Janowitz, Secord, Ladner, Bensman Honored in San Antonio

A highlight of the ASA Annual Meeting was the presentation of awards for outstanding scholarship and teaching, and this year was no exception. Three sociologists were honored by ASA for their contributions to the field during the 1984 Annual Meeting in San Antonio, TX. Several others received recognition from various sections of the discipline during the meeting. ASA President-elect Matilda White Riley received the Commonwealth Award, presented traditionally at the ASA Annual Meeting (see article elsewhere in this issue).

Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago, received the Association’s highest honor, the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. He was recognized for more than four decades of scholarly contributions to the discipline. In presenting the award, Jack Kasarda, University of North Carolina, cited Janowitz’s more than 25 books and monographs, more than 100 articles, and his work as editor of the University of Chicago Press’s volume series on the History of Sociology. "Morris Janowitz’s eminent scholarly career has left an indelible mark on a wide variety of substantive areas in sociology. He has been instrumental in keeping the discipline at the forefront, especially as reflected in his magisterial treatise The Second Half Century," Kasarda said. "His works have markedly expanded our knowledge along a continuum of core disciplinary concerns, ranging from micro processes in primary groups to macro-structural transformations of urban society. Morris’s prodigious writings have contributed to our understanding of the dynamics of prejudice, the influence of mass media, the local urban community, educational institutions, military studies, political processes, and macro-societal change."

"Morris’s scholarly contributions, however, extend well beyond his publication record which, on its own, merits this award. As a teacher, mentor, and colleague, his engaging discourse, constant encouragement, guidance, and overall intellectual stimulation have sparked the imagination and motivation of those associated with him to produce to their highest level of scholarly potential. His enthusiasm, deep professional commitment, and intense drive to further sociological knowledge have radiated and influenced the work of many other successful scholars." The Award for Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship was given to Marcia Guttentag (deceased) and Paul Secord for their book, "Too Many Women? The Sex Ratio Question," Paul Bresniman, Vanderbilt University, cited the work as "a fascinating original theory of gender relations based upon a fundamental insight: namely, that the gender role in society is a social fact in itself that results from social and cultural conditions, at least in part, and is consequential for major aspects of society as a whole." The book is "provocative in the best sense of the word; it takes a simple demographic indicator of ordinary existence and demonstrates its far-reaching and often unexpected ramifications through documented cases."

The award was presented posthumously to Guttentag, "who devoted a considerable part of her varied professional life to exploring the implications of sex ratios in society," and to Secord, who "devoted himself to completing the manuscript."

Joseph Bensman, City University of New York, received the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award for "outstanding contributions to undergraduate teaching and learning of sociology." Fred Campbell, University of Washington, said Bensman's students "speak of him as the man who taught them the difference between the important and the

Deadline Announced for Problems of the Discipline Grants

The Committee on Problems of the Discipline is again requesting applications for small grants. Scope: Requests for funds must show relevance to some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. They may include but are not limited to the following: exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, a program of study at a major research center, other projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The Committee is particularly interested in receiving applications that, in the judgement of its members, represent activities and tenure on the cutting edge of the discipline.

The Committee and ASA Council voted to continue the practice of restricting small grants to postdoctoral research.

Funding: While the upper limit of each award normally will be $2,500, the Committee will entertain proposals of exceptional quality for somewhat higher amounts. Remember, these are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An accounting statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel.

Submission Deadlines: Two deadlines have been established for 1985—November 15, 1984 with decisions announced by March 1, 1985, and June 15, 1985 with decisions announced by October 1, 1985. All submissions which are late for one deadline will be carried over to the next review period.

Format: Proposals should be no longer than three single-spaced pages plus bibliography and vita, but with no appendices. Send seven copies to the Executive Officer, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Inside FOOTNOTES

Membership Renewals, Coupons Are on the Way

Membership renewal notices for the 1985 calendar year were mailed to all members in early October. By paying your dues before December 31, you will avoid a $10 late charge and insure that your journals are received on schedule.

The ASA Constitution and By-Laws permit only members to hold elected offices or serve on ASA committees; Associate and Student members are ineligible for these activities. Membership renewal notices also include a number of other items for your information. This year's mailing includes publications price lists, information on 1985 Teaching Workshops and the 1985 Coupon Listing. The 1985 Coupon Listing includes 70 journal and 88 book titles offering at least a 15% discount to ASA members, a significant increase over the 1984 Coupon Listing. Don't miss the opportunity to subscribe and purchase publications at the special savings available only to ASA members.
Minority Program Refunded, Director Honored

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program has been approved for new funding during the next five years by the National Institute of Mental Health. In addition, the Cornerstone Fund has provided funds to the MFP for the 1984-85 academic year. In light of this, ASA is seeking an Assistant Executive Officer, one of whose primary responsibilities is administering the MFP. The appointee will assume his/her duties by late spring 1985. Candidates for the position have until November 16, 1984 to submit applications. Additional responsibilities will be worked out with the ASA Executive Officer and may include one or more of the following: liaison with federal agencies, public relations, liaison to ASA committees, contributing to FOTNOTES, promoting applied sociology, developing teaching activities, or representing ASA interests on Capitol Hill.

