Shils, Neal, Tauber receive 1986 ASA Career Awards

The ASA’s three respective Career Award Committees have announced the 1986 award recipients. They are: Edward Shils, Career Distinguished Scholarship Award; Sister Marie Augustin Neil, Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award; and Conrad Tauber, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. Shils is Distinguished Service Professor, Committee on Social Thought and Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. Neil is Professor of Sociology at Emmanuel College. Founder and former Director, Tauber is currently Professional Lecturer at the Center for Population Research, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University. These awards will be conferred during the Awards Ceremony at the Annual Meeting, a story on this occasion, including biographical information on the awardees, will appear in the October Footnotes.

1986 New York Meetings: Update from the President

In Anticipation of the Annual Meeting

The 1986 Annual Meeting program is now largely in place and I want to point to some of its highlights in the hope of whetting your intellectual appetites. (For additional information, see “1986 Preliminary Program” on page 6.) But first, I want to encourage you not to put your copy of the Preliminary Program, together with the various registration and sign-up forms, aside for future reference when they arrive. Instead, I urge you to take four minutes now:

(1) Complete your arrangements for attending (pre-registration and hotel reservations).

(2) Sign up for those special program features which require advance registration (such as Luncheon Roundtables, Didactic Sessions, Short Courses, Tours). The dedicated staff of the Executive Office have made such matters as easy and convenient as possible. You can now thank them by doing your part promptly.

(3) Create your own agenda from the broad array of sessions offered—do not wait until New York to “shop around.” Both you and your participating colleagues will benefit if you make creative use of the Preliminary Program in advance.

(4) Plan time to take advantage of the special features only New York City offers in such abundance: museums, night-life, theaters, restaurants, parks, libraries, specialized areas (e.g., finance, fashion, mass media, modern art), and last but hardly least, the city’s great vitality. New York has something for every interest and taste, and many of its attractions are around the corner from the Hilton. To cite but one example, the Thomas Hart Benton murals in the galeries of the new Equitable Building are only a block away. Also around the corner are small shops with take-out supplies for every sidewalk lunch or in-the-room breakfast you can think of.

Among the program highlights are the two Final Sessions (Saturday and Monday evenings, designed to develop the program theme of “Social Structures and Human Lives.” Eight sociologists will explore this theme, using their very different lenses as foils. Asked to emphasize intellectual developments rather than scholarly achievements, and perhaps also to say something about the future of the discipline, they will not be self-biographical in the usual sense. Rather, they will tell us how their own sociological lenses have been influenced by social structures and how, in turn, their lives have influenced these structures. Robert Merton will moderate February 1, while William Wilson, Lewis Coser, William Sewell, and Benchie Neugarten will serve as panelists. Plenary II will feature Hubert Blalock, Theda Skopec, Alice Rossi, and Rosabeth Kanter, with Charles Willie as moderator.

Annual SM To Be Published by ASA

By Bettina J. Huffer

Although its continued publication was never in doubt, the most appropriate format for the Methods Section Meeting Minutes (SM) has been under discussion by ASA Council and the Publications Committee for the past two years. Throughout these lengthy discussions, SM’s high quality was acknowledged by all; the key question was whether to continue publishing SM; but the best way to produce it at a reasonable price. After considering the possibility of moving to a journal format and surveying the members of the ASA Section on Methodology, Council accepted a recommendation from the Publications Committee that the current annual format of SM remain unchanged but ASA assume direct responsibility for its production. By doing so, the Association hopes to retain the publication’s current quality but reduce its price. (See page 18 for special announcement offer on SM.)

SM Sales

Although ASA has sponsored SM since its inception, Jossey-Bass has been responsible for its actual production. Jossey-Bass maintains figures on the total number of people purchasing each volume of SM. The total sales since 1975 are informative:

- 1975: 907
- 1976: 250
- 1977: 808
- 1978: 225
- 1979: 221
- 1980: 182
- 1981: 180
- 1982: 120
- 1983-84: 1318

Of the volumes published since 1975, only the one for 1980 is out of print and has been since mid-1981. The figures indicate that, with the exception of a clear rise in purchases of the 1977 volume, sales of SM have been declining since 1975. Between that year and 1982, sales fell by almost half. Sales of the 1976, 1980, and 1982 volumes were 16% below those of the previous year’s volume. About one-fifth of the Jossey-Bass sales come from standing orders for SM. Of those for the 1985 volume, only six were from individuals, with 214 from libraries, and 32 from bookstores. The majority of people purchasing SM, therefore, are individuals who decide whether to buy a given volume whenever it appears. Since the price of the annual has climbed steeply in recent years—the 1985 volume is selling for $38—cost probably accounts for some portion of the decline in sales.

Journal Versus Annual Format

During the course of the last two years the Publications Committee has held lengthy discussions about whether it would be better to retain SM as an annual or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal. The argument in favor of the latter tended to focus on whether those favoring retention of the annual format were an annual, or convert it to a semi-annual journal.
Questions and Answers

In the spring in Washington, D.C., most people’s fancy turns to thoughts of cherry blossoms. If you’re in the ASA Executive Office, your thoughts also turn to regional association meetings. And, I think, if you’re like me, I’ve been making our annual rounds, attending and participating in the region meetings. We try to attend every one at least every two years.

I am impressed by many things at the regional meetings, not least their sense of vitality and being close to the people in the region. I have interacted over the years, and this has been continued by the other members of the staff, that almost invariably 60% and 75% of the members of each of the regionals attend their annual meetings. Costs of factors certainly help explain this high level, but I suspect that it also reflects the desire of so many sociologists to retain their ties with sociology at a level where they feel comfortable, in the company of friends and colleagues. Whatever the reason, it is 1986.

In 1984, the ASA Executive Council issued a report on sociology as seen from Washington, but also to listen, sit in on sessions, gal in the corridors, and see sociology from others’ perspectives. There are many impediments I have from these meetings, and one I wish to focus on in this column is the concern across regions about ASA’s election process and its place in the PD and specialty areas. The regions provided an opportunity to hold public hearings on the process in the fall and to listen. After some three years of deliberations, committee reports, hearings, and long fencepost articles, it is clear that some perceptions about the ASA Certification Program can best be clarified by face-to-face interchange. For those who have raised one or more of the reports in fenceposts and who do not find the article that appeared in the April issue sufficiently informative, please write to me. I shall try to provide you with copies of the committee reports. There may also be an informational session on certification at the New York Annual Meeting.

Let me turn to a summary of the questions and concerns raised at these regional hearings. I will pose these as questions, even though some were stated as comments or expressions of opposition.

Q: Why weren’t the members informed about Council’s plans to start a Certification program?
A: Council did try to inform the membership by mail in two decisions, and at the annual executive committee reports leading to those decisions summarized in fenceposts. And I was authorized by the Executive Office to seek feedback from the members on the Certification Program at the next meeting. This was done by sending copies of the full committee report to Section leaders, presidents of state organizations, and a number of other parties known to be interested in certification. The program was also summarized in the October 1984 issue of Fenceposts and members were invited to comment in writing. Fifty-five letters were received.

Q: How many members have specifically stated that they want Certification?
A: Certification at the MA level will result in the certification of a significant number of sociology graduates. While the number of sociologists that would be certified might be smaller than the number of MA graduates, the said sociologists might be more successful in obtaining some forms of licensing. Since the AS has established a monitoring network to provide information and feedback, and that at present we have monitors in 25 states. If you would like to be a monitor and don’t know if your state is already involved in monitoring activity, write to Lleifke Malodanozo at the ASA Executive Office. We are in the preliminary stages of this effort and are always interested in helping to build a nationwide network.

Q: My students have no difficulty getting jobs with their MA, so why do we have a program that is geared to the metropolitan market in which we live, and we see no need for certification. Will our students be forced to be certified?
A: The answer to the latter question is no. Certification is for those who find it helpful to their practice, or who believe that it may be helpful in securing jobs. Q: Isn’t it true that doctors and other administrative officials in small state colleges will begin to hire faculty on the basis of whether or not they have been certified by the AS?
A: No. The ASA Certification Program is a voluntary and self-regulated practice. Therefore, it does not provide any documentation relevant to candidates seeking academic jobs. It means deans would not find it a particularly useful credential.

