New Nominations for 1985 Elections

The candidates for positions on the Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees in the 1985 election have been selected. They are:

- Council: Charles Barancik, University of Texas, Austin; Paul J. Dabney, Yale University; Nancy DiTomasso, Rutgers Graduate School of Management; Mark L. Long, Case Western Reserve University; Traci Hiroshi, University of Arizona.
- Committee on Publications: Fred Black, University of Pennsylvania; Janet Chafetz, University of Houston; Debra Gold, University of California, Santa Barbara; Barbara Resnik, University of Michigan.
- Committee on Nominations: District 1: John Meyer, Stanford University; Karen Miller, Arizona State University.

David Kries, Indiana University: Adeline Levine, SUNY, Buffalo; Valerie Oppenheimer, University of California, Los Angeles.

Committee on Publications: Fred Black, University of Pennsylvania; Janet Chafetz, University of Houston; Debra Gold, University of California, Santa Barbara; Barbara Resnik, University of Michigan.

Committee on Nominations: District 1: John Meyer, Stanford University; Karen Miller, Arizona State University.

District 2: George Bohmstedt, Indiana University; Elin Va, University of Illinois.
District 3: Jill Quaglino, University of Kansas; Teresa Sullivan, University of Texas, Austin.
District 4: Elaine Anderson, University of California, Los Angeles; Rhoda Hill, Bureau of Social Science Research.
District 5: Zaida Cassou, University of Michigan; Valerio Tumas, Michigan State University.
District 6: Nan Lin, SUNY, Albany; Gunther H. Rennell, New York University.

Committee on Committees: District 1: Clive Le, University of California, Los Angeles; A. Hodge Smith, Arizona State University.
District 2: Gary Fere, University of Minnesota; Dennis Hogan, University of Michigan.
District 3: John Sibley Butler, University of Texas, Austin; Carla Stephe, New Mexico State University.
District 4: Ronald W. Manderscheid, National Institute of Mental Health.
District 5: John D. Morris, University of Michigan; Susan R. Tull, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
District 6: Donald Davis-Freeman, Yale University; Walter Powell, Yale University.

Additional candidates may be nominated through the open nominations procedure. Petitions supporting candidates for the aforesaid positions must be signed by at least fifty (50) voting members of the Association and must be received at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N 2nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, by January 31, 1985.
Classified Ads

I can help you with your article, book, or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Experienced in sociological, anthropological, and legal writing. Available for articles or book chapters. Also, small personal research projects. Free consultation. Please send your work and details to Joanne Miller. (212) 357-2812. NSF is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Nominations Sought for North Central Region Award

The North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) seeks nominations for its Ailsa K. Tomes Distinguished Professional Service Award. The award is given to a person who has contributed significantly to the advancement of sociology in the NCSA region and has served NCSA in many capacities. Service includes both contributions which enhanced the professional stature of NCSA as well as to developing sociological programs within the region.

Applications will be presented at the NCSA Annual Meeting, April 24-26, 1985, in Louisville, KY.

Applications should be sent to Robert G. Newby, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

President, page 1

The Association extremely well in all essential matters, especially with respect to publications, governance, and the Annual Meeting, the result principally of a lot of good will on the part of intelligent people. Over the years conflicts have arisen and remained unresolved, however, to the detriment of both interpersonal relationships within the office and service to the Association. With the advice of consultants, and the active participation of the Executive Officer and the staff, EOB recommended certain changes which were subsequently approved by Council. As a result, I believe we have successfully resolved many of the problems within the office. With the continued good will of all involved, I am confident the Executive Office will continue to provide the highest level of service we have come to expect.

I am mindful of the need to see that all of those goals and the problems they represent. I suspect that they will—and indeed they must—continue to occupy our agenda, as we struggle for a stronger discipline and a better profession. Many other activities took place during my year in ASA. President: successful negotiation of the Minority Fellowship Program grant from NIMH for example, a supplement of a vigorous and highly successful Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities, and the ongoing launch of the most ambitious membership campaign ever undertaken by the Association and much, much more. All represent continued commitment to our collective responsibilities for the discipline and the profession. The Association is a vitally important component of the profession and the discipline. It can be even more so, with the continued dedication and goodwill of the membership, and of sociologists who are not yet members.