Candidates should be at least four years beyond their PhD in sociology and should have experience in raising funds from government agencies, familiarity with various aspects of MFP and an interest in pursuing ASA objectives and activities. Candidates should send vita to Theda Skocpol, Chair, Search Committee, ASA, 1722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert Hall (R), Paul Williams

Paul Williams was honored during the MFP Reception at the Annual Meeting for his service to minorities in academia as Director of the MFP for ASA. Robert Hall, outgoing Chair of the Committee on the MFP, presented Williams with a plaque commemorating his contributions to the program. Williams will be leaving ASA after nine years of service.

Riley Receives Common Wealth Award

The Common Wealth Award, which recognizes monetary awards to individuals or organizations that have distinguished themselves by their contributions to society, was presented to ASA President-elect Matilda White Riley during the ASA Annual Meeting in San Antonio. The award recognized her long and distinguished career in sociology, said Hugh George, Executive Vice President of the Bank of Delaware, which administers the award, established by the late Ralph Hayes, a Coca-Cola Company executive and bank director. The nominating committee for this year's award consisted of Alice Ross, Kai Erikson and James T. Short, Jr.

George noted that Riley currently is Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences Research of the National Institute on Aging "at a point when many social scientists retire from professional life" and that Riley continues to play a vital role in encouraging and supporting social and biomedical research on aging. "She is widely known for her work on age stratification, from the landmark publication of her three-volume work, Aging and Society to many recently published works on the social perspectives and adult development and aging.

New Spivack Fellowships

ASA Certification Program Accepted in Principle

By Bettina Halter

At its most recent meeting in San Antonio, ASA Council considered a report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Certification which outlined an ASA Certification Program for PhD and MA sociologists. After some discussion among committee members, the Council voted to accept the report in its entirety and then directed that letters to the Committee’s proposals be sought from members, sections and other relevant organizations (e.g., regional sociological associations) with a request that they review and critique the general concepts and major features of the proposed Certification Program and invite comments from members.

The current ASA Committee on Certification was created by Council at its January 1984 meeting, in response to a lengthy report on licensure and certification. The committee is chaired by Edgar Borgatta and includes Otto Luhmann, Katherine McLean, Barbara Williams, and Mayer Zald. Its general mandate is to draft guidelines and procedures for an ASA program designed to confer the title of “certified sociologist” on qualified members of the Association. The proposals below were formulated at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., in mid-May.

Preliminary Considerations

The report on licensure and certification submitted to Council last January delineated the potential and actual difficulties sociologists are facing as a result of the licensing activities of related social science organizations (for a more detailed summary of this report, see the March 1984 issue of FOOTNOTES). The program’s purpose is to prevent the certification of Social Workers, a particular threat to the employment opportunities of our graduate and under- graduate students. In order to become certified members, both groups have tried to define certain job categories as their exclusive domain. In the process, sociologists have tended to become dis- attached from the scientific enterprise, making it look as if one can become a professional sociologist without going through graduate training.

In addition, the expansion of social science careers such as psychology and sociology’s own self-definition of “profession” has led to an entry of other groups into areas that were traditionally considered the domain of sociology. As a result, areas such as family psychology and population policy have become obvious. In the last 20 years, the diversity of sociology’s domain has been narrowed to those further as those with applied interests gradually identified with other professional associations and disciplines for purposes that are often unrelated to sociological ones. The example for psychologists, for example, and demographers. In short, sociology has lost considerable ground through inaction and neglect.

One of the factors that sociology in the applied areas is disadvantaged by the absence of licensure and certification, a substantial part of the profession remains indifferent to such credentialing procedures or opposed to them on principle. The primary purpose of an ASA certification program, therefore, should be to provide an additional qualification “that will assist our graduates” in dealing with the pressures of a highly competitive job market, without adversely affecting academia or other sociologists who are not certified. The committee hopes that this can be achieved by granting the title of “certified sociologist” rather than the title of “sociologist.”

Although Council’s January action represents ASA’s first real step toward building a certification program that is seen by the Association’s main venture in this direction, the late 1950s, after some negotiation with the American Psychological Association, the newly established sexologists and sociologists established a certification program for sociologically-trained social psychologists. The program fell into disuse after several years due to lack of interest and, perhaps, insufficient ASA commitment to its development. In light of this experience, every question whether there is a real need for certification at present. There is considerable anecdotal evidence to suggest that there have been changes since the early 1960s, and that the demand for certification is now much greater than it used to be. Nonetheless, there are no figures available on just how many sociologists are interested in, and require, certification. Such data would be virtually impossible to collect, since, above and beyond ASA membership rolls, there is no real means of identifying sociologists working in the applied area. For all practical purposes, therefore, the only way to ask the demand for certification is to launch a program and see who participates.

