socialization is beneficial to students because many plan to go on to graduate school (McMillan and McKinney, 1980:438). We have formalized McMillan and McKinney’s revision into an experimental professional internship program.

Program Proposal

The case department in which the sociologists are manifest teaching, research (including the activities of presentation and publication), and university/community service. The internship is similar in orientation to the graduate level “preparation” of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The student would be paying for an apprenticeship whose completion does not assure him/her admission to graduate school.

The antiquity of socialization in sociology by this internship may reduce the tragedy of students discovering several years into their graduate training that they lack the temperament or sufficient motivation to succeed in the profession, i.e., finding permanent academic employment based on effective teaching, research, and service. There is little assessment of individual graduate students beyond their academic talents through graduate course requirements. We have always been saddened by those graduate students who never finish but never quit and become the legendary “hangover.” Our internship may provide some potential for avoiding such a tragedy.

References


For more information, contact: Dr. Richard Huemmel and Gary Fowler, Department of Sociology, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.
Issues Debated at World-System Conference on “War and Revolution”

Terry Boswell and Frank Lechner, Emory University

“War and Revolution in the World-System” conference of the annual conference of the Political Econo-
my of the World-System (IPW) was held in Brussels on March 24-26 on the campus of Emory University. The conference was sponsored by the De-
partment of Social Science, Emory University, with the cooperation of Political Economy, the Emory Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and Emory College. The conference was chaired by the organizing committee to focus research and debate on an impor-
tant issue in world-system studies. For example, in 1987, the theme of the Beng-
hamton conference was “Race, Sex, and the World-System.” For the 1989 conference, Bill Martin at the Un-
iversity of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, selected the “Semiotics” as the topic in order to draw attention to an underdeveloped area in world-system theory.

The FEWS conference is designed to include research on the world-system from scholars outside of the section and the discipline. With “war and revolu-
tion” as the theme, we attracted a large number of political scientists and area specialists, along with a few historians. Of the 46 participants attending, 39% were located at sociology departments, 25% were from political science and 25% from other departments, especially area studies and centers. This includes 14% from overseas, representing different countries (Australia, Britain, Finland, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Poland). In addition to the participants, another 56 paid registrants attended from Emory and the surrounding area, for a total registration attendance of 207.

From past experience, this appears to be largest and best attended of the 12 FEWS conferences.

One of the advantages of holding the conference at Emory is that former President Carter has been an EHS/ Distinguished University Professor. Not only is he library patron and center offi-
cial with special collections, he has also given twice-weekly talks on campus. We dis-
cussed Carter’s participation in the con-
ference nearly a year ago with his assistant, Steven Hochman, a histo-
rian who hardly has a budding interest in world-systems. President Car-
ter subsequently agreed to give the opening address at the conference—“War and Revolution: A President’s Perspective.”

President Carter has a well known appetite for challenging his audience, and he began his address by proposing the assembly avoid mentioning and consider carefully the costs of revolution in terms of immediate loss of human life and long-term economic devastation. He claimed that the popularization and perpetuation of terrorism can be overcome through peaceful means and suggested that his policy in the White House was a diplomatic approach. As a result of private negotiations was cited by Carter as an example. He also pointed to the efficacy of his extensive human rights program. In regards to specific actions, Carter de-
scribed his Nicaragua policy as an ex-
ample to his policy towards Zin-
赌博, where he was seen to elimi-
nate an oppressive dictatorship by overthrowing an election. Carter also discussed the Iranian revolution, he claimed that, in

private he pushed the Shah to pursue democracy “in a most dramatic fashion,” but that the Shah failed to move quickly enough. Having earlier been briefed on democracy theory, President Carter also suggested that revolutionary gov-
ernments tend to attribute their ills to the “socialized nation-states,” rather than the world as a whole. He advocated instead that world-system re-
searchers turn to comparative and quan-
titative time-series analysis. While some people defended cross-national research for other purposes, the type of research Frank claimed necessary to study the world-system was well represented at the conference by papers from C. Arango and I. Wall obtained, T. Boswell and M. S. Weir, C. Chom-
Dunn, D. Thomas, R. Vayvan and A. G. Frank, himself.