I am deeply honored to have had the privilege of serving as President of the American Sociological Association, and grateful for the support of colleagues in all phases of the Association's activities. My gratitude for the hospitality shown my family at the San Antonio meetings is quite beyond telling...though it came as no surprise in view of experiences at previous gatherings of that sort. I hope we can continue the upbeat tone of our recently concluded meetings, and look forward to seeing you again.

Please send in your application for the Fellows in Business Program.

Program dates: June 6-July 26, 1985
Application deadline: February 1, 1985
Selection: $2,000

For an application, please call (212) 357-4324 or return the coupon below.

Program:
Name:
Address:
City/State/Zip:

Humanities Ph.D.'s: Campus to Corporation

Business Can Use Your Skills

CAREERS IN BUSINESS, an innovative and successful program, is being offered for the eighth consecutive summer by New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Recent Ph.D.'s and A.B.'s in the humanities and related social sciences are invited to enter the national competition for sixty places in the intense seven-week summer program designed to orient them in substantive areas of business administration. Graduates are successfully pursuing careers in such areas as corporate lending, strategic planning, financial analysis, human resource management, public relations, marketing, and organizational development. Placement services are offered by the school, and interviews with major corporations and organizations in the public sector are provided.

New York University
Graduate School of Business Administration
New York University
250 West 4th Street
New York, N.Y. 10006

Dear: Dr. Ernest N. Kornoff

New York University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Funding Opportunities

The American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., Social Research Department, announces its third annual call for competition for partial funding of doctoral dissertation research in the areas of its concerns. The application deadline of January 2, 1985 for research that is proposed to be undertaken, or that will be undertaken, during the academic year April 1, 1985-March 31, 1986. For more information and specific instructions concerning the call for proposals, contact Corinne Kirschen, Director, Social Research Department. American Foundation for the Blind, 13 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10036. (212) 262-2140.

National Science Foundation Programs for Law and Social Science seeks to promote research funding for the study of law and law-like rule systems, e.g., the impact of law on human behavior and interaction, the dynamics of legal decision-making, and the nature of change in legal institutions. Deadline: February 1, 1985. Contact: Felker J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550 (202) 357-5560.

The Center for Russian and East European Research, University of Michi- gan, will offer one or more postdoctoral fellowships in support of significant research projects in any area of the center, funded by a grant from the An- drew W. Mellon Foundation. Preference will be given to younger scholars, although applications at all levels are invited. The stipend will be $18,000 and may be used for salary or in conjunction with other fellowships, awards or research grants. Fellowship must be in residence for the major portion of the term and will be expected to participate in Center activities. Applications must be received by February 15, 1985; awards will be announced by April 1, 1985. Submit curriculum vita, statement of current research and teaching interests, proposal describing how these interests would be pursued under an award, and three letters of recommendation to: William G. Rosenberg, Director, Center for Rus- sian and East European Studies, Uni- versity of Michigan 2501 Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Center for the Study of Women in Society, University of Oregon, an- unounces the Visiting Scholar Program for 1985-86 and seeks applications from scholars working on issues of feminist theory. The Center will make one award of up to $25,000 and up to one additional one award of up to $10,000, or a total of $40,000. Application deadline: March 15, 1985. Contact: Pauline Franks, Program Director, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

The National Institute on Aging has received a significant increase in its budget for Fiscal Year 1985, which begins October 1, 1984. Information about the Institute's Behavioral Science Research program is available in program announcements. Research applications received for the February (1 small grants, fellowships, training grants) and March 1, 1985 deadlines will be considered for FY85 funds. Contact: Behavioral Science Research Pro- gram, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 4C-32, Bethesda, MD 20205, (301) 496-3100.

For Sale: Books in urban sociology, 125 books (9 hard cover, 16 published after 1979, $200 plus shipping). Emory Burton, McDaniel College, Abilene, TX 79607.