A Certification Program for PhD Sociologists

The Committee’s discussion of certification at the PhD level commenced with the question of whether specialty certification programs would be meaningful for the certification program of the former were quickly articulated, but little justification emerged for the latter. It was concluded that in all but the general title “certified sociologist” would have very little meaning, and therefore not be of great value. Moreover, use of such a title would contribute to the general perception that sociology is a branch of the social sciences in any case that striking out for its own.” Consequently, the Committee proceeded to delineate a set of procedures that might serve as the basis for certification in a number of specialty areas.

The report that ASA certification in the following five broadly defined specialty areas:

Law and Social Control encompasses those areas of sociology that investigate the development of laws and their implementation for obtaining compliance with widely accepted norms and controlling deviance. Criminology, deviant be-

behavior and juvenile delinquency/juvenile justice are among the traditional core concerns in this field, as are the nature of social problems and social disregards. Similarly, in the area of health sociology, the area includes topics such as medical sociology, deviant health, mental health, and social policy related to medical care and alcoholism.

Social Psychology encompasses a broad and inclusive area of activity that focuses on the problems of people in interaction and the influence of personality, social influence and social structure, small groups, group dynamics, interpersonal behavior, social interaction, intergroup relations, public opinion, collective behavior, sociology of the arts and entertainment, and values, mass media and communications, environmental sociology, sociology of education, sociology of the arts, sociology of media, sociology of religion, social learning, symbolic interaction, sociometry, and network analysis. This major domain is a broad one in which application of sociological knowledge is well-developed and a substantial applied literature exists. They are defined in terms of content rather than particular subjects of study. Several major sociological methodological approaches are applicable to a broad range of topics. Consequently, it seems wise to require people to have methodological expertise appropriate to their area of specialization in any certification program. Defining the criteria of this sort of expertise is not a simple matter. The entire Specialty areas of specialization. ASA will confer the title of “Certified Sociologist” in these fields. What goes in the track will depend on the specialty area in which certification is sought.

In addition to having a similar title, everyone would be expected to satisfy the following minimum requirements:

1. A PhD from a regionally accredited institution. Training should include relevant methodological expertise and courses central to the area of specialization.
2. At least two years of post-doctoral experience in the appropriate field of specialization.
3. Demonstrated professional competence.
4. Submitting three letters of recommendation.
5. Full membership in the ASA and explicit agreement to adhere to the Association’s Code of Ethics.

Should applicants meet all of the above requirements except that of experience, a two-year “Provisional Certification” will be provided. Once approved for certification, applicants would receive a certificate valid for two years. Upon payment of an appropriate fee, completion of any requirements for continuing education that Council may mandate, certification will be renewed for additional two-year periods.

The Committee recommends that applicants pay a $500 application fee and a second $500 fee once they are approved for certification. In the case of Foreigners, the second fee might be set at $300. The Committee recommends that the renewal fee initially be set at $400. All funds are to be used to underwrite the costs of the certification program.

The Certification Committee will be appointed by the Council from the certification Committee. Members of such committees should be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses and receive an Honorarium for their services. The members would be sufficient for a quorum, but those who would be good policy to have all committee members evaluate the proposed cases. Should certification be denied, the Committee would be obligated to specify how existing deficiencies can be remedied. In the event that applicants contest a Committee decision, review by Council will be available. Certification applications will be explicitly judged against specific criteria and will not be reviewed without notice, due to the procedures established by the Association for the purpose of certification.

For Certification, see page 7

Funding Opportunities

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars is now accepting proposals for the 1985-86 Fulbright Scholarship program in the social sciences for faculty, research scholars, community colleges, and university and junior college institutions. The program is designed to enable the exchange of faculty members between countries and institutions to conduct academic activities abroad. The guidelines and forms to apply are available from the following sources:


The Carsoe Center for the Study of American Culture & the Humanities, 3006 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20008. A new research grant program is open to professors and scholars of the humanities and social sciences. Grant size: up to $5,000 per proposal. Contact: William A. Pomfret, Director, Carsoe Center, 3006 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20008. Deadline: November 1, 1985.

The National Center for Education in the Humanities, 2000 G Street, Washington, DC 20006. The Humanities Study Program for Teachers provides grants to support short-term study at institutions of higher education in the humanities. Contact: Donald J. Grose, Program Director, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

Scenes from the 1984 Annual Meeting

Clockwise from right: San Antonio Convention Center welcomes ASA; Registration; attendees examine Exhibits; attentive audience for Presidential Address;安徽 补充了 2007 年的短文; take a break between sessions; Amitai Etzioni, Burton Weisheit with students at汉语 Program reception; DANCE participants gather around the Bookshop; Orientation Party organizer John Schmidt (r), getting acquainted with ASA at Orientation Banquet; San Antonio hosts Ed and Connie Mergels; the Teaching Resources Center display. Richard Irish shares job hunting tips.