Q: Why did ASA not begin with license or accreditation?
A: License is a state-run and controlled activity. To be successful, each state must have its own state organization, which lobbies for legislation on its behalf. Psychologists and Social Workers have the members to seek licensing in 50 states, and sociologists do not. In a few states sociologists have taken the initiative and been fairly successful in obtaining some forms of licensing. ASA has established a monitoring network to provide information and feedback to those states at present we have monitors in 25 states. If you would like to be a monitor and don’t know if your state is already involved in monitoring activity, write to Lleifke Malodanozo at the ASA Executive Office. We are in the preliminary stages of this effort and are always interested in helping to build a nationwide network.

Q: Why is ASA becoming involved with certification? If our members want to be certified, why not go to ethics organizations?
A: Other organizations do certify, but many do not have the administrative capacity to do so. In sociology, it is appropriate for ASA to consider certification.

Q: If you feel that your questions and comments have not been adequately addressed here or in earlier fencepost columns, I encourage you to write; we will provide space in Fenceposts to give members full opportunity to express their views—WVD

Jessie Bernard Award Nominations

The Jessie Bernard Award is given for the open, the Jessie Bernard Award which is given in odd-numbered years in recognition of scholars who have enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contributions should be empirical in nature, in sociology, or in methodology. It may be for an exceptional single work, a significant piece of work, or significant cumulative work throughout a professional career. The award is open to works by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; however, it must have been published by the date of nomination. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting in each year.

For the 1987 Jessie Bernard Award, nominations should include a one- to two-page statement explaining the importance of the work and should be sent to Diane R. Margolis, The University of Connecticut, Storrs Towns Road, Storrs, CT 06269. Deadline for submitting nominations is October 31, 1986.

1986 Miller Lecturer Available for Campus Visits

Barrie Thorne, the 1986 Cheryl Alyn Miller Lecturer in Women and Social Change, is available to visit selected campuses in the fall of 1986. The Miller Lecture Series is sponsored by Sociologists for Women in Society and is intended to bring a major female scholar to campuses which might not otherwise be able to afford such a visit. Barrie Thorne is professor of Sociology at Michigan State University and has published widely in sociology of gender, family, and social change. Her most recent works include: "The Missing Feminist Revolution in Sociology" (co-author) in Social Problems, April 1985; and Language, Gender and Society (co-author), 1983.

Professor Thorne is available to visit two or three campuses for one-two days, lecture on "Reviewing Women and Social Change," and/or sit on panels. For more information about the lecture series, contact Kathleen McCourt, Sociology Department, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626 (312/252-3145). Deadline is July 1, 1986.
Minority Representation in U.S. Departments

by Stephen Kluks, Karen A. Miller, Morris Axelrod and Leonard Gornick, Arizona State University
(first article in a two-part series)

There is mounting evidence that the gains made by minorities during the 1970s in various parts of academia have slowed, stalled, or even begun to erode in recent years. In an effort to determine whether this is also the case for sociology, we undertook a survey of graduate and undergraduate departments in 1984. We gathered data on minority representation among both faculty and graduate students. This article briefly reviews our data collection procedures and presents our findings on minority representation among sociological faculty.

The presence of racial and ethnic minorities among sociology faculty members, PhD recipients, and graduate students is still a pale reflection of the minority proportion of the population, despite the gains of the past 15 years. A recent report by the ASA Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1985) notes that the rate of academic advancement for minority PhDs has begun to mirror that of whites, especially among more recent cohorts, but that the pool of minority students available to be drawn into sociology may be inadequate to sustain relatively recent gains in faculty representation. Of particular concern are a downward trend in college enrollment among several minority groups, particularly blacks, and a decline in the absolute number of sociologists doctorates awarded to minorities.

Data

Efforts to evaluate the status of minorities in sociology have been hampered by poor response rates in surveys of doctorate recipients and academic departments, and by small samples incapable of accurately gauging the minute presence of certain groups. Many studies have been limited to scope of PhDs or to graduate sociology programs, leaving too poorly informed about minority sociologists in two-year colleges, in non-sociology departments, and in non-academic employment.

Most of the data presented here are drawn from our survey of sociology departments in four-year colleges and universities in the United States. It was conducted in the Fall of 1984 by the Sociology Survey Research Laboratory at Arizona State University. Our study included a complete census of all sociology departments in 13 western states, and a stratified random sample of departments in the remaining states. The more extensive data from the western states were compiled as a five-year follow-up to a 1979 census of that region (Neal and Axelrod 1981). Data from this 1979 study are used in this paper to assess trends in minority representation in the western section of the nation.

For the 1984 study, completed questionnaires were received from 230, or 91 percent, of the eligible departments. While providing a representative profile of academic sociologists and graduate students in colleges and universities, it is important to bear in mind those who remain excluded: those employed in two-year colleges or in academic disciplines other than sociology, and those working outside the academy.

Minority Faculty

Table 1 shows the regional distribution of minority faculty in 1984. The presence of blacks is most pronounced in the South, while Hispanics and Asians are somewhat better represented in the West. In absolute numbers, however, black and Mexican-American faculty are both disproportionately concentrated in the South. Although only 31% of all faculty are located in the South, 46% of blacks and 56% of Mexican-Americans are located there. Minorities together compose about 12 percent of all faculty members, with a somewhat larger share in the South and a slightly smaller share in the Midwest. This percentage is larger than the 8% figure reported for 1981 by the ASA Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, presumably because the latter dealt only with PhDs.

The distribution of academic rank for minorities as a group approximates that of whites, but differs for individual minorities (Table 2). Compared to whites, Asians and Hispanics other than Mexican-Americans are more heavily concentrated at the full professor level. Mexican-Americans are found disproportionately at the associate level, and blacks tend to be concentrated at lower ranks as a result. A similar pattern appears in tenure status (Table 3). Asians and non-Mexican Hispanics exceed whites proportionally at the tenured level, but a smaller proportion of blacks than of whites have tenure.

The five-year trends in the western United States, reported elsewhere (Kalls et al. 1986), indicate that the number of minority faculty in academic sociology has declined since 1979 as employment and enrollment in the field have contracted. At the same time, those already in the system have tended to become tenured and promoted. All minorities in the west are now more heavily concentrated in advanced ranks and tenured positions than they were five years ago.

Although minorities remaining in academia appear to be approaching or exceeding whites in attaining higher ranks and tenured positions, the minority presence at various ranks has not changed dramatically in ten years. Table 4 compares the 1984 proportion of minorities at various academic ranks with 1974 data gathered by ASA (Blackwell, et al. 1977). Among the faculty in graduate departments, blacks show small gains at the associate and assistant level, but no change among full professors. The Asian presence has increased at the full professor level, but has declined somewhat at the lowest ranks. Hispanic representation has changed very little, and in mixed directions, while American Indians remain scarce at all ranks. With few exceptions, minorities in 1984 were better represented at all ranks in departments without graduate programs than in those with them. Minorities as a group are also better represented in public institutions (13.7%), than in those operating under independent (9.1%) or religious (6.3%) auspices. See Minorities, page 6.
Looking for Something To Do?... Attend the

by Janet L. Asher

1986 Preliminary Program

The 1986 Preliminary Program will be mailed to all members in late May. The program packet contains a schedule of events, including information on making your hotel and travel reservations; information on each program session; notes on other special and social events; and registration information for the convention and ASA services as well as for Seminars, Courses, Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables. (See also the "Preliminary Update" in this issue.)

Watch for your program packet and return the registration forms promptly to ensure that all your preferences can be honored. A thorough review of the Preliminary Program will convince you that this is an Annual Meeting you must attend!

Papers Abstracts Overdue

Authors of papers accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting in New York are reminded that May 1 was the due date for getting abstracts and papers to the Executive Office. To take part in the ASA Abstract and Paper Service this year, papers must be presented in eligible sessions: Regular Sessions, Section paper sessions, Section Refereed Roundtable, or Thematic Sessions.