Frank was also at the center of the most contentious and most entertaining debate of the conference. As a Foucault and Wallenstein’s presenta-
tion, Frank claimed that the presenta-
tion was riddled with contradictions. He concentrated on their claim that the power of workers, minorities, women and other progressive movements had increased since the world “transition” of 1960 despite a severe decline in eco-
nomic position. Frank pointed to their data as an economic distress as evidence that the power of the movement had increased. Wallenstein countered that Frank was confusing the dialectical theory of contradiction with the error in con-
cessing. He defended a contradiction as opposite effects of a single cause and said that the inequality between power and economic position for progressive movements resulted from a con-
tradictory process, not an inconsistency in their theory. Wallenstein’s claim that his argument was dialectical was mock-
ed by Frank who replied that it (in this case, dialectics is another word for bullshit.) Discussion ensued on the meaning of contradiction, along with the measurement and autonomy of (political) power separate from eco-
nomic position. The main substantive issue came out of the debate, one ad-
duced throughout the conference, had to do with the likelihood of structural change as a result of collective action. Frank only saw opportunities for meaningful but minor self-
empowerment, while Wallenstein argued that the world-system has reached a bifurcation point at which many things are up for grabs, so that new social movements can make a stuctural difference.

The possibility of another world war was the central question addressed in the final panel. Despite beginning mid-
ning on a Saturday, a large crowd assem-
ded to our thanks Chris Chom- Dunc understood that the structural dynamics of economic long waves and the cyclical nature of hegemonic change is an empirical fact. It was the need to distinguish hegemony and great powers was raised, and that those issues were over-
shadowed by a discussion of the relationship between structure and agents. Given the history of nuclear war, the key question was how to inter-
pret evidence of changing structural conditions which are to be associated with world wars. Do the changes in the structure of the world-system present an unfolding of a pattern or do the

changes indicate a lessening of the structural constraints on progressive ac-
tion? A selection of the papers on revolu-
tion from the conference will be edited by the organizing chair, Terry Boswell, for publication by Carbondale Press as the next in their series, “Studies in the Political Economy of the World-
System.” A second volume is also being considered. Expected publication date is Spring 1989.

Honors Program Continues to Shine

Outstanding seniors and graduate students from the United States and Canada joined together for the four-
teenth Honors Programs at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in Atlanta, Georgia. From approximately 2000 applications received this year, 27 new students were selected for the program. The students were chosen on the basis of scholarly papers, letters of recommendation, and the written recommendation of a sociolog-
ist who is not an ASA member.

The Honors Program, created by the University of Central Florida under the direction of Burton Wright, introduces students to professionalism and offers them the opportunity to actively participate in the Annual Meeting. Through the program, students are able to develop a network with other out-
standing students and establish lifelong working relationships with sociologists. First-time Honors Program students were participant observers at the meet-
ing. Based on their experiences, all participants were invited to submit a paper for the Annual Meeting and the 1990 program.

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Facilitating Data Sharing*

by Josefina J. Card. Sociometrics Corporation

A recent NAS-NRC Report (Kenberg, Martin, and Straf 1987) as well as two reports in 1986 by the Advisory Committee on Data Access and use (ACDA 1986; Beran 1987) landed data sharing to a worthwhile goal, while pointing out that there are some key issues in the way. In this editorial I describe one approach to data sharing that addresses some of the key issues and logical barriers brought up by the NAS-NRC Report and the ASR editors. While these are more or less approaches, the one I describe works (a prototype has been in operation for six years, and is consistently being improved).

The major determinants to data sharing are: the financial and time costs to researchers at both ends of the sharing process. Data donors incur costs in preparing the data for public distribution; in obtaining the availability of these data; and in providing technical assistance to potential users. At the receiving end, data users incur costs and learning-to-use costs, both of which could be formidable if the data were not machine-readable. Beyond these dollar and time costs there are technical and human obstacles. In an editorial, I will briefly discuss these major categories; but whether or not to share all—or to share with whom—is given to work over the data must be one who has invested in much time and energy.

To facilitate data sharing, both Hauer and others recommend that, at a minimum, incentives be provided and additional funds made available to data donors. Clearly these are necessary.

What is not necessary, however, is for researchers to recoup all of the preparation, documentation, and technical assistance costs required by data sharing. A possible alternative, and the one I describe here, is to create a center that works with researchers to do much of the preparation and documentation process of providing this service for a wide range of researchers, center staff acquire the incentive to do the job efficiently and well. Resulting benefits not only in lower overall costs to the research community, but also in the development of higher quality and more standardized documentation. Thus, in turn, lower access and learning-to-use costs for data consumers. The data are thus used more heavily, and by a wider constituency of users, amortizing the generally heavy data collection and recording costs more broadly.