Below: ASA outgoing President Jim Short and grandson; Employment Service interactions; Rose Czerwinski and Arlene Kaplan; Daniels share a joke.

Photos: Ruth E. Thaler
OBSERVING

The River Walk, the crowded Marriott Lobby, the DAN Party around the reflecting pool in front of the Convention Center, the by衷 guests seated at the Orientation Party (closely more party than orientation, but a good first effort), the record number of sessions (256), Jim Short's Presidential Address on the research and theory-building essential in the area of this analysis and the myriad of other events form the basis for pleasant memories of ASA's first meeting in the Southwest.

We wondered if colleagues around the country would make the trip to San Antonio, and whether the diverse and inclusive programming could tug those commitments to the meetings and the beginning of the academic year. In both cases, they did, attendance equalled that of 1985 in Detroit and surpassed that of San Francisco in 1982 by some 300 people. More of the 2,543 registrants had a focused and relaxed, as well as intellectually stimulating, meeting. Whether this call for another visit to San Antonio in the future in a matter about which members might want to write to me.

One matter that you have been writing about is the late August scheduling of the meeting. Timing does not seem to fit well with members. U.S. Representative Nancy Pelosi delivered a rousing welcome address, in which he reminded us of his strong and concern- ing support for legislation to fund social research. Indeed, he is a Con- gressman to watch in the next election, for we are grateful.

Melinda White Wilson was very gracious in her acceptance of the Common Wealth Award, which this year was awarded a check for $2,500. President-elect Willey expressed a desire to use the award to benefit the profession.

The Presidential Reception this year featured the renowned George Bal- lanchine Band, with Bill Paster in the flute, Karl Schuman on the clarinet, Will Scott on the bass, newcomer Gene (he also plays a mean harmonica) Hanchett-Holman on the drums, and Howie Rowe sharing the keyboard with D.C. in the attempt to make the meeting more closely to the city and region in which the city is meeting seems to be working. We are still learning how to do this better and trying to find events that seem both intellectually and socially worthwhile. Howie Rowe, Ed Margulis and friends for handling local arrangements so to insure maximum cooperation between the city and ASA's convention and to Donavan for arranging a stimulating IRO session on "Religion and Revolu- tion: Central America and U.S. Policy." The session featured Dr. W. V. Bertin de la Torre, Voev of the Garrison of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua, who was also honored by the Commission Section of the ASA (see story elsewhere in this issue).

Thanks are due to Roger Barans, Alice Franske, John Lindegren, and R. B. Bass for preparing the lively and informative restaurant-entertainment guide. Mem- bers present at the Business Meeting approved a resolution Thanking ASA for the second consecutive year of outstanding childcare. We have

David Sudlow. Whether it was the room, the time or the fact that President Jim Short was clearly enjoying himself cajoling with his grandson and Reme, I thought the audience was sweeter than usual. Thanks again. See you next year in D.C.

Jim Short (r) passes the presidential gavel to Ice Eiskorn

I'm sorry that more members are not able to attend the sessions of Council as we observe. You might not agree with all of the decisions made, but you would probably not come away with the feeling that Council is a power elite governing on behalf of a single interest group. Even you, might well consider that ASA's decision to reduce the membership for our and under-employed sociologists by 85. They also will be allowed to register for the Annual Meeting at a special rate.

Gonzalez: Research on Policy Issues Needed

Wang Hai (l) and Catherine Bechard for Sociobiology in Women in Society thanks ASA for its annual meeting in San Tonz.
Short: Social Risks Demand In-Depth Research, Analysis

Contemporary threats to the existing social fabric such as crime, technological identification and disposal, accidents in the workplace, nuclear technology, and insufficient by-products of production and consumption require innovative, far-reaching risk management, according to James F. Short, Jr., President of the University of Tennessee at the 1984 Annual Meeting on August 10.

"Scientific and social policy concerns with risk typically focus on a limited range of things people find important for the ability of individual researchers to influence the determination of data collected in the field. In April 1984, Judge Jack B. Weinstein, a United States District Court of New York ruled that serious scholars cannot be required to turn over their fieldnotes in grand jury investigations when the government fails to establish "substantial need" for them to do so. Weinstein's ruling establishes a "qualified privilege not to reveal documents or confidential sources" for social science researchers, akin to the privilege enjoyed by journalist. This landmark decision is of great importance to sociologists as it presents unprecedented legal protection for sociological data.

Weinstein's decision drew an analogy between journalists and scholars, saying that neither has "an absolute First Amendment right to refuse to appear before a grand jury." Journalists, like scholars, need to protect the confidentiality of their information sources if the flow of information is to continue freely. According to Weinstein: "Policing underwriting a journalist's limited privilege is also a limited privilege for a researcher preparing a scholarly work." The case will presumably hve no protection than journalists.