Additional abstract forms and information on the Abstract and Paper Service are available on request from the ASA Executive Office at 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 633-3410.

Child Care

Child care will be available during the daytime program sessions at the Annual Meeting in New York City for children three months and older. A determined effort is being made to provide a quality day care program similar to last year’s service in DC. By submitting a $10.00 non-refundable pre-registration fee for each child, parents will be entitled to a reduction in the daily fees for using the service. The daily fee for children who are not preregistered will be $25.00; the daily fee for preregistered children will be $10.00 per child. Parent/children using this service must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting.

Information about the child care service will appear in the Preliminary Program and preregistration cards for the service and for the Annual Meeting will be included in the program packets. Families using the service will also receive additional information later in the summer.

Employment Service

In addition to the monthly Employment Bulletin, the Association assists prospective employers and employees by sponsoring an Employment Service during each year’s Annual Meeting. The 1986 Employment Service will again be under the very capable direction of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Clement.

The Employment Service will be open at the New York Hilton Hotel in New York City from 1:00-6:00 p.m. on Friday, August 29, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Saturday through Tuesday, August 31-September 2.

The fee for using the Employment Service is $30 for employers; $5 for candidates who are members of the ASA, and $25 for candidates who are not ASA members. All persons using this service must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting.

Facilities will be available for reviewing listings, exchanging messages, and interviewing. To obtain forms for listing vacancies (Employer Form) or applications for registration with the Service (Candidate Form), send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: ASA Employment Service, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Be sure to indicate which forms you need. Additional copies can be made without further permission.

During the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, last year, 63 employers listed 83 openings and 304 candidates registered with the Service. You can help make this year’s service even more effective by urging placement personnel at your place of employment to list available openings with the ASA Employment Service.

Activities of Other Groups

The wide-ranging interests of the ASA membership generate meetings of special interest groups during the ASA Annual Meeting. Space is assigned as available to these groups to hold their meetings in evening time slots when no Plenary sessions or other ASA activities are scheduled.

Topics to be discussed this year in sessions sponsored by ASA members include: "Medical Sociology Developments in Progress" (Wade Clark and Jane D. McLeod); "Organizing on Campus: Wayne and How" (Ludy Arlette); "Sociology of Puerto Rican" (Carlos R. Rodriguez); and "Sociology of Women of Color" (Fanetta Harris).


Tours

Your visit to New York will be incomplete without participation in at least one or perhaps several of the special tours being planned for the Annual Meeting. To provide a brief preview of what is in store for thelevents sociologist who chooses unforgettable experiences, descriptions of several tours follow.

New York—New York is perhaps the foremost source of original market research available in the public domain. Some studies directly explore sociological issues (e.g., Women Who Work) while others may be viewed from the sociological perspective and have commercial implications. From the media research side, Newsweek processes over 10,000 responses per year, primarily using the two major syndicated services. The tour will examine Newsweek's offices in its conducting market and sociological media research and include a visit to the research and library facilities. Tote Leader, James Schwartz, Manager, Market Research, Newsweek.

Greenwich Village—This tour familiarizes participants with various cultural, architectural and historical landmarks.

Continued on next page

Transportation

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in America's most famous BackShop. By walking through this priceless oasis of pre-civil war housing, participants will gain an understanding of the historic neighborhood's rich and complex past.
Tour Leader: Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College.

- Design Laboratory of the Fashion Institute-The design laboratory of the Fashion Institute provides a unique opportunity to see the elaborate costume collection previously housed at the historical Fashion Institute. This one-day workshop will focus on the history of the institute and its many recent donations. A dress worn by Vivien Leigh in the filming of "Gone with the Wind" is just one of many exhibits on display in this collection.

- Lower Manhattan—Come learn about the social history of lower Manhattan's neighborhoods, the diversity of its population, the role that industry played there in the 19th to early 20th century and the internal struggles about its fate. This one-day bus tour will focus on the history of the area and will include visits to Tompkins Square Park, the site of the Triangle Fire of 1911 where 146 women were killed, and the Tenth Avenue Library where many labor documents are archived.
Tour Leader: Jon Bloom, Tenth Avenue Library, New York University.

- South Bronx—This is a tour which covers the areas of the South Bronx which have suffered urban blight and are now undergoing local redevelopment initiatives. The discussion will focus on the causes of neighborhood decline and the successful strategies for local redevelopment. Tour Leader: Stanley B. arenzoni and Frank Bonilla, CUNY Graduate School.

- Mt. Sinai Hospital—This tour, led by Dr. Samuel W. Bloome and Edward J. Speedling, will focus on programs in the area of family medicine which Mt. Sinai Hospital has developed to provide special services to the residents of Central and East Harlem. Participants will have a chance to speak with professionals who are in the forefront of the community health movement. Tour Leaders: Samuel W. Bloome and Edward J. Speedling, Mt. Sinai Hospital and CUNY Graduate School.

- Brooklyn Docks—This sociological tour of the Brooklyn Docks will look at the impact of waterfront automation on the ecology of the waterfront and the communities along the shore.
Tour Leader: To be announced.

- Wall Street and the Financial District—Participants will walk through New York City's financial district for a close look at the changing nature of lower Manhattan and a discussion of the role major financial institutions have played in New York City's history since the fiscal crisis of 1976. Tour Leader: To be announced.

- Harlem Neighborhoods and Institutions—This tour bus of Harlem neighborhoods and social institutions will focus primarily on the history of Black Harlem. The tour leader has special expertise in the area of gentrification and its impact on Harlem neighborhoods.
Tour Leader: Nicholas Nelson, Manhattanville College.

- Ethnic Neighborhoods of Queens—Some of the most exciting developments among the newer ethnic groups arriving in New York City will be explored in this tour of Queens neighborhoods. Tour leader Roger Waldinger is an expert in the field and will focus on patterns of immigrant entreprenuers. Tour Leader: Roger D. Waldinger, City College.

- SoHo Arts Community—A walking tour of the arts community of SoHo which will look at evocative sites and institutions in an area which is undergoing intense pressures as a result of gentrification.
Tour Leader: Jerome Zilkai, Brooklyn College.

- Times Square and West 42nd Street—A look at the ecology of Times Square and West 42nd Street, focusing on its history, its present social problems and plans for large scale redevelopment.
Tour Leader: William Kornblum and Terry Williams, CUNY Graduate School.

- Watch for complete information, including schedules and fees, in the Pre-Registration Program.

Seminars, Courses, and Workshops

A wide variety of workshops, seminars, and courses are available at the 1986 ASA Annual Meeting in New York City. Between August 30 and September 3, 3 short courses, 35 didactic seminars, 12 professional workshops, and 6 teaching workshops will provide opportunities for participants to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas. Look through the following lists of instructive sessions and let the descriptions provided by the session leaders help you choose which events to sign up for when your program packet arrives. Courses and Seminars require advance registration and fee submission.

Courses

- Short Course on Structural Equation Models with Limited Dependent Variables, Robert D. Mare, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

This course covers methods and models for data in which dependent variables violate the usual assumptions of the linear regression model. We will discuss models for analysis of dichotomous, ordered, censored, and truncated dependent variables, including logit, probit, tobit, sample selection, and ordered probit models. We will also discuss models for mixtures of continuous and limited dependent variables, simultaneous equations, and multiple indicators of unobserved variables. The course emphasizes practical implementation and interpretation of these methods, including use of computer software, rather than theoretical development.

Participants should have a sound knowledge of multiple regression and an awareness of “variance, and familiarity with structural equation models at the level of O. D. Duncan's "Structural Equation Models" (Academic Press, 1975).

- Short Course on Leading Edges in Social Theory, Don Grinage, National Academy of Sciences, and Deniz Sculli, Georgetown University.

The course is designed to expose working social scientists to new topics of major theoretical and empirical interest that are of clear multidisciplinary significance. The selection of works reviewed will include those originating in psychology, sociology, political science, economics, and law. The aim is to illuminate a small number of currently or potentially rapidly growing fields of social science with developments in statistical thought. Topics are drawn from the study of social behavior, rationality, procedural integrity, comparative decision making, conflict, and communication processes. The course is intended for those who teach or advanced work in contemporary social theory.