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

The Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPP) was established in 1982 by the U.S. Office of Maternal and Infant Health (OAMI). Its primary mandate was to assemble, process, and make publicly available those data on adolescent pregnancy and birth that are already available in the U.S.: the problem of teenage pregnancy in the U.S.; the problem of incidence, prevalence, and adverse outcomes, as well as preventive and ameliorative interventions. To date, data from 13 different studies (or a total of 70 longitudinal data bases have been included, in both microfiche and microcomputers formats. Data and documentation from the first 82 studies are now available on a single CD-ROM (compact disk, read-only memory) for use on microcomputers. DAAAPP addresses the obstacles to data sharing in the following ways:

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

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

3. Maximizing costs to donors as well as users: For the data donor, the costs of data sharing are limited to getting the data and documentation in a form understandable to experts on the Archive staff, and then answering occasional questions that arise in the course of Archive staff’s preparing the data base for public use. The Archive receives the original data and documentation in whatever form the original investigator is most comfortable with. Data and documentation have come in a very wide range of formats and “levels of finish.” Data have been transmitted as ASCII, DBASE, SPSS, and SAS files, on magnetic tape, floppy disks, Bernoulli cartridges, and even punch cards. These data have been accompanied by notebooks in forms ranging from penciled notes to letter-perfect, machine-readable works of art. A comparison by study descriptions in forms ranging from rough notes to a rich batch of publications. Researchers transmit this information once, to a professional archivist who is very familiar with social science data. This does the burden of processing, documentation, and disseminating the data file, and of providing assistance to users, utilizing the central source. Dissemination in the form of a quarterly newsletter circulated free of charge to all who request to be put on the Archive’s mailing list. A limited number of user-training workshops were also offered (free of charge upon request) at universities, research institutes, government offices and professional conferences around the country.

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

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

From data donors, goodwill and some data preparation time are required. We have found a gratifying amount of the former. Though DAAAPP only compensates data donors for direct costs associated with copying and mailing their data and documentation to the Archive, we have refused to turn over additional resources because of a lack of time to prepare other, which the Archive has been pleased (waiting for investigation’s down-time or for time to write “that one last paper”) for a few data sets. From Archive staff, a combination of substantive and computer expertise is required, along with a willingness to serve, and to take professional credit in the form of “research assistance,” as encouraged by previous ASR editors. In return Archive staff get a broad view of a field and a deeper insight into its underpinnings. Original data comprising a field are seen both in their glory and with their blind spots. The benefits of shared knowledge are widely acknowledged. The Hauer editorial and the NAS-NRC Report list the following: “reinforcement of open scientific inquiry; the verification, refutation, or refinement of original results, the promotion of new research through existing data; encouragement of more appropriate use of empirical data in policy formulation and evaluation; improvement of measurement and data collection methods; development of theoretical knowledge and knowledge of analytic techniques; encouragement of multi-perspectives; provision of resources for training in research and in protecting against faulty data.” Additionally, my experience is that the work of an Archive is very rewarding. When DAAAPP was launched, attention focused almost exclusively on the form and format and documentation of the machine-readable data files. The original instruments were made available merely to complete the “supporting documentation.” A surprising number of interested have been received for the instruments from researchers who were not interested in acquiring the accompanying machine-readable files. Easy access to original instruments has proven very useful for investigators in the early stages of research planning. A side benefit for the field is that the availability of the Archive’s results when similar indices or instruments are used by different teams of investigators.

When the Archive was launched, attention focused on its potential as a research resource; replication, exhibitions, secondary analyses, meta analyses, and the like were envisioned. A surprising number of users have obtained the data for classroom use. The editing work of the Archive is only now beginning to be recognized; materials could and should be developed (as well as substantive concepts with scale and standardized data, instead of hypothetical procedures to printed textbooks).

The standard way in which DAAAPP has documented the contents of each data set, has developed a standard scheme for naming and labelling variables—has enabled the entire Archive staff to develop a software capable of retrieving information both of the individual variables and of the entire data set on a single individual. Such software is included in the CD-ROM version of the Archive. Without this documentation and procedures and standard products made possible by a less processed source, such retrieval would be impossible, because individual research team would surely have used a different set of processing and documentation procedures.

