Career Expert to Conduct Annual Meeting Job Clinic

An intensive two-day job clinic on August 15 and 16 is once again a feature of this year's Annual Meeting program. Richard Irish, author of the best-selling book, Go Hire Yourself as Employee and If Things Don't Improve Soon, I May Ad- Yag Yag, will again conduct the job clinic. Unlike most professional career counselors, Irish does not focus exclusively on middle-management business types but has considerable experience in dealing with academics and their particular concerns. This is his fourth year with the ASA. Over the past twelve years he has conducted job clinics for the American Anthropological Association, the American Political Science Association and the Modern Language Association as well as the University of Virginia. Though the clinic has been extremely well-received as evidenced by participants' responses to post-clinic evaluation surveys, Irish is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, and the Conflict Opportunities in Business program at the University of Virginia. The clinic has been extremely well-received as evidenced by participant's responses to post-clinic evaluation surveys. Irish is an expert in the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, and the Conflict Opportunities in Business program at the University of Virginia. The clinic has been extremely well-received as evidenced by participant's responses to post-clinic evaluation surveys.

In preparation for the clinic, participants will receive Irish's book and a short assignment. About five to ten hours should be set aside for completing this exercise, which will enable participants to identify two or three desirable careers in addition to teaching and research. The clinic sessions in Chicago will deal with a number of issues including: how to (1) identify marketable skills relevant to one's job goals; (2) prepare various types of letters; (3) shape opening resumes; (4) upgrade participant's job-finding skills; and (5) negotiate a good salary without an impressive job history. During the annual meeting (August 15-21), participants will meet individually with Irish for an hour of personal consultation. In addition, they can attend a number of Professional Workshops dealing with aspects of the applied sector. Once they return home, they can send them final drafts of their resumes for written comments.

Participation in the clinic requires hard work and serious self-evaluation. It will prove particularly beneficial to academically employed sociologists and advanced graduate students who would like to expand their career options beyond teaching and research, but are uncertain about how to proceed. The closer potential participants are to launching a serious job-search, the more beneficial the clinic will be.

Sessions will run from 9:00-12:00, 1:00-4:00 and 7:00-9:00 on Saturday, August 15, and 9:00-12:00 and 2:00-5:00 on Sunday, August 16. The clinic fee, which covers only direct costs to the ASA, is $175 for members, and $254 for non-members. Anyone interested in the ASA job clinic can reserve a space at the time they pre-register for the Annual Meeting in Chicago. Further, they can take advantage of the special hotel rates and air fares that are being offered. Enrollment is limited to 25 people and clinic places will be allotted to pick-up applicants in the order received. To sign up, return the registration form enclosed in the Preliminary Program packet prior to July 15. Applicants will be notified during the third week in July whether they can participate.

Teaching Sociology Lottery for Students

An anonymous donor has made a generous gift of $25 subscriptions to Teaching Sociology. He has indicated that the recipients should be current graduate students who are teaching or plan to teach in the near future and who do not yet subscribe to the journal. The donor wants to support new teachers and acquaint them with the literature on teaching sociology.

The ASA Executive Office is conducting a lottery to award the lucky winners of the subscriptions. Please your name, mailing address, graduate student affiliation to Teaching Sociology Lottery, ASA Executive Office, 1772 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

All entries must be postmarked by May 15, 1987. Winners will be notified soon thereafter and will receive the 1987 issues of the journal.

Update on Shaw

Nancy Shaw has been awarded tenure at the University of California, Santa Cruz as a result of the decision of a three-person committee appointed as part of her legal settlement. The decision of this panel was binding to all parties. For the background story, see March Footnotes, page 1.

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Observing

Meeting the Challenges

The common threads running through this month's observations are money, research opportunities, and, to a lesser degree, war. I have weaved my way back through a series of meetings which I attended in January and February and which gave rise to these observations.

On January 28, 1987, Dr. Erich Bloch, Director of the National Science Foundation, held a briefing on the proposed NSF Budget for FY 1988. The theme for 1988 is "Basic Research: The Key to Economic Competitiveness." Several things stand out in my mind as I review that day, the presentation, the questions, and the literature that accompanied the briefing. The first thing that struck me is how the atmosphere has changed from my first year in D.C. (1982). Then we were in the Carter administration. Now Bloch announced with considerable pleasure that the Administration has proposed a budget for NSF, an increase of 16% over FY 1987. And Bloch estimated that by 1992, it is estimated that that budget will have doubled to $3.2 billion. Sociology and the social sciences do not fare badly in the offing. They will receive an overall increase for the social sciences in the range of 13% and sociology due an increase from $5.9 million to $10.5 million.

The reason for the strong administration support to NSF, well above inflation levels, is all the more evident in view of the restoration of national competitiveness. Of course, it was clear from both the written reports and the presentation and discussion, that Bloch sees the physical and biological sciences and engineering graduates as the basis for the new knowledge that will lead to the technological gains that will restore the U.S.A. to economic greatness. Whether Congress will support NSF at the same level as proposed by Administration is another consideration.

NSF wants to put a considerable amount of money into new Science and Technology Centers, where industry and the university can come together in "strategic research efforts" and economically and professionally become a national research center and a national technological and economic resource. One science center for geographers is in the proposal stage. So far NSF has no structure to prevent the establishment of new centers, if social scientists can come up with plans for them. I would not show some promise of helping to re-structure America's competitive edge. An area of more immediate concern to ASA might be the new money proposed to help promote opportunities for minority scientists and engineers in areas where they are severely under-represented, and who have not previously received federal research support. The ASA Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program has already made preliminary recommendations on the possibilities of the program as a way to add a new dimension to our own Program and will continue to work on this. I came away from the NSF briefing with the feeling that it is no longer the case that there is an active interest toward the social sciences, especially sociology. The budget is not as large as they were a few years ago, but there are no signs that it will be reduced. Sociology and the social sciences do not fare badly in the offing. They will receive an overall increase for the social sciences in the range of 13% and sociology due an increase from $5.9 million to $10.5 million.