- Short Course on Work Structures and Inequality, Anne L. Thurlow, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

This course addresses some of the major reasons for social inequality in stratification research. The material will be presented so as to be accessible to graduate students and will consist of one, four-hour session that will be divided into three main parts. The first part will provide an overview of some of the conceptual issues related to work structures (occupations, industries, earnings, career mobility, and commitment). The second part will consider some related methodological issues, including appropriate levels of analysis, defining sectors and segments, and alternative research designs. The third part will provide concrete examples and outline a research agenda for the "new structuralism".

Didactic Seminars

- Introduction to Methods of Longitudinal Analysis, Richard T. Campbell, Duke University (co-sponsored by the ASA Section on Sociology of Aging).

The seminar will offer a broad overview of four or five statistical models for the analysis of longitudinal data. Among topics to be discussed are structural equation models, event history models, simple and logistic regression, and multiple multiple samples of analysis of variance. Each of these statistical models is appropriate for particular kinds of longitudinal questions and inappropriate for others. Moreover, each method has specific design requirements for data collection. The seminar will focus on the appropriate linkage of conceptual design, and analysis. Specific examples of each method of analysis, using actual data, will be provided.


Over the past decade, social sciences have increasingly shared sociologists' interest in probing continuities and changes in the interplay between societal and individual aging. The purpose of this seminar is to give participants a sense of how historians conceptualize major issues (emphasizing points of convergence as well as divergence from other social scientists) and practical guidance to finding and analyzing historical data (including oral histories, biographies, census data, public-opinion polls, and material artifacts). I will illustrate my points by referring to major works in historical gerontology and to the objectives of the on-going Carnegie Corporation's "Aging Society Project.

There are no prerequisites.

- Selected Data Bases for Sociological Analysis of the Life Course, Richard C. Bachrach, Social Science Research Council.

This course will consider several major data bases, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. We will attempt to compare them in terms of what they offer sociologists: content, panel design, sampling, data formats. Known problems with the data (including attrition, response errors, and bias), and new methods that are available for professionals and graduate students. Experienced re-
Seminars, from page 5

searchers who have worked with these data will contribute their own per- spectives to this discussion. Attention will also be given to the broader range of substantial data bases that are less well-known but sometimes equally useful.

- Integrating Qualitative and Quantita- tive Research Methods, William F. Whyte, Cornell University

The seminar will focus particularly upon the problems and possibilities of integrating surveys or questionnaires with field observation and semi- structured interviews. Two other topics will receive special attention: (1) the uses of history in case studies of organizations and communities, and (2) methodological guidelines for applied social research, with special emphasis upon participatory action research. General conclusions will be illustrated with case examples drawn from re- search in the United States, Latin America, and Spain. No prerequisites.

- A New Data Set for Policy Research: SIPP, David McMillen, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Introduction to Logit and Loglinear Models for Qualitative Data, John Fox, York University

The last fifteen years have witnessed the development and proliferation of powerful statistical methods for the analysis of qualitative/categorical data. This seminar will introduce some of the most important of these developments, including logit models, which are closely analogous to linear models for quantita- tive dependent variables, and loglinear models, which examine the pat- terns of association among qualitative independent variables in a contingency table. General familiarity with regression analysis and analysis of variance is assumed. Some of the material requires a knowledge of basic matrix algebra and principles of statistical estimation, but these topics will not be emphasized.

- Group and Individual in Family Re- search, Francois Kabza Giescheider, Brigham Young University

Seminar participants should have some experience with demographic research on the family.

- Data Base Sociological Practice: Theory and Methods, Marc va de Veen, University of Leyden, Holland, and State University of New York, Buffalo

Data base sociological practice is one of the rapidly expanding areas of inter- national sociology. In this seminar, a theoretical framework of social policy re- search is developed and attention is given to using theoretical and methodolog- ical innovations in problem diagnosis, research dissemination, policy design and program development. The decline in the number of discussions at the "elitization" and the "en- gineering" models of social policy re- search, followed by an analysis of three parameters in the value context of sociological practice. Also: How to train sociologists in the development of studies re- garded in sociological practice, examples from two continents.

Professional Workshops

- Strengthening the Position of Sociolo- gist within the University, Jan Haber, Ohio State University

- Writing for Sociological Journals, Jennifer Tennant, University of New Eng- land, Australia

- Publishing Books in Sociology, Charles Kadushin, City University of New York, Graduate Center

- Writing Applications for Federal Funding, Wendy Batson, National Cen- ter for Child Health and Human De- velopment

- Ethical and Legal Issues of Sociolog- ical Research, John Lefald, University of California, Davis

- Introduction to the Job Market, Gerd Mauthner, University of Wisconsin, Madison

- College/University-Based Programs for Retired Sociologists, Thomas West- und, Commission on College Retirement

- International Student Exchange: So- ciological Implications, Alex Inkeles and Louis Sonnay, Stanford University

The workshop will focus on both the description and analysis of the world- wide movement of students to study abroad. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of institutions of higher education in the U.S. in these trans- national flows. Additional issues to be examined include the costs and benefits to international students exchange, the antecedents and consequences of flows of students going abroad, and the im- pact of foreign students on social sci- ence departments.

- Handling Press Relations, J. Ronald Mottet, National Broadcasting Company

- Internships for Graduate Students, Sheila Rakic, Fordham University

- Job Clinic, Richard I. kun, TransCentury Corporation

This two-day clinic just prior to the Annual Meeting is designed to help sociologists think through major issues in their career development. Seminars will be given on a number of different issues, including how to identify marketable skills relevant to one's job goals, prepare various types of effective resumes, uncover concrete job opportunities, con- duct productive job interviews and negotiate a good salary. Registration is required; fees are $170 for ASA members, $250 for nonmembers. Check the Preliminary Pro- gram for more information.

- Introducing Sociologists to the Basics of Online Searching of Sociological Abstracts, Sydney J. Merton, Sociological Abstracts

The workshop provides guidance to end users who want to consider doing their own literature searches of 50 and other online databases. Database features emphasized include information on (1) key equipment needed to access databases, (2) the accessing of telephone numbers and libraries, (3) developing and modifying a search strategy, (4) new developments, fea- tures, and products specific to 50, (5) key commands used for the system, and (6) a few of the other databases you may wish to search. In this workshop, 50 and other free access service are used, and participants will experience searching through hands-on practice. To preregister and be assured of space, contact Sydney J. Merton, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., 362 4th Street, Suite 20, Altadena, CA 91001, or call (818) 251-0402.

Teaching Workshops

- Teaching Sociological Research Methods, Dale Damron, University of Rochester, Cemp McCann, Bowling Green Col- lege, and Russell K. Sawyer, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus

- Teaching Sociology of Gender, Con- stance Nathanson, University of Pennsyl- vania; Janet Z. Gilr, Brandeis University

- Teaching Sociology of Age, Beth B. Baltes, University of Hawaii; Robert M. Havighurst, University of Wisconsin

Teaching Research Methods, Dale Damron, University of Rochester, Cemp McCann, Bowling Green College, and Russell K. Sawyer, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus.

Teaching Sociology of Gender, Constance Nathanson, University of Pennsylvania; Janet Z. Gilr, Brandeis University.

- Teaching Sociology of Age, Beth B. Baltes, University of Hawaii; Robert M. Havighurst, University of Wisconsin.

Funding Sessions: 1, 2, 3, and 5.

- Federal Funding Opportunities for Sociologists

Three sessions will provide an opportunity to learn about federal agen- cy funding programs available to sociologists. The first hour of each session will consist of agency presenta- tions and the second hour will provide time for attendees to talk to agency repre- sentatives one-on-one. Available for inspection will be the unique and brand new Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists, produced by COSSA under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation.

- Session 3: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; National Institute on Child Health and Development (NICHD); National Institute on Aging; National Institute of Mental Health; National Institute of Drug Abuse; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

- Session 4: National Center for Health Services Research and Health Technolo- gy Assessment; Division of Nursing, Health Resources and Services Adminis- tration; Administration on Aging, Veter- ans Administration; Health Care Financing Administration.