The information collected by social scientists can be viewed as the fingerprints of a given culture and era. The data on which this information is preserved, not only that not only that contemporary colleagues may use it, but also that we leave a legacy for posterity describing what it was like, we of a particular period and place. Collating the best of what we have and making it available to everyone; and then processing what is retrieved in standard form to facilitate access and research; both, preserves this legacy.

References

Footnotes
* I gratefully acknowledge helpful comments from Robert: Timothy epoxy, Amasa Director of the Public Health on Adolescent Pregnancy and Prematurity Prevention.

**Valerie L. Burtin, (Chair), Michael Donnava, Brett Miller, Kristin Moore, Alice Robin, Freya Vonderen. Past members: Gardneer Fromm, Craig Peery, and Marina Vinculo. [1]
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Sociology of the Family 1989 Annual Meeting, May 12-17, 1989, St. Louis, MO. The theme will be "Family, Gender, and the Next Century." Send one-page summaries of papers by March 1, 1989. Contact: Dr. William F. Allen, Sociology Department, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211.


Emory University's Undergraduate Sociological Symposium, March 6-7, 1989. Undergraduate students of Emory University should send a one-page proposal abstract and a one-page curriculum vitae of the author to: Karen A. Hegsted, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Abstracts due on February 15, 1989.


Twenty-fifth Annual Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, June 12-16, 1989, Rome, Italy. Theme: "The State of Sociological Research: Social Policy Formation." Contributions are invited in the areas of Sociology, Public Policy and the Arts. Papers and inquiries should be sent to: Peter H. Rossi, President, International Institute of Sociology, 901 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63117.

Second International Conference on Philosophical Themes for the Prevention of Nuclear Deterrence, June 20-21, 1989, Moscow, USSR. Theme: "Towards Preventing Nuclear Deterrence." Papers are limited to 20 minutes reading time. Manuscripts in full English or a substantial abstract, must be sent to: PROFESSOR S. C. M. Ivers, 309 Lammert Drive, El Cazador, CA 90240, by April 20, 1989.

Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, June 25-July 1, 1989, Washington, DC. This year the Association is celebrating its 25th anniversary, and the program committee wishes to solicit proposals for papers and panels that show the diversity and breadth of research in sociological studies. For a copy of the call for papers and other inquiries, contact: Nancy Steckman, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210. (303) 871-3841. 89NRSRCM@META.COM.

Sixteenth Annual National Historic Conference, October 5-8, 1989, Tallahassee, FL. Theme: "Local, Regional, and National Trends in Historic Preservation." Send brief proposals and 100 word abstracts by March 31, 1989. Contact: ASP Program Chair, Orlando, FL.


Meetings
March 2-5, 1989, Association for Association for the Advancement of Educational Research, Hyatt Regency Westshore, Tampa, FL. Theme: "Improving Human Development: Educational Challenges in an Aging World." Contact: Carolyn Rizza, Program Chair, P.O. Box 1562, Lakeland, FL 33802-1562.

March 3-4, 1989, The American Statistical Association's Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Westshore, Tampa, FL. Theme: "Models of Quality: From the Frontline to the Top." Contact: J. E. Feagin, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

March 7-11, 1989, American Sociological Association, Seattle, WA. Theme: "Science and Democracy." Contact: 505 South 4th St., Seattle, WA 98104.


April 2-7, 1989, National Science Foundation's Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Science and the Environment." Contact: J. D. Ziolkowski, Program Chair, National Science Foundation, 2200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20535.


May 19-20, 1989, Two-day Conference on Musculoskeletal Disease, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Musculoskeletal Disease in the Second Half of Life." Contact: Carolyn S. Bort, University of Kentucky, 225 South Limestone, Lexington, KY 40536-0088.


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Mass Media, continued

The September issue of The Council of Higher Education.

James E. Rosenbaum, Northwestern University, researches the long-term effects of a residential integration program with black students. Early moves to middle income areas are found to be more successful when studied in a few-page article in the June 11 Washington Post and in an editorial in the November 2 New York Times.

Terry Russell, American Chemical Society, Studying Octolucinos Gigas, University of Maryland; Theodore Caputo, University of Virginia; and Janet Wright, University of Massachusetts, were all mentioned in an article on the nature of work, in Washington, DC, in the Washington Post Magazine, November 13.

Dorothy C. Wert, Boston University, spoke on the Children's Health Section of The Boston Sunday Globe, on October 9 discussing her work on the ethics of prenatal testing and her views on the rights of women's choice and new technologies for perfect children.