On January 29 and 30 the National Academy of Sciences hosted a Symposium on Human Factors in Automated and Robotic Space Systems. This Symposium was proposed to be a briefing of research and theory from the physical and social sciences with engineering. I can only try in this space to touch on a few of the many ideas presented and debated during the two days. What struck me most of all was that so many of the physical scientists and engineers were quick to acknowledge that the crucial problems in placing and maintaining space stations were not exclusively technological or engineering, but at least as much sociological and psychological. Discussion ranged from topics like design to developing new ideas for life in a space station, problems of social isolation, how to measure and maintain levels of productivity, how should or can human beings and machines cooperate in this new setting? Also discussed were the need for research on robotics, artificial intelligence and social organization, and organizational factors involving needs for clarity of role expectations, communications, decision-making and autonomy. On the specific details of the report and its implications will have to await a future story. The sociologists and anthropologists involved in the workshop made clear in no uncertain terms their displeasure with the part of the report that dealt with our disciplines. Basic concepts like social organization, roles and structured inequality had been ignored, while "groups" was used as a given with the focus on individuals as problems. It was encouraging to see that those in charge were listening closely and agreed to make the necessary changes so that the final report would include a fair share of concepts considered essential to sociology and anthropology.

This report is part of a larger project on "Education for a Changing Future," what will people need to know by the time they graduate from high school. Whether by coincidence or not, a similar project is underway in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education. And, as mentioned in previous issues of Footnotes, the National Council for Social Studies is also engaged in a review of secondary school curricula with a similar focus on meeting the need for a changing society in a rapidly changing world.

If these efforts at reform of high school science curricula as an opportunity to develop a high school sociology program that is as rigorous, demanding and intellectually stimulating as that presented by the best programs in English, History and any of the physical sciences, then in this way we can hope to begin to recruit to sociology our share of the best and brightest students. The best projects are those that have conceptual structure in and between societies, the impact of multinational, and a host of other factors that affect the field of sociology. Opportunities for research, in and out of government, in academia and in business, are growing for sociologists. We need to seize the moment.

Soviet Sociologist Calls for Attention to Her Science

A February article in the New York Times summarized the comments of Tatjana I. Zaslavskaya, the director of Novosibirsk in the USSR. She challenged Gorbachev to make sociological information integral to "Gorbachev's new "perestroika" or the new era of openness. Her comments appeared in the Communist Party newspaper or "Kommunist." Zaslavskaya argues that the policy changes required under Gorbachev's "perestroika" need sociological information that was now lacking in the Soviet Union. She criticized authorities for suppressing social statistics, including those on crime and drug abuse, blaming them for a "social antidote" and point to the height and standing of sociology throughout the United States. "Let's see, let's continue," the Finnish sociologist said. "Social studies in this country have hardly been in the vanguard of society. They have rather been bringing up the rear." Sociologists "have continued themselves largely to repeating, explaining and approving decisions previously adopted by the party."

As an example of the disregard of sociology and social consequences of policy, she pointed to restrictions on private garden plots imposed in the early 1960s under Gorbachev's predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev. "The full-fledged state farms operated by the government," Zaslavskaya said. "Perestroika," a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1981, said. "It's an example of converting collective farms, which are run on a collective basis, to full-fledged state farms operated by the government."

Interestingly, Yaroslav Gorbachev has a PhD in sociology. Zaslavskaya, a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1981, said. "It's an example of converting collective farms, which are run on a collective basis, to full-fledged state farms operated by the government."
The Sixth Circle or ‘Dis Must be the Place’

by Albert Huntz, Northwestern University

To the five concentric zones of Ernest Borgese’s Chicago must be added a new sixth circle which encloses commercial and residential zoning surrounding the central downtown Loop. This circle occupies that area Burgese referred to as the “zone in transition” and though this is often described as a dead zone, the extent of that transition is decidedly different from that depicted by Burgese. Like a semicircle into the Six Circle of Hell, the City of the New, the new en- tants into this zone are transforming a seemingly disorganized environment into a new wave of urban redevelopment. This “new” level of urban social change is a convergence of macro and medium processes of demographics, eco- nomic, and political factors, in short, all that goes into the ecology of the city.

This sixth circle, like Burgese’s pre- vious three zones, is in the reality of Chi- cago a semi-circle with Lake Michigan lying to the East. The Loop has ex- panded beyond its original natural boundary of the “downtown” (that gave it the name) to the Chicago River on the North and Wabash Avenue on the West. However, the South Side lacks such clear natural boundaries and is more generally re- flected in major thoroughfares stretching to 22nd Street or Cermak Road. We will take each of these compass directions in turn.

The Near North Side, directly north of the Loop and the Chicago River, was the community area originally studied by Zorbaugh in his 1929 classic, The Gold Coast and the Slum. Many of the districts reflect the era’s main- tain, but their character has changed. The Gold Coast still stretches along Lake Michigan’s Oak Street Beach, but high rise commercial offices and hotels have replaced many of the brownstone mansions. The looting presence of the John Hancock Center with retailing on its lower floors, offices on its middle floors, and residential condos on its top floors demonstrates the “nogga structure” of recent urban development. However, the conversion was halted and the remain- ing brownstones saved when the Gold Coast Heritage Area was declared a national historic preservation district. Still to be found here are the sacred and secular allusions of Chicago including the mansion housing Cardinal Bernardin’s diocesan seat, and the Playboy Manor of Hugh Hefner. Immediately west of the Gold Coast lies Carl Sandberg Village, a massive four square block of 1960’s development of high and low rise apartments now con- verted to condominiums. It stands on the duot of “Towncentury”, the 1920’s bohemian area of rooming houses and loft inhabited by Chicago’s artists and writers that was declared “dilapidated” in the 1950’s and “urban renewed” out of existence. Only its name gives a pinch geniune to the artists and the Sierras Carries from the farms of the Midwest who sought employment, free- dom, and anonymity in Chicago. Today a similar age group occupies this area, but it is also made up of professionals streaming in from the suburbs of the Midwest. Moving only four blocks west one encounters Wabash Avenue, still em- phasizing the ironic juxtaposition of physical proximity and social distance that Zorbaugh discovered. However, the Italian slum of “Little Sicily” has become the massive Alder, Greer Public Housing proj ect. Started in the 1940’s with low rents and added to in the 1960’s with high rents today it is one of the largest projects in the City housing nearly 10,000 mostly black residents. Named after the Italian-American Saint Fausto Cabrini, it is again, as with Sand- berg Village, demonstrates that we syn- onymously preserve and name our places for what was there before it was re- moved or torn down.