- Session 5: Department of Labor, De- partment of Housing and Urban De- velopment, National Science Foundation; Department of Education; National Institute of Justice; Administration on Developmental Disabilities.

Funding Agencies and Foundations

The program subcommittee on re- search funding (Kathy Bond, Corrie Fathke, and Bob Parke) has organized five sessions giving practical information on grant programs and how to apply for them.

Minorities, from page 3

Minorities

In a period of general contraction in the discipline, minority faculty have generally not lost much ground in terms of proportions representing different minority groups, but they have not made dramatic gains either. Trend data for the Western region suggest that minorities already in the system have tended to become pro- moted and tenured, but that absolute numbers of minority faculty have dropped because of the general contraction in faculty hiring. These findings suggest that affirmative action efforts have had only limited success in improving the representation of minority faculty in de- partments of sociology.

FOOTNOTES

1. The universe was defined as four-year colleges or universities listed in the 1984 edition of the ASA Directory of De- partments of Sociology. These were either sociology departments, combined de- partments of sociology and other disci- plines, or social and behavioral science departments offering sociology courses.

2. These states were Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

3. Of the seven American Indians not rep- resented in the table, five are academic professors, while one is a full and one an assistant professor.

REFERENCES


New York Offers Convention Attendees Fashion in Action

by Ruth F. Bahneistein, Fashion Institute of Technology

Beyond the usual tourist attractions, what can New York City offer sociologists attending the convention? The swind, color, and tension displayed in stores throughout the city. Clothing people wear represent the quintessence of the American experience and the American Dream.

Walking through the Garment District (7th Avenue between 60th and 65th Streets) one notes no "pushers" or handlers weaving in and out with wheeled rodes of drapes and coats. Their activities combined with the sewing of immigrant Chinese women, enable manufacturers to respond quickly to a fast or fashion. For the unskilled or semi-skilled, recent immigrants, such jobs represent a hold in the economic structure.

Although much of the manufacturing has moved to the countries of Southeast Asia because the industry is governed by cost, the industry has maintained its capacity to respond to new demands. Moreover, the design portion of the industry has remained in New York. Thus, it is not surprising that New York will be worn throughout the country.

Taking the 42nd Street bus across town to Madison Avenue, one finds the male tailoring establishments that provide the men's suits. The tailored business is strong. And the male's clothing supports the stylish man who is clothed by his men.

Madison Avenue represents the classic elegance of traditional London and Paris, and is the voice of the social and artisitc establishment, a quick trip down 2nd Avenue to 42nd Street brings you into this world. In the midst of a decaying neighborhood the centers of a new social force: the young, new, young artists and their hangout.

They believe that life should be enjoyed to the fullest, to the capacity and after working hours, in the clubs, on the street corners, and the building stairs.

In May 1986, the New York's work life is once again in full swing.

ASA Hosts Congressional Seminar on Work and Family Policies

On Friday, April 11, sociologists Phyllis Moen, Cornell University, and Eliott C. Curman, Swedish Center for Working Life, were featured speakers at a Congressional luncheon seminar, an event under ASA. Their topic was "Working Parents and Policies: Implications for the U.S.". Moen has studied Swedish policies and is completing a book titled Equal Roles in Male-Isoled Families. Samman works in Stockholm at the Swedish Center for Working Life, where she heads a research project investigating the consequences of parental employment conditions on the lives of their children.

One of the most revolutionary changes in American life in recent years has been the tremendous increase in the flow of mothers into the paid labor force. The implicaation of this trend for society is a rapidly emerging issue in many advanced industrial countries, including the United States which is looking to fully appreciate the ways in which new employment patterns effect family life. Quoted in Newsweek (March 31). Labor Secretary William Brock commented, "It's just incredible that we have seen the feminization of the work force with no more adaptation than we had. It is a problem of sufficient magnitude that everyone is saying we need to have a plan for a role.

Sweden has been confronting this issue for some time. The extremely large number of Swedish working mothers (92%) contrasts with the smaller number (20%) in the United States, but anticipates the situation which is likely to prevail in the U.S. by the year 2000. In developing policies to address these issues, Sweden explicitly attempted to equalize the responsibilities of parents between men and women, working to facilitate appropriate employment patterns for all adults, including mothers of infanticile children. Benefits provided include extended patern
total leave, options for reduced working hours, and time off for the care of sick children.

This presentation looked at the implications of policy changes for the lives of mothers and fathers of young children, and for the lives of chil

Just for the Record

The February and April issues of Footnotes contained "Open Forum" letters dealing with the question of petition candidates for the ASA Presidency. Both letters stated that James F. Short, C. F. W. petition candidate the year that S.M. Miller and C. Willie for the candidates for the presidency nominations by the Nominations Committee. Just for the record, James F. Short and F. W. petition candidate, was the winner in the 1982 election for the 1984-85 presidency; he defeated S.M. Lipton and C. Willie.

In 1978 and S.M. Miller and C. Willie were the nominees for the Nominations Nominations Committee in that year. P.H. Rossi and J. F. fichter were petition candidates, and the election was won by Rossi in a run-off with Fichter.

In line with the successful format of recent years, the Presidential session will be held in the late afternoon (on Sun
day) and followed by a general reception, enlivened by the traditional ASA Jazz Combo. An innovation the 1996 Program will be a special Session "American Community, at Honors Conferece, at whom honors will be accorded to our members' distin
guished achievements. The ceremony will be held on Saturday morning as part of the Association's annual Business Meeting.

I close this update with a hopeful prediction: Despite occasional pessimistic predictions of the decline of sociolog
y, the 1996 Program Committee has reformed its collective influence to pro
duce a program which features numer

outstanding sessions and celebrate the emerging reintegration of our discipline. As Chair of the Committee, I have mon
tored the program as it gradually took shape. I have guarded and exhorted, presented and polished. The Program Committee, I predict that we shall have a program, possibly before the session in New York. I look forward to the sharing experience with every one of us.

Matilda White Wiley
ASF Plans Fund-Raising Auction for Annual Meeting

At part of its current fund-raising drive, the Endowment Campaign Committee of the American Sociological Foundation is planning a special auction during the upcoming Annual Meeting in New York this August. The auction will be the traditional Departmental Alumnae Night (DAN) on Saturday, August 30 in the New York Hilton hotel ballroom. The objective is to raise both money and consciousness, while having a bit of fun in the bargain.

There is virtually no limit to the kinds of items and services which may be put on the book. ASA members are urged to let their imaginations roam. A wide variety of appropriate scholarly materials might include first editions or autographed copies of classics, more recent books perhaps autographed on site, extensive journal collections, or research libraries in particular areas. Possible sociological memenets might range from rare pamphlets, photographs and documents to the odd unpublished paper, satirical piece, or poem. Sociologically pertinent audio or video cassettes might also fetch a pretty penny. Certainly, unusual items extend beyond the discipline and the field. Those with choice vacation homes may be willing to sell "vacation weeks" to their colleagues. This may also be the time to gain a tax deduction for various collections—from antiques, stamps and matchbooks to scarves, neckties, and even the choice smoking pipes of those who have now sworn off the weed. Many sociologists have avocations with auctionable results. Some are accomplished artists—whether with oils, watercolors, pen and ink, or photography. Not is the artful doodle to be dismissed. Those who knat or sew may bring finished products or take measured coders with samples in hand. A range of other services are potentially lucrative, including cooking and baking—to-order for nearby colleagues; a day of sailing, touring, or expert guidance to museums, neighborhoods, etc.; or even services as professional writer or an author for professional or non-professional works. Some sociologists may volunteer to do a bit of entertaining at the auction itself for a price; alternatively, some may threaten to entertain unless a given price is raised in advance.

Each Host of the Endowment Campaign will serve as auction coordinator and local drop-off point for auction items. 12 Hampshire Street, Menlo Park, CA (94025). It is also lining up a series of auctioneers for the event, including Arlene Daniels whose auction talents on behalf of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) have become legendary. By all means write or call Beth with your ideas and suggestions. Even if you are not planning to attend the Meeting, send your auction items or services anyway.