Awards

James E. Blackshear, University of Massachusetts, Boston, received the 1988 Lee-Frederick Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the Distinguished Career Award from the Association of Black Sociologists, 1988.

Chandler Davidson, Rice University, received a grant from the National Science Foundation's Law and Social Science Program. He was a co-principal investigator of a project to measure the impact of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Gary Alan Fine, University of Minnesota, and Chester A. Pierce, for the best work on children's culture and folklore for his book, 1989. (Rice). (Little Brown and Company). Colleague: Greer Love, University of Tennessee, has been named University Distinguished Service Professor of Family Studies in recognition of her career more than a decade ago.


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

Emmanuel Cesard Kpoye, University of Rochester, received the 1988 Lester West Distinguished Contributions Award in Applied Sociology from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Avery McNeil, private practitioner, Chicago, IL, received the 1988 Community Service Award from the Society for Applied Sociology.

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

New Books


Paul Kaminoff, Clark, A Marxist Critique, (Grosset Hall, 1988).


Dorothy C. Wert, Boston University and John C. Fletcher, Family and Human Genetic: A Cross-cultural Perspective (Springer-Verlag, 1988).

New Publications


Research Grant Guidelines: Handicapped Funding Directory, 1988-89 edition. Lists funding sources for programs and services for the disabled. Also includes essays on grantwriting as a guide to securing a grant. Contact: Research Grant Guidelines, P.O. Box 4970, Margate, FL 33060, (305) 753-1759.

Deaths

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

Obituaries

Robert E. Corley (1921-1989)

Robert E. Corley died suddenly of coronary disease on September 10, 1988. The death of Dr. Corley came from the ranks of sociologists a dedicated teacher and a skilled administrator, for the University of Illinois at Chicago. Bob Corley’s death removed from the campus a venerable 36-year devoted service.

Bob Corley was a native of Illinois and received his formal education in that state, a BA in Sociology from Illinois Wesleyan University, and an MA and PhD in Sociology from the University of Illinois at Chicago. In 1980, he served as an assistant director at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. After two years in the Army and teaching at Lake Forest College and Ohio University, Bob found his place at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He came to the University in 1954 when he was an assistant professor at the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He was a founding member of the Department of Sociology, and he served as one of the founding members of the Chicago Society.

In 1960, the present campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago opened on Chicago’s north side. There was an expanded sociological Department. Bob taught urban sociology. In 1967 he reluctantly took the job at DePaul University. He served with distinction during the period of political unrest during the late 1960s, and resigned the position in the summer of 1969. He continued at Associate Dean for student affairs in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences until his retirement in 1980.

Bob’s keen interest in and commitment to education was evident in his role as a consultant to central Chicago’s education system for many years. He specialized in deviant behavior

His research interests were varied—extending from social level problems involving current data to a study of individual development in the disordered, and present—flexible every state, and effects the wall, and sat on ground. The out- counting of researchers was a continuation of the respect and affection which so many had for a very special man. He will be greatly missed.

Edith Snell, University of Illinois-Chicago

David L. Dodg (1939-1988)

David L. Dodg passed away on August 6, 1988, after a courageous 15-month battle with cancer. Devoted to the cause of women’s equality and social justice, he died at peace with himself and his God, and comforted by the love and support of his family and friends.

Dave grew up in a small town and although it had been many years since he left, he always enjoyed his annual visits with family and friends in New England. After a tour in the Navy during the Korean War, he received his undergraduate education at Louisiana State University and San Diego State University. After completing his Bachelor’s degree in 1963, he returned to receive his graduate education at the University of Arizona, where he received his Master’s degree in 1966. He then went on to earn his PhD in sociology from the University of Oregon. His dissertation was on the subject of "Status Integration, Social Stress, and Chronic Disease Mortality." He taught briefly at the University of Oregon, and then joined the faculty at San Diego State University before joining the Department of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame in 1978 where he taught and remained until his death.

Call for Papers

Sociology of the Classroom

The American Sociological Association announces a special issue on The Sociology of the Classroom

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

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

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

Send papers to:

Professor I. Goodson
The University of Western Ontario
Faculty of Education
1117 Western Road
London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1G7

or

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

or

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

was a struggling freshman athlete or a star graduate student. He not only led the forays into his skills with his colleagues and graduate students. Every graduate student was required to participate in the teaching seminar and practice under Dave's supervision. It was during this time that the club of his teaching extended far beyond his own always popular courses.