Another development of the Near North Side is the expansion of Michigan Avenue as the “Magnificent Mile” of elite shopping in Chicago. The building of Marshall Field’s Water Tower Place, a vertical shopping mall which one visit- ing colleague referred to as “a temple of commercial capitalism” has propelled the more recent building of such alcohols as Neiman Marcus. Always the street of elite shopping, it has now come to rival State Street as the dominant downtown retail street in Chicago. Incidentally the Loop versus Michigan Avenue represents a “niche” differentiation into corporate, financial, and governmental functions for the former with retailing, media, and advertising functions along the latter.

One occurrence developing in the Near North, as in all three sectors of the sixth circle, is the conversion of aban- doned warehouses and small industrial buildings into lofts, condom. and art gal- leries. This process was the second wave of the “light industry” in Burgese’s day, func- tions which have moved to the “num- ber two of the suburbs” leaving behind a district that for a time was called in Chi- cago’s Second City mentality, South, but during the 1960’s has been more generally as North River.

The factories and warehouses of the Near West Side have also been filled with loft residents and artists, but here they share their streets with the trucks and cars of the Randolph Street produce market and the Fulton Street fish market. The West Side train sta- tions are falling, and residential high- rises (such as the four Presidential Towers) compete with corporate headquar- ters for the cleared land. The Skid Row of West Madison Street is gone, its re- moval hastened by the strategic locating of the Federal Social Security Adminis- tration building with Claus Oldenburg’s “Bat Column” rising in front of it. Greek Town is gone but for the few restau- rants hanging onto their strategic loca- tion. The West Side development is pushing now in the direction of the University of Illinois at Chicago, a mag- net which when first settled was sep- arated from the Loop by a circle of in- dustry and warehousing.

The circle of redevelopment remains unimpeded as one ventures south of the Loop. Again, through conscious and strategic siting the South Loop Redevelopment Project has been spearheaded by the building of De- arbon Park. This is a combined high and low rise development near the old Dearborn Station. Chicago’s train sta- tions, as in many others, are seen as nostalgic mega-structures of an earlier industrial era now ripe for “Bouquins.

Most recently added to the South Loop is River City, a megal-structure of condos, stores, and boat slips designed by the architect who two decades earlier built the towers of Merina City on the Near North Side. Started for redevelop- ment are the large expanses of aban- doned rail yards that are now being considered as a possible site for a new stadium for Chicago’s professional sports teams. And, as in the other two sections, a strip of light in- dustrial buildings located near the Loop have been converted into lofts, condom- iniums, and shops, and in again named for its prior inhabitants, Printer’s Row.

The new sixth circle of Chicago is above all a reversion of an urban resid- ential life-style by midde is not seen more generally as North River. The factories and warehouses of the Near West Side have also been filled with loft residents and artists, but here they share their streets with the trucks and cars of the Randolph Street produce market and the Fulton Street fish market. The West Side train sta- tions are falling, and residential high- rises (such as the four Presidential Towers) compete with corporate headquar- ters for the cleared land. The Skid Row of West Madison Street is gone, its re- moval hastened by the strategic locating of the Federal Social Security Adminis- tration building with Claus Oldenburg’s “Bat Column” rising in front of it. Greek

Oshe Wins Case Against Synanon

by Carol McDonald

Richard Oshe, professor of sociology at the University of California-Berkeley, has been awarded a judgment against Synanon Foundation for $500,000 in legal fees by a Marin County (California) Superior Court judge in con- nection with the legal fight he has waged against unsuccessful lawsuits by Synanon Foundation. Based on a pre- liminary review of the record, the judge is to be one of the most substantial awards of costs of litigation ever granted to an academic in a case involving pursuit of research and academic freedom.

Judge David Menor, Jr. ruled that the lawsuits were filed in bad faith and to prevent Professor Oshe from conducting research on Synanon, the controversal Marin County drug rehabilita- tion organization founded by Charles Dederich in 1950. This ruling allowed the award to cover legal expenses. The award will repay the University of California and its faculty members. The university defended Pro- fessor Oshe because the lawsuits were filed on the basis of his academic research.

In its early years, Synanon was widely reported by the press as being unsuccessful at drug rehabilitation. By the late 1970’s, however, the foundation was attracting attention for its results. More recently, a series of violent con- frontations between local residents and Synanon members have led to the research of a number of scholarly publications. His work also contributed to a multi-part investigative series in the Point Reyes Light, a California weekly newspaper published by David and Catherine Mitchell. Oshe, the Mitch- ells, and the Point Reyes Light were awarded the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1979 for exposing violence, threats, and intimidation used by Syn- anon group leaders against former members, outsiders, and those who tried to expose the organization.

Oshe and the Mitchells published The Light on Synanon in 1980, a book on their experiences with the organization. They sought to explain why the State of Cali- fornia had difficulty closing of Synanon; this partiality was due to the or- ganization’s claim to be a religion. This assertion, according to Oshe, served to insulate Synanon from external state controls more typically extended to secular organizations. The book eventually became the basis of a CBS television movie.

Since 1979, Synanon has filed three lawsuits against Oshe, charging libel and slander in connection with com- ments about the group he made on television, in published articles, and in a book. The first case was dismissed in 1983. Portions of the two subsequent suits later were dismissed, prompting Synanon ministers and founding mem- ber Dederich to drop the remaining charges in September of 1986.

Oshe has filed a counter suit charging Synanon with malicious prosecution. He is continuing to press for a ruling that the lawsuits were brought in bad faith, as attacks on academic freedom.
Clark, Reichert Bring Sociology to State Houses

by Carla B. Hinney

Among my political apparel is a t-shirt that reads: “A woman's place is in the house... and in the Senate.” It’s not quite fashionable to wear as the faded and outdated shirt with the ERA slogan. Although I was a political science major during my undergraduate career in Collegeville, there has been a substantial increase in women representatives at the state level. Sociologists Marge Clark and Ember Reichert serve in the Maine State House and the Minnesota Senate, respectively.