Topical Supplements to the General Social Survey Planned

In order to expand coverage of existing topics and extend coverage into new areas, the General Social Survey (GSS) plans to add topical supplements to the regular items that now appear on the survey. The Board of Overseers wishes to encourage the social science community to submit suggestions to the Board about topics which should be included in these supplemental sections. Suggestions should address the following points:

1. The theoretical importance of the topic and its contribution to the extension of social science knowledge, what models would be tested, and a discussion of the independent, intervening, and dependent variables.
2. The existing state of knowledge about the topic;
3. Measurement attributes of the items or scales being proposed such as distributions, reliability, and validity;
4. Level of interest and likely amount of use that the items would generate in the research community; and
5. The value of having the topic conducted in conjunction with the GSS as opposed to being part of a separate, independent survey. This should include a consideration of the sample design of the GSS, its periodic nature, and its content of demographic, attitudinal, and behavioral items.

These suggestions should be sent to the Chair of the Board of Overseers of the GSS or the GSS Editors no later than September 15. Suggestions that are favorably considered by the Board will be referred to a subcommittee which will review a revised version of the suggestions. The report of the subcommittee and outside reviewers will be presented to the full Board at its spring meeting. Suggestions adopted by the Board will be posted during the summer. The final supplemental instrument will be included on the next GSS. This procedure means that suggestions must be developed and submitted approximately 10 months prior to their appearance on the GSS (i.e., proposals submitted to the 1986 Fall Board of Overseers Meeting will be under consideration for the 1989 GSS).

So, send your suggestions to: Maxine F. Allen, Chair, GSS Board of Overseers, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 4058, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 or Thomas W. Smith, Senior Study Director, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 4030 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

I1S Changes Schedule for Future Congresses

The 28th International Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (IIIS) to be held this year, June 10-20, in Albufeira, Portugal, will be the last time a Congress will be scheduled in an odd-numbered year. This will avoid conflict with the meetings of the International Sociological Association (ISA). The ISA established individual memberships about a dozen years ago, and hosts every four years and in even-numbered years. Future IIIS Congresses are being scheduled for Rome in 1989, Osaka or West Germany in 1991, and Florence in the Centennial Year of 1995. The ISA was founded in France in 1903.

Because the next Congress will be delayed a year by the change in schedule, program development for the 28th Congress is designed to permit broader participation. While it may not be possible to assign late requests to regular sessions that have already been scheduled, special paper sessions will be arranged by content areas as much as possible. It will not be possible to guarantee that additions to the program received after April 20 can appear in the printed program although they may still be assigned to sessions. Sociologists who are interested in participating should send their proposal paper titles and a preliminary abstract in their first correspondence. The pre-registration fee of $50.00 must accompany late inquiries, and it will be retained if the proposed paper is not accepted.

Those inquiries should be made to Laurie Hatch, Congress Coordinator (at) (202) 543-8727. Mail should be sent to Edgdo F. Borgatta, IIIS 20, President, 120 University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

New Culture, Emotions Sections

The ASA Council has recently approved petitions by the membership to organize two new Sections, one on Sociology of Culture and the other on Sociology of Emotions.

While culture has always been important to sociologists, the increasing number of journals, publications, and graduate programs in culture studies indicate that this field has now come of age. Sociologists hold varied definitions of "culture" and for this reason, the Section is organized around the broadest definition of culture: the set of mass media, public culture, ideology, ethnography, sociology of the arts, music, and literature are welcome here.

At the August 1986 Annual Meeting in New York City, the Culture Section will have an organizational meeting. At that time, we will set up acting Section officers who will serve for one year with a new election taking place in March 1987. The current status of the Culture Section is "in formation." If you have any questions or suggestions about the Section on Sociology of Culture, please contact: Debra L. Gaines, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

The Section on Sociology of Emotions will also have an organizational meeting during the Annual Meeting to be held on Monday, September 2. Consult the final program for the locations of those meetings. For more information about the Section on Emotions, contact: Carole Clarke, Department of Sociolo- gies, Mount Royal College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043.

Sections are formally established once 200 members sign up under the formal notice that goes out in Fall 1987. The New Sections promise to be colorful and lively arenas for exchange.

Sociological Tours of the World

In recent years, the American Sociological Association has provided several new services to its members. The Membership Committee, in consultation with the Committee on World Sociology, is exploring the possibility of arranging Sociological Tours of the World as a service to members. The tours would include not only the experience of travel but also the opportunity to meet prominent sociologists from other countries to talk about their research, as well as informal time for discussion. Sociologists would lead the study tours. ASA members would pay for a discounted travel package; friends and family could attend. Such tours, focusing on various topics, have met with great success in other organizations. Before we begin to make any plans, however, we would like to have some information from you concerning what interest you might have in such tours and what types of tours would be most appealing.

1. Would you be interested in such a travel-study tour if it fit your interests? Yes  No
2. Would you want a tour to provide space for your family or other companions? Yes  No
3. What parts of the world would interest you? 
4. What topics would most interest you, for the countries you've listed above (e.g., labor movements, evolutionary government, social and ethnic minorities, role of women, research topics at major universities)? 
5. What would be the longest length of such a tour for you?
6. What would you consider a fair cost for such tours (referring to where one travels) that would affect the necessity charges?  Yes  No
7. Would you be able to receive funds from your university or other sources to make such a trip? Yes  No

The Committees will meet at the Annual Meeting to discuss the results. Thank you.

Six persons, or 11%, commented on the reasons why SM should become a journal, while 18% said that format was not a key issue. Rather, they argued that the major problem lies in the fact that the appeal of the articles currently appearing in SM is too narrow.

Somewhat over a quarter of the comments articulated reasons why SM should be retained as an annual. Four major ones emerged: the present format is a nice one; longer pieces could not be accommodated in a journal; Jossy-Bass action or inaction makes conversion to a journal inadvisable; and a journal would compete with Sociological Methods and Research. People expressing this last view generally felt that SM's SR would be adversely affected by competing with each other and might both fail as a result.

Council Action

In early May 1985 the Executive Office implemented motions passed seven months previously by the Publications Committee and Council to the effect that the Association terminate its contract with Jossy-Bass. A letter was sent to Alan Jossy-Bass, saying that ASA would begin publishing SM a year hence in the hope of reducing the per-volume price. In mid-September Jossy-Bass responded that he accepted the Association's decision "with regret." He went on to suggest that the agreement between ASA and Jossy-Bass be terminated immediately (i.e., backdated), and that the Association publish SM. Consequently, the Executive Office has made arrangements to do just that.

At its February 1986 meeting, Council once again considered the best format for SM. Survey responses from Methodology Section members were a key element in these most recent deliberations. Although Section members have different views about SM, it does appear that frequent purchasers of the annual favor the present format and want it retained. In addition, there is fairly clear consensus throughout the survey responses that nothing be done to jeopardize the continued existence of SM. This would suggest that the Association not contemplate format changes which would significantly reduce the quality of the annual. Moreover, conversion to a journal should not be undertaken, if its potential viability is in doubt. This is indeed the case, since it is not clear that the approximately 1000 member subscribers needed to break even would materialize.

In addition to taking account of the survey responses, Council recognized that the unexpectedly early shift from Jossy-Bass to ASA publication represents a big change. To switch to a journal format one year later might represent too much change in too short a period of time. Council concluded, therefore, that it is best to retain the annual format at this point. Volume numbers will be introduced however, so that SM may be classified as a serial by libraries, thereby increasing institutional purchase. Moreover, for the time being continuity, the 1986 ASA-produced volume will be similar to the Jossy-Bass products as possible (i.e., hard cover and a single column page format). SMR will differ from previous volumes in one important respect: it will cost considerably less. By producing SMR itself and using a typographer able to set first-class metal type automatically, the ASA should be able to sell SMR for one-third less than Jossy-Bass in selling SMR. This substantial reduction in price should increase sales.