NSF Seeks Sociologists for Two Positions

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Social and Economic Sciences seeks qualified applicants for two positions—Program Director and Associate Program Director for Sociology. The positions are exempt from the civil service and will be filled on a one- or two-year renewable or temporary basis. The annual salary range for Program Directors is $80,400 to $100,400, and for Associate Program Director, $35,000 to $50,000. Salaries for temporary employees are set at NSF's G/G-H schedule, which is equivalent to that of the Civil Service.

Candidates should have a Ph.D. in sociology or equivalent experience. At least six to eight years of successful scientific research experience in sociology or a closely related field is required for the Program Director and four to six years is the requirement for the Associate Program Director. A broad, general understanding of current sociological research is expected and more advanced administrative experience is desirable.

Responsibilities include all aspects of proposal development, review and evaluation, grants and program administration, and representing sociology with the NSF and to the research community.

Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae no later than February 1, 1985 for the Program Director position and April 15, 1985 for the Associate Program Director to NSF, Personnel Administration Branch, Room 212, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550; attention Mrs. Catherine Handline. For further information, contact Joanne Miller, (212) 357-2812. NSF is an Equal Opportunity Employer.
Teaching Workshops to Focus on Basic Skills and More

Kennesaw College, Atlanta, GA, will host ASA’s first teaching workshop for 1985. The three-day event will focus on “Basic Skills: Teaching Reading, Writing and Sociology.” Applications are being accepted now for this workshop, which will be held February 26-28, 1985.

The staff for the workshop include: Sharon McPherson, St. Louis Community College; Linda Saltman, Centers for Disease Control; Brian Sherman, Voter Education Project; and Ronald Watche, Wayne County Community College. Barbara Karcher is the program director. The staff will have written on the basic skills issues and will be actively engaged in helping enhance students’ skills in the sociology classroom.

At the workshop, participants will:
- develop ways to efficiently and effectively teach writing within sociology courses;
- learn about library user skills that help students complete better term papers and class projects;
- work on methods to help the non-undergraduate student improve reading and writing skills;
- identify core concepts in sociology and how to teach them to the non-major;
- see the fee is $165 for ASA members and $200 for non-members. Applications and additional information are available from the Teaching Services Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

FOOTNOTES Policy

Note to the Reader: As a matter of policy, ASA will edit articles received for FOOTNOTES for what is perceived as necessary changes. Please note guidelines on length of submitted articles in the masthead box on page 4.

Coming and Going

In an ongoing effort to enhance contact between North American sociologists and sociologists elsewhere in the world, a listing of both works of visitors and visitors will appear at irregular intervals in FOOTNOTES. This is a project of the ASA Committee on World Sociology.

Visiting In North America

Anthony Goldens, Cambridge University, will be a Visiting Professor in the Department of Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara, February 10-11, 1985. He will participate in an advanced seminar of the first year graduate students and present several lectures to the campus community.

John Hend, Center for Intergroup Studies, University of Cape Town, South Africa, will be in residence at the University of New York in November, 1984.

Isidore Wallman, School of Social Work, Basel, Switzerland, will meet at Kansas State University during the 1985 spring term.

Open Forum

Sociologists write sentences as complicated as the maze of Boston’s one-way streets. Perhaps in doing so, we pay symbolic homage to the German of our discipline’s forefathers, but that is only a guess. Must we compel our readers to wander in a slum of decaying jargon, banging modifiers and breaking sentences before chassising open what we were trying to tell them? If so, we do, many readers simply will not bother. According to one report, “For every person who reads the whole of a scientific paper, 20 read through the summary and 200 read the title and stop there.” A good deal of this non-communication results from obscure, implosable prose style. The popularity and social impact of sociology decreases thereby.

How to improve this deplorable situation? On May 12 and 13, 1984, ASA sponsored a workshop in Washington, DC on “Effective Writing Skills for Sociologists.” Workshop leader Carolyn Mullins has written several highly acclaimed books on the subject. She gave the 13 participants a bag of tricks and unsophisticated writing tips that work. She, too, reads as she talks, who, when reading to a live audience, speaks as if she were a well-informed immigrant on Ellis Island of the Land of Writing, found easy to use and most helpful.