Margaret Fruit Clark is not a native of Maine, and in fact has lived and gone to school in and around the Great Lakes region. However, she chose to attend the University of Colorado Boulder, where she majored in political science. After graduating, she moved to Minnesota where she worked as a research assistant at the University of Minnesota.在那里，她担任了社会学博士学位，她的主要领域是性别与政治。

Clark’s academic credentials and training did play a part in her campaign. She credits her academic training with helping her think on her feet faster and to present a better argument than her opponents. “I know that academia encouraged me to think logically and present my issues. Years in the classroom added to that skill.” Certain preparations for intro, social problems and family courses also gave me scene ‘facts’ to add to my arguments.” On the other hand, her academic credentials were an impediment. Most of the residents of her district are farmers or working, thus people who are skeptical of anyone who is not a lifelong district resident or who seems like an upstart. Clark notes that the nurses aid who ran against her was perceived as a “weekend” Rather, she who has always been in the paid labor force, was considered weak on that point.

Another reason Michelle Clark served on the Human Rights Committee where her training in medical sociology, however, clandestine, will be to great use.

Ember Reichert began her career in the Minnesota Senate at the age of 26, the youngest woman ever elected. She has been re-elected and is considered one of the most effective legislators in the state. Faculty working relationships should take note: Reichert credited a one-month internship in the Washoe Valley office of then Senator Walker Mundale (D-Minnesota) as the impetus for her political career. She was an undergraduate student at St. Olaf College in Northfield, MN, finishing her political science sociology major before enrolling in law school.

That one-month internship left a lasting impact on her career. The people she met in Mondale's office helped her find a job as a secretary on the campaign staff of then Governor Wendell Anderson. “My enthusiasm about politics really resulted from the new sense of community I found. The people I worked with were dedicated to issues and issues that were also of concern to me.” For ten years she worked on the campaigns of various Democratic candidates in Minnesota, eventually being elected Chair of her own DFL (Democratic-Farmer-Labor) Congressional District, the platform she needed to run for state Senate.

ways her training in sociology provided particular insights that help her shape her legislative work. She emphasizes that “consensus is the key to legislation. The mark of a good legislator is one who can identify and understand the underlying values of different groups and legislators who represent them. Ultimately the legislator must decide what is fair and who wins, and loses when only limited funds exist.”

Sociological training gives insight into the ramifications of our decisions. How will special benefits to one group have an impact on another? How do we deal with the changing groups around us? Sociologists know the dynamics of change. They recognize how difficult it is to effect change and how powerful is the status quo. They can better judge when change is appropriate and when society’s values are ripe for change. “

June Competition for POD Grants

The ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline has scheduled a June 30 competition and invites applications from interested parties. The decision on an additional competition for the year followed news that the ASA’s Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline would be augmented by a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation. Details of this grant and arrangements for its administration are reported in an accompanying article in this issue. The grant will now be awarded under the joint title: ASANSF Small Grant Awards.

Guidelines for grant applications are as follows:

Sponsorship of funds must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. The Committee will give high priority to those applications which are seen as cutting edge of the discipline, represent innovative research, or have potential of substantial importance. Grants of support for projects involving travel to carry out research will be pursued. The Committee will give high priority to those proposals which are original and creative and which demonstrate a commitment to the advancement of sociology.

The nature of the proposal may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds.

Grant money may not be used for convention travel, or for honoraria. Submissions: Deadline: Two deadlines have been established for 1987: June 30, with decisions announced by October, and November 15, with decisions announced by January, 1988. Submissions which are too late for a deadline will be carried over to the next review period only with written notification by the applicants.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a title of no more than three single-spaced pages (typed or double spaced), a bibliography, and vita. Both title and author(s) should appear at the top of the first page of the text. A budget statement should appear on a separate page immediately following the text of the proposal. Send two (2) individually bound copies of the entire packet to: Small Grant Program, ASA, 1727 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology

In 1986, the Medical Sociology Section of the ASA received a three-year grant of $14,900 from the Graduate Trust, one of the seven Pew Charitable Trusts, for a Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology.

The award was the culmination of various Section efforts over several years. One key aspect was an exploration of the social and economic benefits of the application of social science to clinical medicine and health policy. With a grant from the Samuel Wool Johnson Foundation, a series of papers was commissioned and published under the title Applications of Social Science to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy (Akers and Mechanic, 1986). The volume was widely distributed by the Medical Sociology Section to individuals in medical schools and social science departments.

During the planning and production of the volume, the Section Career and Employment Committee began to identify training sites for interns. Judith K. Berr (Empire Blue Cross/BLUE Shield) provided an application for which her program received funding for the internship program from the Medical Trust.

The internship program has two broad educational objectives: (1) exposure of advanced-level sociology graduate students to clinical and research settings; and (2) provision of on-site sociological perspectives and methodologies for graduate students interested in the potential contributions of the social sciences to the health field.

The first objective aims to increase the cadre of experienced medical sociologists who can contribute to the solution of sociology's problems in the health field. The second objective is a long-term goal of improvement of health outcomes through increased interdisciplinary exchange between clinicians and medical sociologists.

The Internships are designed to challenge students intellectually as well as to stimulate the development of special competencies needed to work effectively outside academia, i.e., interdepartmental communication skills, interdisciplinary knowledge, flexibility in working with other professionals, and good judgment in handling the demands placed on them by their internship supervisors.

In 1987, the program sponsors two internships per year for 12 months and three internships for 8 months, for advanced-level graduate students with career interests in applied sociology. Fellowship opportunities are available.

A variety of internship sites are available, including Federal agencies, national clinical research centers, and professional (medical, dental) schools. Stipends are $13,000 for a 12-month internship and pro-rated amounts for shorter periods.

Students selected for the first program year (1986-87) include: Heidi A. Gregor (Purdue) who will intern at the American Medical Association in Chicago; Alfred Reid (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) who will be in the Department of Family Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine; Robert R. Weaver (University of Connecticut) who will intern at the New York Academy of Medicine in New York City; Linda R. Weber (North Texas State) who will be in the Department of Family Medicine and Comprehensive Care, Louisiana State University Medical Center in Shreveport; and Michael L. Wilkowsky (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) who will be at the Cancer Center in Urbana.

Honors Program Accepting Applications for A.M.