SM's Status in the Field

Clifford C. Clogg, the current editor of SM has recently examined citations to articles written after 1969, when SM first appeared, in both the American Sociological Review (ASR) and the American Journal of Sociology (AJS). He compiled citation tables for all ASR journals, as well as a number of others, for the period 1980-1983. The tables presented in Table 1 indicate that SM was the fourth most frequently cited journal during this period.

The figures presented in Table 1 provide graphic evidence that SM is a high-quality publication which makes an important contribution to the discipline, its rank in terms of citations is particularly impressive when one considers that SM appears annually and publishes only about 10 articles per year. And all the other journals listed in Table 1 appear four to six times a year and publish more articles annually.

Increasing Your Teaching Skills!

The ASA is sponsoring a workshop in Sacramento, CA, on "The Computer as a Basic Sociology Teaching Tool," from June 9-13, 1986. The workshop will be held on the campus of California State University. No particular previous computer experience is necessary given to benefit from this workshop. If you'd like to learn about computer resources available for the sociology teacher, experience a range of computer applications for sociology classes, view demonstrations and have hands-on experience in the use of computers for classroom projects, please join us as we present a computer training program. For further information, call the American Sociological Association, 1430 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. The cost of the workshop is $175 for ASA members, $225 for nonmembers. Write to Jillie Evans at the above address for an application and further details.

Faculty Exchange Center

The Faculty Exchange Center, faculty-administered and non-profit, was established in 1970. It helps arrange exchanges of opportunities for individuals and academic institutions and by serving as a clearinghouse for those interested in (a) teaching and research exchanges at the college-university level, and (b) housing exchanges for purposes of travel and study at all levels of the teaching profession. FEC is international in scope.

To receive the current teaching-exchange Directory and housing-exchange supplement, together with registration forms, send an annual membership fee of $15. After returning the form(s), your name and data will be entered in the next issue of one or both of these semiannual publications. Make checks payable to: FEC, 952 Virginia Avenue, Lancaster, CA 93535.
Call for Papers

New Jersey Sociological Society Annual Meeting, October 30-November 1, 1986, Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Sociological Theory and International Issues in Sport." The program will include paper presentations, panel discussions, poster sessions, roundtables, and receptions. Papers should be submitted by May 15 to Mendez Zepeda, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154, (702) 736-3622.

Twelfth World Convention on Alternative Lifestyles and Sexuality, August 15-17, 1986, Athens, Greece. Contact: Irene J. B. Jones, Conference Coordinator, National Council of Social Services, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. Contact: Kimberly Vidy, Conference Coordinator, Department of Human Services and Social Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824, (603) 862-1800.

Meetings

June 3-5: Second National Conference on Social Stress, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. Contact: Kimberly Vidy, Conference Coordinator, Department of Human Services and Social Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824, (603) 862-1800.

September 5-6: Conference on Industrial Crisis Management, New York University, NYC. Contact: Paul Sklarsky, Management Department, New York University, 611 First Ave, 40 West 4th St, New York, NY 10014, (212) 995-4322.


September 9-11: Gerontological Studies Association Conference on the Gerontological Research Conference, Chicago, IL.


Publications

Beauty, Body Image, and Gender, a volume to be edited by Ellen Bannister, solicits papers and proposals on these themes. The work will focus on the consequences of social definitions of beauty and the physical self on self-concept, interaction, decision making, life choices, and the interaction of money and time. Papers are due by May 15 to Ellen Bannister, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Contemporary Ethnographic Studies, a monograph series, has been invited to submit book-length manuscripts for volumes 3 and 4. The purpose of the series is to provide a regular publication outlet for the broad range of contemporary ethnographic research. Studies representing diverse theoretical perspectives are welcomed. Inquiries concerning a possible contribution to the series should be accompanied by a brief synopsis and a table of contents (do not send manuscripts) and should be directed to Jack F. Golliher, Series Editor, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Homelessness in the United States, a forthcoming book from Greenwood Press, seeks articles in the fields of sociological, social psychological, and theoretical manuscripts, as well as review papers. Original area or local studies are especially welcomed. For further information contact: John M. Ware, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, or a mimeographed style sheet, contact J. M. Ware, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Sociology Attacked

Academic Freedom Threatened

Dear Colleague, Last May, after two years of investigation and futile attempts at negotiation, the ASA Council sent the following resolution to General Counsel of the University of California: Motion: That the American Sociological Association censure the administration of the University of California, Santa Barbara, for denying Nancy Snow's due process during her tenure and promotion review. The motion will be considered at the ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia on September 11.

Funding

The National Endowment for the Humanities offers fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. Stipends for the single ten-month fellowship are up to $22,500. Application deadline is July 1, 1986. Awards will be announced in early October. For further information and application materials, contact: Office of Fellowships and Summer Institutes, Room 315, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506.

The National Institutes of Health offer research grants to universities that provide postdoctoral and senior fellowshipships in the behavioral and social sciences as well as in the biomedicai sciences. Fellowships are available for up to three years, depending on applicant's prior research experience. Continued next page.
Funding, from page 10

The program offers an opportunity to receive awards and travel grants to broaden their scientific background or to support the participation of low-income researchers in areas supported by the various institutions at the NIH. Application deadlines for the FY 2009 awards are September 30 of each year. For further information and application deadlines, see the Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-7814.

Three postdoctoral fellowship positions in neuroscience are available, with NIH fellowships. Trainees may start the program in July or August 1986. Stipends are competitive with postdoctoral experi-

ence. Individuals interested in working with professionals in social science fields are encouraged to apply. Send letter of interest and three letters of recommenda-
tion to Eva Hahn, Chair, Department of Psychology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. (410) 516-8881.

TRANSCRIPTION

The United States Information Agency and the Institute of International Education announce an opening in the 1986-87 competition for grants for graduate study in the United States. After successful academic careers in fields of professional or teaching training in creative and performing arts, approximately 790 awards in over 79 countries will be available. Applicants will have a 90% or equivalent grade point average at the time of application; candidates must not hold a PhD. Deadline for application is October 31, 1986. Requests for information and applications materials should be addressed to the United States Information Agency, New York, New York 10007.

The University of Michigan, Dental Program in Social and Work Science, announces two interdisciplinary postdoctoral fellowship programs. (1) Intervention Research Seated, by Edwin F. Swain, and (2) Tripod Research Seated, by John J. Swain, are both funded. The former will focus on the study of aging and the elderly, especially survey research and secondary analysis of archival data; social science and public health research; and research on psychological processes, particularly in relation to the idea of knowing based on data and analysis of programs and in the war for the well-being of the elderly. Stipend is up to $5,000, with $3,000 for travel and $3,000 for books and supplies. Stipend is not renewable, $12,000, 1986. (2) Tripod Research Seated, by John J. Swain, will focus on the study of aging and the elderly, especially survey research and secondary analysis of archival data; social science and public health research; and research on psychological processes, particularly in relation to the idea of knowing based on data and analysis of programs and in the war for the well-being of the elderly. Stipend is up to $5,000, with $3,000 for travel and $3,000 for books and supplies. Stipend is not renewable, $12,000, 1986.

Competition

Funding, from page 10

The program offers an opportunity to receive awards and travel grants to broaden their scientific background or to support the participation of low-income researchers in areas supported by the various institutions at the NIH. Application deadlines for the FY 2009 awards are September 30 of each year. For further information and application deadlines, see the Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-7814.

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concerning his research on the causes of boredom. Frances Foss Prevost and Richard A. Clausen, both of University of Wisconsin-Madison, noted in an article for the Wisconsin Review: "The study is a long time coming, but it was worth it."

Numerous honors were given to J. H. Fleck, who was honored in a recent issue of the Journal of the Royal Society, F.R.S., for his contributions to the field of immunology. Fleck was presented with the prestigious Bjerknes Prize for his work on the immunological basis of allergy.