The right of the research to support the confidentiality of fieldnotes is limited, however, and must be decided on a case-by-case basis that balances the "societal interest in fostering scholarly research" against the "public interest in obtaining information useful to possible criminal activities through the grand jury process." In addition to legal precedent, the Nebraska celebrated several other sources to support his argument for a qualified privilege for social science researchers. One was the ASPA Code of Ethics, which states in part that "confidential information provided by research participants must be treated as such by sociologists, even when such confidentiality information enjoys no legal protection or privilege and legal force is implied.

The Weinstein decision (August 1984 FOOTNOTES) grew out of a subpoena issued to Mario Ibarra, a sociologist graduate student at SNU and Teacher, by a country grand jury investigating the origin of a fire in a restaurant where Ibarra had worked as a waiter to collect data for a dissertation on the desirability of water in the area of restaurants.

Shortly after the Weinstein decision, the Federal Court overturned the ruling with the Appellate Court of New York. In September and ASA has filed an AMERICAN brief arguing that the decision should be upheld.

While the ASA contribution will help define some of the legal expenses already accumulated by Ibarra, an additional $20,000 probably will be needed before the case draws to a close. Expenses already have reached $10,000. Even though the attorneys defending Ibarra are donating their services, Mario Ibarra has rendered the physical environment because neither the social values nor ecological necessity. To protect these values, experts on social change and management of risks associated with scientific and technological advances. Risk management involves people who must be warned about, protected from, and must be purified of the effectiveness of both scientific analyses of hazards and of proposed technological strategies." Risk analysis must "focus on human life and values, economic values, and other valued and necessary aspects of human existence... on how people live with risks and how living with risks affects them." Short said. He added that a "deep" or "profound" understanding of risk analysis is "a reality of social and environmental threats, a compelling issue requiring social science attention. Sociological concerns with the assessment and management of risks range from the trivial to the "unthinkable": the destruction of all human life. In conclusion, Short urged social scientists to examine technological, economic and social systems for potential risk issues and undertake the research essential to developing effective long-term risk management strategies.

The award was established in 1980 by the ASA Crime Commission to recognize an outstanding Latin sociologist and to bring the recipient to annual meetings to apprise ASA of developments in Latin American studies. Award committee members were Marielle Azevedo and Bill Chamblien.

Núñez receives First Latin American Scholar Award

The First Latin American Scholar Award was presented during the 1984 Annual Meeting to Vilma Núñez de Escorcia, Vice President of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court. Núñez, who made presentations on two panels during the Annual Meeting was in the U.S. on a speaking tour organized by U.S. Out of Central America (USOCA).

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Núñez is a native of Nicaragua and has taught at the University of Costa Rica. She was the guest of honor at a reception held by President of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court

Threat to Confidentiality of Fieldnotes

Martha Tifeldt (r) and Lytle Halliday

During its most recent meeting, ASA Council authorized an initial contribution of $2,000 to the defense fund of the scholar who found important for the ability of individual researchers to influence the determination of data collected in the field. In April 1984, Judge Jack B. Weinstein, a United States District Court of New York ruled that serious scholars cannot be required to turn over their fieldnotes in grand jury investigations when the government fails to establish "substantial need" for them to do so. Weinstein's ruling establishes a "qualified privilege not to reveal documents or confidential sources" for social science researchers, akin to the privilege enjoyed by journalists. This landmark decision is of great importance to sociologists as it presents unprecedented legal protection for sociological data.

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One lively element of the 1984 Annual Meeting was the participation and coverage by national media. Before the meeting, ASA contacted national publications to announce the program and highlight various presentations. As a result, reporters from USA Today, the Chicago Tribune, the Chronical of Higher Education and the San Antonio local media attended and covered the meeting. In addition, ASA sent special press kits to the Dallas United Press International office which assigned a local reporter to cover various sessions and also sent several ASA press releases out on the wire service. As a result of that effort, articles on presentations by ASA members during the meeting have appeared all over the country, in newspaper and radio outlets. Articles on various papers and topics appeared daily in USA Today and information on members' research was reported on ABC Radio News, RKO Radio and elsewhere.

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Media Coverage at Meeting

ASA member Martha Tifeldt being interviewd by San Antonio television

ASA held a press conference during the meeting for Vilma Núñez de Escorcia (see item elsewhere in this issue) which was attended by representatives of local newspaper and television stations. In addition, several ASA members were interviewed during the meeting by representatives of local and national television, radio and newspapers in the Press Room.

The success of the 1984 effort will be used for guidance in planning media coverage of the next Annual Meeting. ASA members planning to make presentations at the 1985 meeting in Washington may wish to send copies of their paper abstracts directly to Ruth Thieler at ASA for use in developing media coverage of the meeting.