Designed to provide recognition for outstanding students majoring in sociological research, the ASA Honor Program is now accepting applications for this year’s ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. The program involves participating with the group in National Meetings. Honors Program students act as participant-observers at meetings, attend a number of paper and roundtable discussion sessions, and in related instances, take an active part in the special sessions both paper and roundtable discussion, which the program conducts for students.

In past years, the composition of the group has been so evenly divided between graduate students and students. In addition to those participating for the first time, a significant number of former participants elect to return and join the group again. Those participating for the first time are required to register for a course at the University of Central Florida which provides support for the program and acts as the host institution. Honors students earn three (3) semester hours of credit for participating in the ASA Honor Program and writing a paper covering their experiences at a national meeting. Graduate students do not have to be physically present on the UF campus and tuition costs are very low.

The Honors Program Student Association (HPSA) was formed in 1981 and its membership consists of past and present Honors Program students.

The HPSA is an organization with elected officers and committees which constitutes a network of students in the United States and Canada. The HPSA assists in planning and conducting each year a program at National Meetings. For example, organizing the Honors Program’s paper and roundtable discussion sessions and working out arrangements for Honors students to share rooms in the Convention hotel with a resultant considerable savings to those concerned. The HPSA publishes its own newsletter, The network, which is sent four times yearly to all HPSA members.

ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards

The National Science Foundation has announced its intention to award the ASA a grant of $45,000 to extend for another year the ASA-NSF Small Grants Program. The Small Grants Program will be continued as the ASA-NSF Small Grants Program, combining the money annually available from the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (usually between $12,000 and $15,000) with $15,000 a year from the NSF Grant. The award from the NSF in effect doubles the amount available each year, and allows for two competitions, one in the fall and one in the spring. In its application for the grant, the Association noted that the experience with the POE competitions during the past ten years had demonstrated the need for such a program. In that same period, the number of proposals had increased significantly while the number of awards had barely doubled. Limited financial resources had forced the Association to cancel the spring competition the past three years.

NSF support will ensure that important early work generally involving $1,000 to $2,500 complete will be further encouraged within the field. In evaluating ASA’s proposal, NSF reviewers noted that the POE Program had been very cost effective. They see this grant as an important opportunity to further basic research activity through new contributions which have high potential for substantial payoffs.

This grant makes possible a competition in the spring of 1987, and an announcement elsewhere in this issue for full details.

Available June 1987

Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals

The Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals will be available by June 1987. All ASA journals, plus Sociological Methodology, will be included in the index, covering 1971-1985. In addition, both the American Journal of Sociology and Social Forces have been incorporated into the Index. A number of delays in the preparation of final copy has delayed publication past the expected date of December 1987. All orders already received by the ASA will be shipped immediately after publication. New orders for the approximately 800-page index should be sent to the ASA Business Office, 1740 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; (202) 833-3410. Each copy is $35 to ASA members, $45 to non-members, and 60 to insitutions/libraries. Prepayment is required for shipment.
COPAFS: Meeting the Challenges of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

The members of our associations depend upon the associations of the federal statistical system in their research, teaching, and applied professional practice. The federal statistical system, and the associations with which it has close ties, has been a very important engine for improving the quality and technical improvement of the statistical system in part because the professional associations with which we work are responsible for much of the meaning of the data acquired, as inventors of many of the measurement instruments, the creation of the critical statistical output, and as expert advisors and critics on whose comments and technical and methodological knowledge the data are based.

The Professional Associations and Federal Statistics

Report of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Governmental Statistics, 1979

More than a decade has passed since sociologist Albert Hirschman and Robert Farber, representing the American Sociological Association, convened a conference with colleagues from four other professional societies to address concerns that the professionals and advisory bodies serving in the federal statistical system were falling to stay abreast of many developments in federal statistics that affected their work and task. In several important ways the statistical system was failing to measure up to standards that it was found to fall short of the necessary and possible. The final report of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Governmental Statistics (JAHOCOS) described and commented on several problems that challenged the federal statistical system, and recommended that the association collaborate in establishing mechanisms that would enable them to monitor developments in federal statistics more fully and to participate in federal statistical affairs more effectively.

Support from the American Sociological Association and eleven other societies, the vision of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee took form as an organization—the Council of Professional Organizations for Federal Statistics (COPAFS)—in 1980. In the years that have followed, COPAFS has continued to play a substantive role called for by its founders. Through its network of member association representatives, members work with the Council staff in Washington, COPAFS continues to make progress in many respects to improve the effectiveness of the system, to strengthen the research agenda, and to foster the development of new social and technical knowledge.

TSP Field Coordinator Sought

The ASA Teaching Services Program is a multi-hued effort to improve the teaching of sociology. For over twenty years, it has been a central part of the ASA's commitment to good teaching. Two of the components of the program are handled by a Field Coordinator working out of the Executive Office. David W. Ewen, Michigan State University, has held the post for the past two years of his three year term. ASA seeks candidates to serve as Field Coordinator designate for 1987-88, followed by a three year term as Field Coordinator.

The Field Coordinator handles the ASA Teaching Workshops scheduled around the country on different topics. S/he organizes, staffs, and administers the workshops for which s/he can be charged to cover direct costs.

The second area of responsibility is the consultation program, called the Teaching Resource Group. Departments, colleges, universities or other groups ask the ASA Teaching Services Program for names of appropriate consultants; and workshops leaders consult with program directors about the best way to improve their teaching mission. There is no charge for the service; however, the host department pays for travel expenses of the visitor(s) and a reasonable honorarium.

The Field Coordinator works with the ASA Committee on Teaching and has an advisory role.

FOOTNOTES

Additional details about COPAFS activities are provided in the Council's monthly newsletter and annual report. For further information, contact the COPAFS at 806 19th Street NW, Suite 440, Washington, DC (202) 783-9308.

The American Sociological Association, the Federal Statistics Users' Conference, the National Association of Business Economists, and the Population Association of America.

The Political Science Association, American Political Science Association, and the Society of Actuaries.

Revised Listing Deadline for September EB

Due to the earlier dates of this year's Annual Meetings (17/21), the deadline for listings in the September 1987 issue of the Employment Bulletin was changed to August 12, 1987.