J. D. Bernal, former professor of zoology at the University of Chicago, was honored at a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society for his contributions to the field of biology. Bernal was presented with the prestigious Albert Medal for his work on the evolution of life on Earth.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to J. B. Frieden, a former professor at Columbia University, for his work on the development of new methods for the treatment of cancer. Frieden was presented with the prestigious prize for his contributions to the field of oncology.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science awarded the prestigious Ewell Prize to J. E. B. Jepson, a former professor at the University of California, Berkeley, for his contributions to the field of botany. Jepson was presented with the prize for his work on the classification of plants and the development of new methods for the study of plant diversity.

The American Physiological Society awarded the prestigious Baker Prize to J. D. Bernal, a former professor at the University of Cambridge, for his contributions to the field of physics. Bernal was presented with the prize for his work on the development of new methods for the study of the behavior of matter under extreme conditions.

The American Philosophical Society awarded the prestigious MacArthur Foundation Grant to J. D. Bernal, a former professor at the University of California, Berkeley, for his contributions to the field of biology. Bernal was presented with the grant for his work on the classification of plants and the development of new methods for the study of plant diversity.

The American Chemical Society awarded the prestigious Ewell Prize to J. E. B. Jepson, a former professor at the University of California, Berkeley, for his contributions to the field of botany. Jepson was presented with the prize for his work on the classification of plants and the development of new methods for the study of plant diversity.

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SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY
January 15-December 31, 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AS 85 CH</th>
<th>H85</th>
<th>EPO</th>
<th>F85</th>
<th>G85</th>
<th>S85</th>
<th>ROSE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Manuscripts submitted 557</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>B: Manuscripts carried over 82</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Review manuscripts 130</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>D: Rejected outright 295</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: Rejected: minor revisions 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: Rejected: major revisions 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>G: Rejected: outright anonymous 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>H: Rejected: no information supplied 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>I: Rejected: not supplied by authors only 1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B: Reviewing manuscripts
1. Manuscripts: 130 were rejected outright. 295 were rejected outright.
2. Rejected outright: 125 were rejected outright.
3. Rejected: minor revisions: 3 were rejected for minor revisions.
4. Rejected: major revisions: 1 was rejected for major revisions.
5. Rejected: anonymous: 1 was rejected anonymously.

C: Editorial Board
1. Editorial Board: 40 members.
2. Guest Editors: 8 were invited.
3. Reviewers: 35 were invited.
4. Editorial Board: 10 members.
5. Editorial Board: 9 members.

D: Production of journal
1. Production of journal: 8.9
2. Production of journal: 6.3
3. Production of journal: 4.6
4. Production of journal: 4.6
5. Production of journal: 4.3

E: Editorial Board Members
1. Editorial Board Members: 16 members.
2. Editorial Board Members: 17 members.
3. Editorial Board Members: 15 members.
4. Editorial Board Members: 10 members.
5. Editorial Board Members: 10 members.

F: Editorial Board Members
1. Editorial Board Members: 208
2. Editorial Board Members: 90
3. Editorial Board Members: 50
4. Editorial Board Members: 10
5. Editorial Board Members: 5

G: Editorial Board Members
1. Editorial Board Members: 15
2. Editorial Board Members: 15
3. Editorial Board Members: 15
4. Editorial Board Members: 15
5. Editorial Board Members: 15

Comments: The Editorial Board is pleased to note that the Society publishes "real books. Our success with the books is due in part to the hard work being done in sociology.

Perhaps the most successful effort at building the Series was the way we sponsored the publishers. We invested about the Series in Washington, D.C. We asked our chief of operations, who spoke with many more in general terms about the Series. We distin-

SOCIOPHILY

The 1985 Summary of Editorial Activity for Sociological Methodology in pereferences information from Nancy Tum's last year as editor. I have been effective in change since Septem-

ARNOE AND CAROLINE ROSE MONOGRAPHS SERIES

During this third year of its service the Editorial Board has continued to provide valuable guidance and support to the authors and editors of the Series. We gratefully appreci-

Continued next page
Special Pre-Publication Offer on SM86

Due to the shift from In세요-Base to ASA publication, the appearance of Sociological Methodology 1966 (SM86), edited by Nancy Branch-Turner, has been somewhat delayed. It should be available by early August, but it is not yet available. The delay in SM86's appearance provides an opportunity to make a special pre-publication offer. Any ASA member ordering a copy of SM86 before July 15 may purchase it for $20. After July 15, the price will be $25. Non-member prices are $25 prior to July 15 and $30 thereafter. To take advantage of this pre-publication offer, fill out the order form below and send it, along with appropriate payment, to the ASA Executive Office. Your volume of SM86 will be shipped to you as soon as it is available.

SM86 contains 10 chapters. According to editor Nancy Turner's preface, "Each of the first four chapters discusses measurement of some fundamental quantity or sociological concept... The last four chapters deal with the development of methodological tools for the analysis and interpretation of data on change over time. The first of these four contains a model somewhat similar to those used to construct equations models with latent social variables.... The remaining three chapters are concerned with various methods for studying change over time in discrete variables and focus on models of behavior for transition rates."

The first chapter by Mike Ritter, Mickey Wallis, and Kari Schenker uses log-linear models to analyze data on 203 items about social life feelings. The authors find that cross-validation is more likely to agree with negative statements than to disagree with positive ones and consider various implications of this finding. The second chapter by Mark S. Moore, Peter Marsden, Michael Schwartz, and Seth Hemenway contains an aggregate measure of centrality in a network of social relations, developed by Hemenway, into two components: "derived" centrality and "reflected" centrality. The former deals with a unit's links to highly central units, while the latter focuses on its relations with less central units. In chapter 3, Robert Alasonry proposes a measure of the magnitude of marriage attrition, which extends the harmonic mean solution he suggested in 1981. He uses data on the marriage experience of Spanish and non-Spanish married persons in California in 1970 to illustrate the utility of his proposed measure. Joseph Schwartz presents several novel extensions to latent structure analysis in chapter 4. In particular, he uses Leonard's latent structure model to develop a flexible probabilistic framework that enables analysts to address the problem of measurement and misclassification errors in discrete data.

Chapter 5, by Ross Malloy and William Bailey, deals with statistical power on an issue that is typically ignored in empirical analyses. The authors critically evaluate previous strategies of adjusting for the influence of sample size on the likelihood ratio test statistic and argue that it is preferable to address the problem of power using classical principles. In chapter 6, Mark Sorensen deals with another problem, involving estimation in estimating network analysis. Wiley covariance structure models can be used to estimate the indirect effects of one variable on another. Sorensen provides an inferential framework, based on the "delta method," for assessing both total and specific indirect effects.

In chapter 7, General Arrington discusses extinction and the use of linear differential equation models which have a system of (interdependent) models, stochastic disturbances, and some key latent variables. He identifies four short-coming of previous applications and suggests ways of overcoming them. Kazuo Yarmishko, the author of chapter 8, reviews its methodological approaches, involving either random- or fixed-effects models, for dealing with unobserved population heterogeneity when events are repeatable and the rate of occurrence of an event depends on a fixed, latent characteristic of the units at risk. In chapter 9, Christopher Wood finds the problem of how to distinguish between true independence of true events and a spurious relationship due to a third uncontrolled process.

This discussion is clarified by the detailed consideration of the relationship between getting married for the first time and leaving school. In the last chapter of SM86, Douglas Nel discusses techniques for deriving a broad range of implications from the hazard or transition rates of a continuous-time model of change between multiple states. In particular, he describes a microanalytic simulation or Monte Carlo technique which is relatively easy to use and can be applied to quite complex models.

In short, SM86 contains material of interest to a wide variety of researchers. Be sure to take advantage of the special pre-publication offer before it expires to purchase your copy.

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**Classified Ads**

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years' experience with sociological material. Karen Finberg, 3735 Naukati, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 547-0528.

Alok Bagchi is organizing tours of India in connection with the ISA meeting. He is a former Minister of Tourism for the Indian government. For a brochure outlining the tours, contact him at 410 N. Talmadge Avenue, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 462-8537.

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**Correction**

Contrary to the information given in the "Journal Calendar" in the April issue of *Footnotes*, Ida Harms Simpson will assume responsibility for the *Footnotes* column of the *American Sociological Review* as of August 1, 1986.