Known as the heart of the research and teaching, there is little question that there are a few men in his family and the great people he felt he could bring to spend time with them after he learned his time was limited. No one's most impressive trait was his caring concern for others. No matter what the circumstances, his final thoughts were always directed to the welfare of others. Characteristically, he was very interested in the progress of his graduate students. If he demonstrated any interest in the progress of his graduate students, he would tell them to minimize the time which his personal satisfaction and his family, colleagues, students, and friends. But we can take comfort in the fact that our lives and in some small way the world is better for his having passed our way. Dave would have been proud.

Richard A. lumens, University of North Dakota

Milton Rotkow (1938-1988)

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

Milt (Men's) was the son of a rabbi, Dr. Robert Rotkow, who was one of the first Jewish rabbis to practice in the American South. After graduating from Brooklyn College, he moved to New York City, where he worked for the American Psychological Association, working on test development and research.

His doctoral dissertation on mental representation of social situations was accepted by the University of California for the 1967-1968 academic year.

At the time of his death, Rotkow was a research associate at Columbia University.

Milton Rotkow was born on July 29, 1938, in Brooklyn, New York. After graduating from college, he decided to attend Harvard—his alma mater—where he received his Ph.D. in Psychology in 1964. After completing his doctorate, he joined the faculty at Barnard College, where he remained until he died.

The death of Milton Rotkow was a great loss to the field of social psychology. He was one of the most creative and influential researchers in the field, and his work has had a profound impact on our understanding of social behavior.

In 1964, Rotkow moved to Princeton University to become a faculty member of the Psychology Department.

In 1965, Rotkow moved to Princeton University to become a faculty member of the Psychology Department. He was a leading social psychologist in the field of social psychology and was well-known for his work on social cognition and social perception.

The death of Milton Rotkow is a great loss to the field of social psychology and a great loss to our community.

We extend our sympathy to the Rotkow family and to the rest of the family.

Obituary for Milton Rotkow

Reports, continued

2. Awards Committee report and presentation by Committee Chair John Marchant. The Committee reported on the ongoing committee structure that has been created and ways suggestions have been made to address some problems that this first committee encountered; it also submitted the names of one individual for consideration. The committee also gave Steve Barker’s presentation on Toast as an honorary member.

3. Report from Carol Mueller and Alden Morris on the Workshop on Practice and Publication Committee members, or- ganizers of the Society’s highly successful "Ideas and Advice: A Feminist Mov- ement Theory" in Ann Arbor June 8-11, 1989. This exhausting but exhilarating conference attracted 655 attendees, featured five "main" papers, and generated general reflections on the state of theory in social movements, and forty roundtable pre- sentations. Mueller and Morris are in the process of editing a collection of the papers presented.

4. Bert Klandermans reported that work is underway toward the goal of organizing an organized group of scholars in collective behavior and social movements. A meeting to discuss these tentative plans will be organized by Gary Fine and one on setting a date for the annual committee meeting by Bert Klandermans. The sense of the meeting was that all future sessions should be similar to previous roundtables, to maximize participation. Photographs were also taken for the Klandermans Chair to send to Frits or Klandermans. ESA’s deadline for special-interest proposals is March 25, 1989.

5. After discussions of the dues struc- ture and fees, and an increase in Section dues, the Section voted to keep the $5 exchange rate for regular mem- bers (so that they will total $50 to eliminate the surcharge on student members’ dues) as it will return to the $5 level.

6. Additional, a number of people volunteered to do specific tasks. In particular, the Section submitted to the Committee a list of tasks that will be administered by committee members. Chair-elect Carol Mueller and incoming Chair Lawrence Klamkin agreed to coordinate this list.

7. After much discussion and concern about a number of potential problems in response to the ASA’s request that we designate "experts" in our field, the Committee decided to write a letter summarizing our con- cerns. It was noted that a majority felt that the ASA should develop a procedure for permitting the designation of themselves as experts in particular fields.

8. At the June 20, 1989, the Section had $351 in its ASA account. Authorized expenditures are to John McCarthy for a plaque and certificate for the Section award and to Ben Agatzer should be able to divide the Section for some of the expenses incurred in publishing the Critic Male Bulletin. Pamela Olson, Chair

Community and Urban Sociology

The Section reports that it has changed its name and its by- laws, (2) elected two new council members to the Council, (3) de- veloped a liaison with the Rural Sociology Section, (4) obtained a list of 1977 letter and reached its page limit in do- ing so, (5) selected award recipients for the 1989 awards, (6) in a number of graduate student out- stands for the 1989 Annual Meeting, (7) full day of Section activities during the ASA meetings in Atlanta.