Applications should be received by July 11, 1987 so that interviews can be completed by the ASA annual meeting. S/he should attend the annual meeting to learn from the incumbent and begin a year as Coordinator-designate. The actual three-year term runs from 1988-1989 through 1990-1991 and can be renewed.
Letters to the Editor

Business as Usual?

To the editor:

Accepting invitations to write letters to the editor is not something that I tend to do. However, the article written in the December 1969 Footnotes on undergraduate programs in sociology moved me to share the sentiment of those who are somewhat outside the discipline, but who nonetheless has a warm spot for sociologists.

Although I have studied sociology, I teach primarily undergraduates in the field of management. On the Oswego campus nearly 25 percent of the undergraduate students are women who pursue the business administration major and probably another 15 percent or so would choose that major if they had some chance. They are under the illusion that the only field worth studying these days is either computers or business. Even though I teach the letter, I do my best to dissuade them from thinking that the side of a successful and wealthy career is to become a business major.

Your comment that the field of management and organization analysis has "borrowed heavily from sociology, with little gain or credit to sociology as parent," is quite right on the mark. I have used several textbooks and some of the more advanced management texts and have always noted that there is little direct acknowledgment of the textbook authors of the relevancy of sociology. This is in spite of what seems to me an inexcusable fundamental premise, in which is apparent that one cannot treat the process of management without viewing it as an aspect of organizational sociology. The typical undergraduate, college-level management textbook is so market-oriented that it is difficult to reflect on one's own inexperience to learn anything other than what they see or hear as relevant material for the job.

I would submit that sociology has purposed to contribute significantly to how one goes about being a manager at any level in any organization. At the very least, if one can accept the straightforward proposition that one ought to understand the environment in which he/she works, sociology becomes the more important for understanding management.

In those few instances where sociological or historical knowledge is apparent, it is often with misunderstanding. Better not apply the concept of the social sciences as a discipline that should be taught in a system of sociological and Weberian writings on this topic. Of the books that I have seen give a paragraph or two properly crediting bureaucracy to Weber, but doing it in such a way that the student is led to think that Max Weber first of all was an early management theorist and that he was an outright advocate and champion of bureaucracy. Scant attention seems to be given to the social science description of the term "bureaucracy" and its explanation why this term has acquired such a negative connotation in ordinary parlance.

Although I am reluctant to prescribe what sociology departments ought to do about these matters, I do suggest, nonetheless, that sociology departments at undergraduate colleges where there are management programs should prepare their students as one of preparing to be sociologists. Even in the sociologist's heyday, I doubt that more than 5 percent of students ever become sociologists. Rather, I would suggest that sociologists initiate a more sensitive dialogue with colleagues in the other behavioral sciences and in the applied disciplines, especially that of business administration. Most business administration students are so convinced right now with students that they ought to welcome any friendly overtures from faculty who offer ways to ease their own troubles. The result of such dialogue could be that business administration students might be required to take more courses in the sociology discipline, and that the courses in management taught by regular business faculty might be improved by offering a more social conceptual base.

Ralph L. Spencer
SUNY College at Oswego

A Letter from Another Publisher

To the editor:

In his open letter (Footnotes, February 1969), Ted Peacock raised the issue of author to publisher relationships past and present. He calls the present state of affairs "unhappy" and promises us all a share of his thinking on this matter. I applaud Ted's effort to raise this issue and the innovative manner in which he raises it.

But is the sky falling? Have authors been abandoned by their fast-weather publishers of old? Let's face it, if most large companies no longer pursue with vigor or look with equal favor upon some authors and courses as they do say computer science or business education authors and markets, what are the simplest ones to enrollment declines in most sociology course areas? A textbook with that too many text offers for any one course or the growing lack of innovation, or perhaps tolerance and support of innovation, and what do we expect?

There are opportunities for publishers and authors to share the same common purpose. But there must be some acceptance of new realities. Maybe the publisher's company is ready to step up to the bat, that the game is still exciting and worth playing. So much for Chicago and the Cub. Mayfield has fielded a team as well, out here in Grants territory. The so-called major league topics are tomorrow's obsolete playing fields. There's a new league forming. So, brighten up. Ted, it's going to be a long game with plenty of series and some exciting innings along the way.

Franklin C. Graham
Sponsoring Editor
Mayfield Publishing Company

TSP Workshop on Critical Thinking

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Sociology and Critical Thinking," to be held June 25-27, 1987, at Whittier College in Whittier, Calif.

Participants will define what critical thinking means in both the "weak" and the "strong" sense; consider the linkages between critical thinking and sociological methods, perspectives, and theories; learn specific ways in which critical thinking can be integrated into undergraduate sociology curriculum as well as some of the problems and opportunities implied in such an effort; understand specific models of sociology courses which have been designed to teach critical thinking skills, dispositions, and values; and have an opportunity to design and/or redesign a course which they currently teach in sociology to accomplish critical thinking, skills and values.

The staff of the workshop are Paul I. Baker, Illinois State University; Dean S. Dom, California State University-Sacramento; Steven J. Gold, Whittier College; and others.

The fee for the workshop is $355 for ASA members, $375 for non-members, and includes two nights' lodging and five meals.

Application and $75 deposit are due May 14, 1987. After that date, the fee will be $375 to ASA members.

For more information, contact: Will Kame Evans, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 353-9102 or Steven J. Gold, Department of Sociology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90606, (213) 693-0771, x353.

Group Insurance Offers Daily Cash Benefits

A Special Enrollment Period is now underway for the ASA Group Hospital Money Program—this is a limited-time offer ending on May 15, 1987. All members, spouses, and their unassigned dependent children 14 to 19 years old (if student) are guaranteed acceptance into this plan during this special enrollment offer.

This plan pays insured a daily cash benefit for each and every day of hospitalization—starting on the very first day an insured is hospitalized. ASA members and spouses under age 65 and their eligible children may select from two daily benefits plans: $15 or $55. The $55 plan is available to supplement Medicare for those age 65 and older.

Open hospitalization, insured receive their selected cash benefit for each day—up to a maximum of 365 days. All cash benefits are paid directly to insureds or night with no restrictions on how benefits are used.

Several extra features have been built into this plan. For instance, double the selected daily benefit is paid for patients confined to an intensive care or a coronary care unit. In addition, one half the daily benefit is paid for patients confined to a home for convalescence.