Well-written, concise abstracts are invaluable in planning media coverage of presentations. Anyone who does not wish to have press coverage of their paper should inform ASA directly.
Teaching

by Cora L. Hawver

Sociologists are constantly searching for ways to improve sociology programs; increase enrollments; head off attrition; begin an applied emphasis; and, serve the needs of a broad spectrum of students. To begin this process, a list of topics to be included in the section follows:

1. Take seriously the premise that an effective sociology program is a departmental responsibility. This position fits in the face of professional accreditation to build individual departments, to some extent, rise and fall all as collectives. The student grievance transcripts information on whether departments are improving in terms of professional and responsive service. Some automatic teacher may draw students, but you may lose them with a negligent or problematic faculty member. Or, the student may notice how the good citizens in the department in such planning and effective teaching can cause the department develop and build a strong reputation. Of course, “good citizenship” and “effective teaching” activities have to be implemented. Using these suggestions must be seen as important professional contributions counting toward committee tasks, advising assignments and university service. Departments must devise ways to measurement of contributions to teaching and include the results in promotion and tenure decisions.

2. Spend a part of a career day at the high schools. Most schools draw undergraduate students from their geographic area or state. Teaching out to community colleges or high schools with great potential for students who may have been left unnoticed by the high school curriculum. Sociologists must learn about fresh material on the curriculum and offer to give guest lectures on a selected list of topics. To reach a school outside your region, send a videotape of faculty giving especially effective presentations.

3. Ask what faculty in the department the information advisers give to students on other sociology programs at the other institutions. What will the sociology curriculum? Involve them to meet with the department to discuss the content of the introductory course, add secretaries to the non-major, which methods can or control terms are most helpful to underprivileged students, and other topics. On another occasion, meet with the career planning and placement advisers to most students need not to know the SASC advisor and offer to work with them on placement. ASA has career booklets they can use. (See resource section in this issue for details on a new ASA brochure on “Careers Opportunities in Sociology for Graduates.”)

4. Develop a brochure or handout about the department and the major. A carefully crafted and accurate document will make a positive impression on students and provide important information about the content of the course. Rice University has a brochure made up to look like a newspaper form. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater’s handbook has pictures of major themes on the cover and contains faculty biographies and information about curriculum that links to career opportunities.

5. Design and support a faculty development program. Effective teaching is a set of skills and can be taught. Perhaps not every faculty member can be a great teacher, everyone can improve. Contact the faculty development center, use the resources of the ASA Teaching Services Program, hold open forums, and schedule outside speakers. Remember remember that all of the students who take the introductory sociology course do not take another course, but they are the ones who are most exposed and most effective teachers in that first course. That is a market to tap!

6. Consider a curriculum review in applied sociology. There are many ways to go about it, the existing program to include courses that students in a variety of careers. Departments have added a single course, offered substantive tracks, developed specific programs, or simply taken a systematic look at the skills implied in current courses. Some options are described in Teaching Applied Sociology. A Resource Book, sold for $10 through the ASA Teaching Resources Center.

7. Advertise and new courses. At the end of the introductory course, hard facts and figures on these courses students can take. Have some of the faculty teaching these upper level courses lecture in the introductory course itself, to give an idea of the opportunities on that subject. Advertise in the student newspaper and put posters in the union and on campus kiosks. Contact the newspaper about the positive accomplishments of the sociology major with the advertisement.

8. Keep in touch with the future offerings for non-major. To curricu- lum committees, sociologists argue for the general education value of our discipline. Take a look at the curriculum in terms of the non-major, try to offer something that is not available elsewhere. A course that would take after instead of the introductory course. For some departments, that means courses the 100 and 200 (freshman and sophomore) levels. At Temple University, for example, the department offers a wide range of freshmen-level courses, including Sociology of Jazz and Sociology of Friendship as well as introductory Sociology. Group sets of courses to form tracks for the non-major, such as a cluster in formal organizations for business students, a medical track for nurses and a research methods track to dovetail with several majors. Contact other departments about making these tracks consistent with their major’s requirements.

9. Form a sociology club or a chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta. Sociology students need a sense of “we’re next” on a campus where they are a minority group. The sociology club can serve students’ needs to socialize and to share information about their chosen field. It can be the social side of the job hunting club, a formal information discussions with faculty and an arena for feedback about the department.

10. Start a department newsletter or bulletin board. A department newsletter can serve as a source of information and strategies to begin to turn the introductory course. For a sample of such a newsletter, see Philip Nyhan, "Alpha Sigma Chapter Newsletter," a newly approved chapter meeting that may be helpful to all of the department and may make valuable contact for an internship or a future job. Maybe some alumni will be as loyal to the sociology department as to the football team.

11. Check out the resources for a sociology major. The University of Illinois-Chicago has identified the set of skills that a typical major from the department can be expected to have upon graduation. This information exten- "Meeting Calendar"


October 24-25, 2004. Mass Media Medical Center, Symposium on Aging and the Cen
dential Core of the Future, Brownstone Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "New Fund Supports Innovative Teaching"


October 28-29, 2004. 13th Annual Association of Sociology/Anthropology Conference, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. Theme: "New Fund Supports Innovative Teaching"


Certification from page 3
Separate five-member Certification Committees are to be appointed for the broad specialty areas. Each committee would rely on the general requirements outlined above, though the details of their procedures for soliciting and evaluating additional evidence might differ. As the need arises, other standing committees, committee members would be nominated by the Committee on Committees and approved by Council. Wherever practicable, appropriate steps would be taken in the process of completing the list of candidates. As soon as practicable, members of each Certification Committee should themselves be certified in the appropriate specialty area.