(1) During the 1987 Council and busi- ness meetings, the Chicago, was de- cided to change the name and change name to a vote of the Section. The name was changed, the Committee, the idea, changed in the basic rules by which the Section is governed. Even so, it stim- mulated interest in the new version of the policy as being new working into compliance with ASA and Section practice. See the by-laws revision posted by the ASA on the 1987 Committee for the change in name which was period ended by a vote of 12 to 28.

(2) In Fine’s term as Chair ended as the completion of the 1988 business meeting, as did the terms of council members. Listed in the Annual Report of Kornblum, the four-person Nominees Committee, under the leadership of Arnold J. Gold, prepared the slate of three nominees for Chair-elect and a slate of three for the At-Large positions. Claude Fichter is the Chair-elect and A. Bar and T. John, the At-Large positions. President’s Committee on the Sections activities during the year attempted to encourage members of the Rural Sociology Section to the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Maine, Georgia, prior to just the ASA meeting in the last minutes of the Section as the ASA meeting in Main

(3) The text of council members was as follows: (1) children, (2) the new version of the policy as being new working into compliance with ASA and Section practice. See the by-laws revision posted by the ASA on the 1987 Committee for the change in name which was period ended by a vote of 12 to 28. (1) For the 1988-1989 period, the nominations chair, the chair-elect, and the at-large positions were as follows: (1) children, (2) the new version of the policy as being new working into compliance with ASA and Section practice. See the by-laws revision posted by the ASA on the 1987 Committee for the change in name which was period ended by a vote of 12 to 28. (1) For the 1988-1989 period, the nominations chair, the chair-elect, and the at-large positions were as follows: (1) children, (2) the new version of the policy as being new working into compliance with ASA and Section practice. See the by-laws revision posted by the ASA on the 1987 Committee for the change in name which was period ended by a vote of 12 to 28.
been made, and Section dues for 1989 will be $10 for students, who will pay $5. Peterson pledged to work hard to get the budget balanced, as the income rolled back by 35% by the following year.

"I agree that our income is down, and I think that higher dues might be a liable approach to meeting our goals, because that would have to have a detrimental effect on other students," covers.

Robert Jones, a junior business major, said that he was concerned about the consequences of increasing dues. "I think that it would just have to reduce our ability to make the Section membership worthwhile.

Two new members are planning to meet with members and students to discuss the benefits of joining the Section. "I don't know how others feel about that," Jones continued. "I think that it would be a good idea to have a larger membership base.

As for the budget, Jones said that he was looking forward to hearing the results of the budget analysis. "I think that it would be a good idea to have a more detailed look at the budget, and to see how the Section is handling its finances.

In conclusion, Jones said that he was hopeful for the future of the Section. "I think that it would be a good idea to have a larger membership base, and to see how the Section is handling its finances.

References


Reports, continued

Marxist Sociology
Approximately 40 people attended the Marxist Section Business Meeting at the Convention. An unusual number of resolutions were considered. We decided upon the topics for our three regular sessions. We once again decided to hold the annual two-hour business meeting six days prior to the conference, so as to provide enough time for participants to write and discuss the resolutions. We reaffirmed our earlier commitment to create an award in honor of the memory of AI Sayeghi for the best graduate student paper on a subject which exemplifies active scholarship in any field of Marxist analysis.

The Marxist Section also sponsored the special evening reception attended by about 300 people in remembrance of the twentieth anniversary of the Sociology Liberation Movement founded in 1968. We distributed hundreds of red buttons to commemorate this event. We co-sponsored the Radical Caucus reception attended by about 150 people where a lively discussion on the strengths and weaknesses of the Jesse Jackson campaign on the role of minority participation in the electoral process. The Marxist Section has remained relatively stable (around 400 members) from year to year. We encourage all members whose membership has lapsed (or who have never been members) to join. We also produced a brochure promoting the Marxist Section to potential members.

Martin Muzzy, Chair

Medico Sociology
The Medico Sociology Section continued expanding and growing reflecting intellectual diversity and depth. The imaginative efforts of Jeant Munk, Chair, have resulted in the increase of our membership. He has increased our members to 1175 with 22 new members attending the Convention. The section has a clear identity focused on a broad range of issues in the sociology of health. Substantial work is being done within the health context in stratification, support networks, socialization, occupations and professions, organization, and the sociology of knowledge. Throughout the section's activities, there is a renewed interest in strengthening theory and methodology and support for intellectual pluralism. The section was well attended and well developed.