All ASA members will soon be receiving complete enrollment information through the mail. For further details, contact the ASA Insurance Administrator, Albert H. Wolters & Co., Administrative, ASA Group Insurance Plans, 1500 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068-0750, or call toll free (800) 323-2100. Insured members (312) 698-2221.

Endowment to Honor Winston

The North Carolina Division of the American Association of University Women has honored Helen Black Winston with the establishment of an American Fellowship Endowment in her name. The goal of the endowment is to reach the stipend-producing level of $100,000, at which time the endowment will begin funding a fellowship every year in perpetuity.

Dr. Winston received the North Carolina Award for Public Service for her distinguished work in the field of social welfare. Her appointment in 1963 as the first United States Commissioner of Welfare capped a long career devoted to the service of the poor, the deprived, and the forgotten through social welfare programs. She came to the position of Commissioner of Welfare after serving as North Carolina Commissioner of Public Welfare for almost 18 years.

Among state and national posts she has held are: president, National Conference on Social Welfare, 1961; president, American Public Welfare Association, 1957-59; chairman of the North Carolina Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging, 1956-63; and chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee for the 1964 and 1971 White House Conference on Aging for North Carolina. Dr. Winston headed the Department of Sociology and Economics at Meredith College from 1940-44 and served as social economics and technical editor for several federal agencies. Born in Bryson City, North Carolina, Dr. Winston was graduated from Converse College and received a doctorate in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1930.

Contributions may be sent to: Ralph Branch AAUW/EPF, 504 Does Run Ct., Raleigh, NC 27612. Designate the Ellen Black Winston American Fellowship Endowment.

Open Forum

Mon "Greatest Books"

Debret C. Miller's list of "the greatest books in sociology" (Footnotes, December 1969) is, in my opinion, very good. As he states, the number of books (55) was determined by the space available for the exhibition at Indiana University. There is one book that I think belongs on this list of 55, Inflation: The Governing Equilibrium, by Gunnar Myrdal. Of course, he was assisted by many others but that is also true of some other books on the list. Thus (including the monograph Appendix 2, Methodological Note on Facts and Variations in Social Science) is a contribution of the first magnitude.

Claude C. Reuman
Temple University

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Black-on-Black Crime: Old Wine, New Bottle

by Bernard D. Matlin

Recently, there has been a compulsive preoccupation with the notion of "Black-on-Black," a term referring to academic and media circles. Time and Ebony magazines devoted considerable space to the issue. In Chicago, the seemingly endless, bloody, inescapable, and inescapable—this black youth's ecosystem has sparked much local debate over what indeed is happening to, and in, the black community. Not coincidentally, this discussion takes place against the backdrop of current concerns over the "wronging black family," an issue appropriate addressed recently in this space by Joyce Williams. I do not contend that the rate at which Blacks are criminally victimized in any number of inner-city neighborhoods is not in need of vigorous attention. What I do find disturbing is the underlying false premises that the phenomenon of Blacks victimizing other Blacks deserves a separate analysis, distinct from that of general crime, in the American Society to which Americans can commit. The implied assumption is that there is something peculiarly pejorative (which may or may not be innate) about Black life and Black society that naturally tends toward crim- inal self-destruction. According to this reasoning, the causes and, ultimately, the responsibility for crime among Blacks should be placed squarely on the shoulders of the Black community. "Street" crime is thus by Bernard D. Matlin

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TSP Workshop on Community-Based Learning

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on "Sociology and Experiential, Community-Based Learning," to be held June 16-19, 1987, at the Highlander Research and Education Center near Knoxville, TN. Participants will study a number of case studies of successful community-based and student initiated education projects; learn methods of promoting active student involvement through observation, social intervention, and student research participation; discuss the relation to that of the environment and sociology education and social change.

The staff of the workshop are John Gaventa, Research Director, Highlander Research and Education Center; William Ewens, Michigan State University; Peter Park, University of Massachusetts; De- barah Barrett, Participatory Research Group; and others.

The fee for the workshop is $225 for ASA members, $250 for non-members, and includes three nights lodging and eight meals.

Application and deposit are due May 5, 1987. After that date, the fee will be $275 to ASA members.

For more information, write: William Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 353-6639; or John Gaventa, Research Director, Highlander Research and Education Center, Route 3, Box 245A, New Market, TN 37820, (615) 933-9002.

SUNY's Norman Goodman Recognized for Teaching Excellence

When the trustees of the State University of New York voted in 1986 to promote Dr. Norman Goodman to one of SUNY's highest ranks, that his distinguished teaching, the professor, an even faculty member could not have been prouder for his department. A faculty member since 1964 and chair since 1973, he has been pointing out for the past few months that the Department of Sociology on the SUNY campus at Stony Brook received no one, but four, major grants from the spring for teaching. "It is important to us," he says, "that our department, widely known for the range and quality of the research that we carry on, has now gained recognition for having achieved this without sacrificing the quality of our teaching." Also honored in 1986 were two assistant professors and a graduate teaching assistant. Dr. Patricia Rose received both the campus president's and the SUNY Chancellor's awards for excellence in teaching (previously received by the other department members, Dr. Goodman and Dr. Michael Schwartz). Dr. Richard Williams was chosen among the first five post-doctoral awards program recipients; and Roberta K. Kanot was selected for the presti- gious President's Award for Ex- cellence in Teaching by a graduate stu- dents, given at commencement annually. She is the 12th sociology teaching assis- tant to be so honored in the past 12 years, Dr. Goodman notes proudly.

For Norm Goodman, having the title "distinguished teaching professor" puts him in a small group on the Stony Brook campus. Only two other active faculty members—in biochemistry and engineering—have been so honored by the SUNY trustees. The department also includes Dr. Lewis A. Cossins among its other distinguished professors, as well as Dr. Mary Stone, Lewis and Rose Cosen, married since leaving Europe during World War II, are continuing their long-time teaching and ongoing private professional careers after their retirement last spring from Stony Brook's sociology faculty.