The “Smog Index” from my first vista of this new land. Take 10 sentences each from the beginning, middle and end of your paper; count the number of words with three or more syllables; add up the total; take the square root of the total, add 3. Results: the readability level of your paper. For clarity, it is best if even scientific papers score 10 or 11. All-the-same-sounding adjectives, e.g., “social mobility,” have no meaning, no significance. Mullins taught us to play a kind of “reverse Scrabble” with our papers, systematically replacing jargon with clear words, long sentences and tight, pithy language. Here are all, passive sentences with active ones: “he is the kibber and who is the kibber.” Her advice—write strong sentences that grab the reader and demand attention.

To do so, we must first banish one of the verbs “to be.” Just go through your paper and cross out all of them: am, is, are, was, and were. Then rewrite sentences with active construction, 50 percent or more of your sentences with active voice. Only 10 percent of the sentences should use the passive voice. Using the active voice gives vitality to prose, so much so that it may cause an “identity crisis” for introverts (for scientific papers, 1984). Mullins gave us a device to replace wordy phrases for: “accompanying,” use “so,” for “depressed socioeconomic area,” use “slum,” for “not a higher of accuracy,” use “accurate.”

Delete unnecessary sentences. Read your papers out loud; if you can’t, delete. Do your best to keep it clear. Don’t use jargon; develop papers on these themes. She noted that the length of sections in a paper carries hidden messages about what is important; if we get too bogged down in the introductory review, the impact of the creative parts will dwindle. To handle this, she gave us basic outlines for different types of writing and explained how to expand and shrink.

The complexity of social reality leads to both complex and impervious results; our discipline suffers from a “structural anxiety” that causes authors to view their tasks in order to identify and want to frame them in the elegant cloth of jargon. Mullins’ workshop gave us the courage to jargon and face that taskhead. Rewriting the expression of basic ideas led to much better products, from the scientific as well as the literary standpoint. Clarity forces us to rethink analysis and conclusions. It makes the naked little idea stand forth without shame, or beat a red-faced retreat.

We all submitted writing samples to Mullins beforehand; these were used anonymously in the workshop as revision exercises. Then we passed our work to partners for comment. In this way, a strong camaraderie arose, vital to the process. Enthusiasm for the work mounted throughout the weekend, culminating at the end in a very enjoyable guest lecture. Mullins showed us some simple connections she had made to her happy disdain, the group gleefully attacked one, tore it apart according to her principles and reconstructed it in better form. We felt empowered.

Sociologists need to know the skills taught in this workshop. The ASA did a great service providing it. I highly recommend that sociologists contact ASA to set up workshops on their own campuses, which would save travel money and, more importantly, would create on-campus groups to read and edit each other’s papers. The entire discipline would benefit.

Jeff Bradford
University of Michigan


(Editors’ Note: Mullins will offer the writing workshop again March 23-24, 1985. Call Catia Haulay at ASA for details.)
Campus Visits Called Helpful to Departments
by Hans O. Maukel

"We anticipated our visit with some trepidation and were pleasantly surprised by the resource visitor's warm and welcoming manner and his relaxed and informal manner. It made us feel at home and at ease. The visitor seemed to be enjoying his work and was eager to share his knowledge and expertise. We left feeling rejuvenated and inspired."
Publicizing Sociological Activities Serves Important Function for the Discipline

by Albert E. Collin

Whether sociology is considered a scientific discipline or an art profession, it has a professional identity in the public mind. It is frequently identified with a well-known public image, and its professional status can be enhanced by support from the public. Sociologists need to work at improving the public image of sociology. This is especially true in the current context of economic pressures on universities and the increased competition from other disciplines.

The history of the American Sociological Society and Association is significant in this context. In the past, sociology was not well regarded by the public. However, the society has been working to improve its public image and to promote a better understanding of sociology.

1. Sociological concepts, methods, and findings are too complex to be readily or accurately summarized by the mass media. The inevitable result is that one’s work will be oversimplified and sociology’s substance trivialized.

2. If the discipline is to be recognized at the expense of more conventional, professional means of acquiring prestige within the discipline.

3. However, beneficial publicity might be, no mechanism exists to demand the media to contribute to the discipline-isolated at the expense of more conventional, professional means of acquiring prestige within the discipline.