A complete repagination of the Section's membership has just taken place this year due to the often necessary updating of our records with the Committee as a result. Individual members and other clear expectations and superfluous categories have been eliminated. Catherine M. Mynark, Assistant Chair, helped us in this effort, and I thank her for this report to Council. It was discussed extensively, modified, approved, and will be voted on by the membership in the fall of 1988.

For the first time, the Section had six sessions on the program and no significant schedule conflicts with any of its activities. There were sessions on the Restructuring of American Health Care: Discussion of the Public Health Section on the 1982 Report of the National Commission on the Costs of Health Care, and sessions that were added to the regular program. The Medico Sociology Section, with the Red Cross, organized a meeting on the program in 1989.

The business meeting of the Section was held on Monday, August 22, 1988, from 1:30 to 2:20 pm, and was attended by the majority of the Council. Seth Beilstein, Chair of the Nomination Committee, announced the results of the Section's elections, which had been called for by an announcement in the Fall of 1987. Seth Beilstein and the new nominees for the Committee on the Status of Women, and the annual book panel organized by chair, William C. Grigg, and incoming chair, Robert Frank. The year's book was Russell Jacoby's The Great Divide.

The council meeting was attended by all council members and was well run.

Catherine M. Mynark, Assistant Chair, Chair of the Nomination Committee, reported that this year's winner of the Ewing Medal was awarded to Dr. Jane Ice. The meeting was well attended and a large number of people are expected to attend the next year's meeting.

The Section newsletter, Newsletter of the Medico Sociology Section, is being edited by Dr. William H. Strong.

Social Psychology
At the ASA Annual Meetings in Atlanta, the Section sponsored two panels: "The Role of Elitism in Social Change," and "The Role of Elitism in Social Change: A Roundtable." The first panel was organized by Seth Beilstein, Chair of the Nomination Committee, and the second panel was organized by Robert Frank. The year's book was Russell Jacoby's The Great Divide.

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The Cooley-Mead Award Committee includes Cecil Soloman (chair), including Cecilia Ridgeway, Ralph Turner, and Henry Walker) selected William J. Sewell as the recipient of the 1988 Cooley-Mead Award for distinguished contributions to sociological theory. Sewell was honored at an award ser-

In December, he was deeply saddened by the sudden and tragic death of one of his most distinguished students, Louis Zurcher of the University of Texas, who was also serving as a member of the Cooley and the Cooley-Mead Award Committee. The Section contributed $250 to a scholarship fund in his honor at the University of Texas, and a solicitation of the 1989 Program on Self and Role was organized in his honor by Patricia Ardell, Peter Adler, and Cecilia Ridgeway.

The remainder of the Section Program was devoted to open roundtable discussions (organized by Bernard Rosker) and a session on Social Psychology and Health, both of which were sponsored by the Social Psychology Section organized by the Chair, and a new initiative to link social psychology with other related Sections and groups. The latter was coordinated with the Section on Medical Sociology, the session on "Self and Role" was cosponsored with the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, and the Social Psychology Section co-sponsored a special session with the Section on Emotions (organized by Blalock). The Chair is indebted to all of the above named persons for their work in making the 1988 Annual Meeting so rewarding, and to all the other officers, committees, and members of the Section.

The Program included 14 panels and 23 papers, and covered a wide range of topics, including but not limited to: interactionism, social psychology, social and personality theories, and social decision-making. The Program also included a special session on "Self and Role," which was held in conjunction with the Section on Medical Sociology, and was cosponsored with the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, and the Social Psychology Section. The Program was organized by the Chair, and was a success, with a high level of participation and a wide range of topics covered.

The section president continued to be concerned about the proposed AJS journal in sociological practice. At the 1988 membership meeting, the following Section Council proposal received unanimous approval:

Revised:

That the section on Sociological Practice commend the AJS for its efforts to establish a policy that would help to ensure that its members have the opportunity to publish in other disciplines. The Section Council has recommended that the AJS consider establishing a procedure for reviewing papers submitted to other journals, and that the AJS provide support for the publication of papers in other journals, and that the AJS provide support for the publication of papers in other disciplines.

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