In the Committee’s view, the chair of each of the five Certification Committees would therefore be members of an oversight committee which would have a Council Liaison as its sixth member. The mandate of this committee would be fourfold: to recommend new areas for certification which might be appropriate; to consider continuing education requirements for certification; to prepare a periodic volume for FOOTNOTES dealing with various aspects of certification, and to conduct periodic review of the whole certification program. Should the latter reveal that there is little or no demand for certification in a given area of specialization, it would be dropped from the Association’s options. The first full-scale review is to be conducted three years after the program’s onset.

In addition to assuming responsibility for administering the Association’s certification program, the Executive Office will prepare and maintain an annual Register of Members whose certification is current. This document will be available at the lowest possible cost to both members and non-members who request it. Initially, one aspect of compiling the Register would be broadened to include the fact of those psychology professionals who are certified.

Examining the early drafts which are automatically eligible for inclusion in the Register provided the Association membership is current and they present evidence of having been certified. The initial application and certification fees will be waived for this group and only the renewal fee assessed.

Certification at the Master’s Degree Level
Specially certification is not required at the MA level, since most programs stress exposure to an array of sociological sub-disciplines rather than deepening knowledge in a narrow area of study. Training in major sociological research strategies will, on the other hand, lead to thorough and rigorous. Moreover, such training represents the discipline’s strength and depth of knowledge to that provided by other social and behavioral sciences such as social work and, in some cases, psychology.

Social research skills are taught after and valued by many employers in the field. Given proper training, therefore, sociological training might provide MA sociologists with a competitive edge in the applied job market. Certification is one means of providing the legitimacy that is required, and consequently, the Committee strongly recommended that ASA use the designation “Appointed Social Research Specialist” to certify sociologists with MA degrees. Given the current configuration of employment opportunities, certification at this level might have much more meaningful impact than at the PhD level. As a result, the Committee considers the proposal for MA certification its most significant recommendation.

In brief, certification is to revolve around familiarity with several sociological research and data analysis strategies. More specifically, the following will be required:

1. A master’s degree in Sociology, or its equivalent in another social science, from a regionally accredited institution.
2. The equivalent of one year of experience with data collection and analysis. This generally will have been acquired while fulfilling requirements for the BA and MA degrees.
3. Two letters of recommendation from full members of the ASA and explicit agreement to adhere to ASA’s Code of Ethics.
4. Successful completion of a written examination.

The examination for MA certification will consist of several parts. The core exam, which will be required of everyone, will focus on essential methodological and statistical procedures. In addition, applicants must complete at least one of four elective examinations. These include: survey research, demographic techniques, advanced quantitative analysis (e.g., multivariate regression analysis, etc.), and qualitative analysis (e.g., case studies, organizational analysis, etc.). An ASA committee charged with drawing up examination questions and grading procedures is in the process of being appointed. The examination will be given in conjunction with the ASA annual meeting and at the meetings of regional sociological associations, should there be sufficient demand.

Procedures for the MA level Certification Committee, and examiners, are similar to those of the PhD committees. The proposed fee structure is also equivalent (i.e., $500 fees for application and actual certification and a biannual $400 renewal at the next meeting). The examination will be given in conjunction with the ASA annual meeting and at the meetings of regional sociological associations, should there be sufficient demand. The procedure for the MA level Certification Committee, and examiners, are similar to those of the PhD committees. The proposed fee structure is also equivalent (i.e., $500 fees for application and actual certification and a biannual $400 renewal at the next meeting).
Official Record and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE 49TH ASA COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1986 ASA Council was held on Monday, October 11, 1984, at the Westin Peoria, Peoria, Illinois.

Councilors present were: Michael Allen, Robert F. Allen, Jon L. Anderson, Andy W. Bier, Roger Berglund, Theodore Blom, John E. Brown, D. G. Carleton, Allan J. Eberts, J. Allen Franklin, W. Hilton, and Hans Zimmert. Yeomen present were: Matt Hallowe, Barbara Hauser, John K. Richardson, Michael S. Ritter, and Patricia F. Williams. President Short chaired the meet-

1. Approval of Agenda. With the addition of agenda items, the agenda was approved as amended.

2. Report of President. Short indicated that the recommendations of the Council members completed before the Annual Meeting. Additional subcommittee appointments will be made during the year, and the President indicated he would work to advance with members regarding such appointments. However, he recognized that there would be continued service which accompanies election to the Council. At the request of a council member and with the approval of President Short, a nomination of President doing an additional position of the school’s president was made. Then the issue of admissibility of the field of science.