4. Publicity functions for individuals.

One way to start the discussion about whether the mass media can deal adequately with one’s sociological work and achievements would involve research on the experiences of those whose work has gained publicity. Fortunately, the results of such a study are available, and they clearly demonstrate that the fewest sociologists who have done research in sociology are the fewest who stand to gain from the use of the mass media.

Publicity Functions for the Sociological Enterprise

The benefits of publicity extend beyond the specific advantages it has for individuals or organizations. For the discipline as a whole, publicity can materially affect the flow of recruits into sociology at the undergraduate and graduate levels, increase the morale of sociologists, who can derive gratifications from the enhanced importance accorded to their field as a result of publicity and the sense of excitement that accompanies public recognition that its contributions are valuable, and increase resources for the discipline’s sociological activities. As a consequence of increased public esteem and the demonstrated usefulness of sociological work. And, in turn, with an enhanced flow of highly qualified recruits and financial support, the capacity of the field to achieve more of its goals would be greatly increased. The discipline’s sociological activities would become more diverse, and opportunities for research would become more abundant.

Call for Syllabi

The ASA Teaching Resources Center (TRC) offers more than 60 titles about teaching sociology. The collection is updated and improved continually. The Center also looks for new publications and has products under development. Please share your syllabi, course assignments, test items, research projects, field and textbook reviews, and any other curricular materials with the editors of the syllabi sets listed below.

- Syllabi and instructional materials for sociological research, William Whit, Appin College, Highland, KS 67051.
- Syllabi and instructional materials for sociology, Kathy Chapple, 623 Avenue S, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

For more information on these products, contact the ASA at 1101 19th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036.
Career Possibilities for Sociology Graduates

by Bettina J. Huber

The question most frequently asked by sociology students, both graduate and undergraduate, is "What can I do with a degree in sociology?" Many faculty members may be hard-pressed to respond, since they are largely unaware of employment opportunities beyond the academy. Although teaching jobs are in great supply, the notion that all sociologists are teacher/teachers/in researchers in still prevalent in academic circles. This view is not altogether surprising, since increasing numbers are moving beyond the confines of the university and taking up a wide variety of occupations. The following paragraphs spell out some of the opportunities available to those educated in sociology.

Table 1 lists the data from the United States Bureau of the Census in 1986. The table indicates that additional graduate training has a pay-off in terms of occupational status. The means why MAs are more likely to be employed in state and local government, while PhDs tend to choose in the non-profit sector, are less clear-cut. Table 2 delineates those major categories of employers who most frequently hire sociologists with graduate training. It was not the case with job titles that sociologists in PhD's only tend to be employed in the non-profit sector. The clearest differences emerge in the top three sector PhDs, PhDs only work in the Research institutions, and for a lesser extent, Education, while MAs are more represented in Health services and Research and Community Welfare. While the Federal government, PhDs are most frequently employed by Public Health Service divisions, in particular the National Institutes of Health, while MAs are relatively more numerous in the Department of Defense.

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Sociology Honored for Contributions to Women of Color

Esther Ngn-Ling Chow was one of the seven recipients of the 1984 Outstanding Women of Color Award given by the National Institute of Women of Color sentimentally. She was honored as a special luncheon, the highlight of the annual three-day conference sponsored by the National Institute of Women of Color, held on October 19 and 20, 1984. Her contributions leading to this national award are summarized as follows:

1. Esther Ngn-Ling Chow has been a distinguished and promoted scholar and professional for Asian American women, Asian American sociologists, and PhDs. She has shown consistent dedication and devotion to community services for the Chinese American communities locally, regionally, and nationally.
2. She is one of the founders of the Organization of Asian American Women, a national association for Asian American women.
3. She has been serving actively as a board member and a principal consultant for the Organization of Chinese American Women for several years.