3. Report of Secretary. Culp was made regarding the secretaries and added a role of their duties. Due to increased responsibilities, there is a need for the budget in more than one area. However, there is no indication that a major increase in administrative duties is expected. The secretary is also responsible for planning and good planning will be necessary to serve the committee.

4. Report of Executive Officers. The Executive Officers presented the report of the committee. The report is being considered by the committee. Overall, the report is being considered by the Council for approval. Following the discussion, the recommendation was presented to the Council for approval.

5. Committee Appointments for 1986. The National Committee on Cooperation (CCO) grew significantly in 1984 due to changes in the overall pattern of cooperation. The Council thanked Barbara Dyce for being elected to serve as Chair of the CCO. Several new positions were determined by the Council. The new positions will be elected by the membership at the next Annual Meeting and will be announced in the January Council meeting.

6. CSSW Guidelines on Women’s Equity. The Committee on the Status of Women will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

7. Newsgroups on Women. The Executive Officers presented a report and set of guidelines on women’s equity. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

8. Council on Undergraduate Education. The Council on Undergraduate Education will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

9. Council on Professional Opportunities in Sociology. The Council on Professional Opportunities in Sociology will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

10. Council on Graduate Education. The Council on Graduate Education will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

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13. Council on Professional Opportunities in Sociology. The Council on Professional Opportunities in Sociology will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

14. Council on Graduate Education. The Council on Graduate Education will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.

15. Council on Undergraduate Education. The Council on Undergraduate Education will be asked to develop a set of guidelines for the CSSW’s Code of Ethics. The guidelines will be used to guide the CSSW in developing policies and procedures to address issues of gender discrimination and harassment.
Minutes, continued

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE 1986 ASA COUNCIL

The second meeting of the 1986 ASA Council was held in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, July 1986, at the Constitution Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. The meeting was open to the public.

The first item on the agenda was the approval of the minutes of the first meeting of the ASA Council, held on January 1986, at the Constitution Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. The minutes were presented by John D. White, who was the secretary of the first meeting. The minutes were approved by the Council, and the minutes were recorded in the Minutes of the Council for the 1986 ASA Council.

Next, the Council discussed the agenda for the second meeting of the Council. The agenda included the following items:

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Report of President
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Executive Officer Reorganization
5. Report of the Committee on the State of the Association
6. Budget
7. Council Agenda

The Council approved the agenda for the second meeting of the Council, and the meeting was adjourned.

The Council's minutes were recorded in the Minutes of the Council for the 1986 ASA Council.
Minutes, from page 11

Other members extend the challenge to Connect to the more or less existing communications on the hot topic. The state of art, or even mode of practice, and the other mentioned conditions to achieve an overall potential for society, including "who we are" and what the overall (to)

Arrested sociological publications encourage, suggests, and gives the audience a good lecture, even if it is not the same. The audience should be aware that this is not the same, and the conclusions are not the same. Several courses for the publication seminars (including Marxist, Scientific, Foreign, and Family Planning Programs).

MOTION: To advise the Committee on the formation of an "international" seminar on social issues, focusing on the problems of the African, the Hispanic, and the Arab communities.

MOTION: To authorize the Committee to hold a seminar on the African, the Hispanic, and the Arab communities in the fall of the current year.

11. Report of Subcommittee on Problems of the African, the Hispanic, and the Arab Communities: President's report on the Saturday evening meeting, which was moved to Monday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved. The Committee was authorized to present its report to the Board of Trustees.

12. Report of Committee on Review of Minutes: Committee on Review of Minutes was present, and the report was read and approved.

13. Correction of Minutes: Committee on Review of Minutes was present, and the report was read and approved.

14. Report of Committee on Awards Policy: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

15. Report of Committee on Evaluation: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

16. Report of Committee on Academic Affairs: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

17. Report of Committee on Budget: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

18. Report of Committee on Development: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

19. Report of Committee on Faculty Policy: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

20. Report of Committee on Student Affairs: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

21. Report of Committee on Administration: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

22. Report of Committee on Research: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

23. Report of Committee on Finance: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

24. Report of Committee on Facilities: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

25. Report of Committee on Student Government: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

26. Report of Committee on Athletics: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

27. Report of Committee on Development: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

28. Report of Committee on Finance: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

29. Report of Committee on Facilities: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

30. Report of Committee on Student Government: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

31. Report of Committee on Athletics: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

32. Report of Committee on Development: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

33. Report of Committee on Finance: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

34. Report of Committee on Facilities: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

35. Report of Committee on Student Government: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

36. Report of Committee on Athletics: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

37. Report of Committee on Development: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

38. Report of Committee on Finance: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

39. Report of Committee on Facilities: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

40. Report of Committee on Student Government: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.

41. Report of Committee on Athletics: President's report on the Monday evening meeting, which was moved to Tuesday morning, was presented. The report was read and approved.