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Table 1: Frequency of Selected Position Titles by Degree Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position Title</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>MA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Dean</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistician</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst/Research Specialist</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Employee</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Manager</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst/Research Specialist</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Government Employee</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Manager</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst/Research Specialist</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Leader</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Manager/Supervisor</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager/Coordinator</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Management) Coordinator</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Research Specialist</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst/Research Specialist</td>
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<td>29.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
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<td>Executive Director</td>
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<td>Director/Research/Chief</td>
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<td>4.9</td>
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<td>Researcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyst/Research</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Activist</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author/Editor</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (number of cases)</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>103.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Using the data summarized above, Table 2 presents a more detailed array of job titles for sociologists with various levels of education. The specific job titles currently used in sociology are followed: words separated by a slash ('/') are interchangeable and words presented in parentheses may or may not be part of a title. Thus, for example, the term "Research Director/ Coordinator" indicates that a specific job title may take the form of Research Director or Research Coordinator. The phrase "Senior Social Scientist" on the other hand, means that some people have the title Social Scientist, while others are Senior Social Scientists.

Table 3 provides graphic evidence that sociologists are employed in all sectors of the economy and in a diverse array of positions. Although some, especially those with PhDs, are concentrated in certain types of applied work, the range of possibilities is broad enough to accommodate people with the most varied interests and interests. Thus, the answer to the question, "What can I do with a sociology degree?" is "any number of things."
Teaching

By Carla B. Lerner

Monitoring the phone calls and mail reveals a renewed interest in applied sociological research and teaching. Reprinted as an appendix, "The ASA's Teaching Program" is the second of a series of articles reflecting on the present state and problems of sociology. Here are some observations from the edited text of the Editorial Office in response to the common question, "What is happening in applied sociology programs?"

The overall theme of the series is the increasing importance of practical training in sociology, and the need to integrate practical experience into the curriculum. The series is aimed at students and educators who are interested in learning more about the practical applications of sociology.

Departments have reported an increasing interest in teaching applied sociology. However, the emphasis on practical training has been met with resistance from some faculty members, who argue that it is important to maintain a balance between theoretical and practical instruction.

While the expansion of applied sociology programs is positive, there are concerns about the quality of these programs. Some faculty members are concerned that the emphasis on practical training may come at the expense of theoretical instruction.

Conference on Qualitative Research Methods

Call for Papers

Conference on Qualitative Research Methods

The Conference on Qualitative Research Methods is seeking papers for its upcoming event. The conference is an annual event that focuses on qualitative research methods and their applications.

The conference aims to bring together researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in qualitative research methods. The conference provides a platform for sharing ideas, discussing research findings, and networking with others in the field.

The conference is open to all researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in qualitative research methods. The conference is scheduled to take place on [date] and will be held [location].

Minority Rights Group

Conference on Asian and Pacific Anthropology

Call for Papers

Conference on Asian and Pacific Anthropology is seeking papers for its upcoming event. The conference is an annual event that focuses on anthropology in Asia and the Pacific region.

The conference aims to bring together researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in anthropology in Asia and the Pacific region. The conference provides a platform for sharing ideas, discussing research findings, and networking with others in the field.

The conference is open to all researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in anthropology in Asia and the Pacific region. The conference is scheduled to take place on [date] and will be held [location].

Allegheny Valley Sociology Association Annual Meetings

Call for Papers

The Allegheny Valley Sociology Association is seeking papers for its upcoming annual meetings. The association is an academic organization that promotes the study of sociology in the Allegheny Valley region.

The association aims to bring together researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in sociology. The association provides a platform for sharing ideas, discussing research findings, and networking with others in the field.

The association is open to all researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in sociology. The association is scheduled to hold its annual meetings on [date] and will be held [location].

US News & World Report

Call for Papers

US News & World Report is seeking papers for its upcoming conference on qualitative research methods. The conference is an annual event that focuses on qualitative research methods and their applications.

The conference aims to bring together researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in qualitative research methods. The conference provides a platform for sharing ideas, discussing research findings, and networking with others in the field.

The conference is open to all researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in qualitative research methods. The conference is scheduled to take place on [date] and will be held [location].

ASA Notes

ASA Notes is a section of the American Sociological Association (ASA) journal that focuses on applied sociology. The section includes articles, reports, and announcements of interest to applied sociologists.

The section aims to provide a platform for sharing ideas, discussing research findings, and networking with others in the field. The section is open to all researchers, practitioners, and educators who are interested in applied sociology. The section is scheduled to publish articles in [date].