Dr. John H. Marburger, Stony Brook's president, nominated Dr. Goodman for the special title. He wrote: "Dr. Good- man supports actions with action his resident belief that Stony Brook must promote excellence in its undergraduate pro- gram at the same time it establishes its reputation for research and graduate studies." Dr. Roses was described by Dr. Marburger, in nominating him for the 1986 Chancellor's award for Excellence in Teaching, as "a challenging students by questioning them and forcing them to delve beneath the surface implications of the material... her enthusiasm and sense of humor demonstrate a love of her subject that is infectious and in- spires her students to work very seriously.

For Dr. Williams, being among Stony Brook's first four Lilly Fellows means having $6,000 for release teaching time to research and develop a course. "Small Business: An International Per- spective," which he has proposed as part of the University's new core curric- ulum based on themes. His nomination for this award noted the quality of his teaching and his desire to contribute to the curriculum reform efforts on the campus.

Robert A. Konst is a product of the De- partment's program to train graduate students to teach sociology through a year-long program directed by a senior faculty member. The first semester is devoted to providing an understanding of the range of elements involved in good teaching: developing a structure for a course, selecting complete readings, organizing classroom presentations, modes of evaluating student perfor- mance, etc. In the second semester, students teach their own section of In- troduction to Sociology under the supervision of the instructor and are given feedback on their class- room performances (at least twice) by two faculty members of their own choosing. The system has been quite effective, as witnessed by the consistent with which sociology graduate students are recipients of the campus teaching awards.

The recent review of graduate de- partments by the American Association of Research Councils ranked Stony Brook's Department of Sociology 16th (tied with Yale) for the quality of the faculty. The most recent recognition of its teaching quality demonstrates that quality re- search and quality teaching not only can coexist, but are likely to mutually enhance. However, for this to occur, there needs to be a collective commit- ment to that end—and it is evident that the Stony Brook Sociology Department, under the leadership of Norman Goodman, shows how that can be accom- plished.

Alvin C. Oldick SUNY-Stony Brook News Service

Open Forum

Take Care in Labeling

Stephen Kaku, Karen A. Miller, Mor- ris Axelrod and Leonard Gordon of Arizona State University have published a two-part article as "Minority Represen- tation in U.S. Department" (Part 1, May 1986 and January, 1987). In Anglo, Black, Alien Hispanic, Asian, American In- dian and Other Minority. Their term "White/Anglo" is inappropriate for the non-minority Americans of White European ancestry, only a small subset of whom are "Anglo" in the sense of British. It may reflect the southwestern U.S. location of the authors, where the term "Anglo" is used to refer to whites or non-Hispanics in general. But their study does exclude Sociology departments from all parts of the U.S. To label all whites as Anglos is like calling all non-minority whites of European ancestry Ange- Iaologists should surely be more careful in their terminology.

Robert M. March
Brown University

sociologists should surely be more careful in their terminology.
Call for Papers

**PUBLICATIONS**


**PUBLICATIONS**

Complete manuscripts or brief proposals for anticipated work should be submitted by May 15, 1987. Manuscripts will be reviewed by the editors for possible publication. Authors will be notified by August 1, 1987, of acceptance or rejection. Final manuscripts are due by October 1, 1987.

**SOCIETY OF GERONTOLOGY**

**International Sociological Association, Committee on Family Research, Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, California, USA. Theme: "Kinship and Aging." Papers on theories or structures of family as they relate to aging, marriage, filiality, and kinship are sought. Send abstracts to: Dr. Paul L. Smolin, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, University Avenue at 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94132, by February 1, 1987.

**Society for the Study of Sex Differences in Aging, October 5-7, 1987, Weston Peabody Plaza, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Sex and Gender: How Language Definitions of Sex Are Freed of Gender, Freedom of Inquiry, Scientific and Social Meet." The Program Committee welcomes submission of proposals and attendance by anyone interested in the field of sex differences. Send a copy of the call for presentations to: Dr. Kenneth G. Contestabile, Department of Psychology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. The program committee will review the submitted papers and select those most appropriate to the conference.

**SOCIAL FORCES IN SOCIETY**

May 13-14, Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Sheraton Boston Hotel & Tower, Boston, MA. Theme: "Sociology and the American Dream." Contact: Eastern Sociological Society, 1950 Minor Hall, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6484, Chicago, IL 60680.

**MEETINGS**

May 18-21, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME. Theme: "Women's Roles and Families: An International Conference." Send abstracts to: Mary Ann Mooney, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME 04104. The deadline for submitting abstracts is May 1, 1987.

**MEETINGS**

May 24-26, American Geriatrics Society, Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Quality of Life." Send abstracts to: Gary K. Gold, c/o American Geriatrics Society, 1110 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004. The deadline for submitting abstracts is April 1, 1987.

**MEETINGS**


**MEETINGS**

May 28-30, American Psychological Association, Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Psychological Development and Skills." Send abstracts to: Dr. James W. Jones, Division of Publications, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. The deadline for submitting abstracts is April 1, 1987.

**MEETINGS**

May 31-June 2, American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX. Theme: "The Sociology of Organizations." Send abstracts to: Dr. Charles H. Leng, American Sociological Association, 1950 Minor Hall, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6484, Chicago, IL 60680.

**FUNDING**

The Alzheimer Research Group has a program of research grants to support pre- and post-doctoral training at the University of California-Berkeley. Fellows will have the opportunity to receive an Alzheimer Research Group or Prevention Research Center for nine months or one year, renewable in exceptional cases. Stipend is $12,500 per month. The deadline for applications is May 1 and November 1, 1987.

For further information, contact: Program on Alzheimer’s Disease, Center for the Study of Aging, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.
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By David A. Karp, Boston College

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*Review from the American Sociological Association's TEACHING SOCIOLOGY October, 1986 issue.*

**SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

By Ronald M. Pavliko, University of Wisconsin –Parkside

The book is clearly written. . . . Pavliko avoids the pitfalls of simplistic writing and the excessive use of colloquials. . . . concepts and terms are well defined and clearly presented. . . . it will fill the needs of many teachers who are seeking an equally-subsidist text which contains a broad range of topics.

*Review from the American Sociological Association's TEACHING SOCIOLOGY October, 1986 issue.*

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Mass Media

Vickie Abt, Pennsylvania State University, had her research on illegal gambling published in a study of the legal status of gambling that is one of those legal status reports included in the Journal of Gambling Issues. The study was conducted by researchers at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and was quoted extensively in a January 30, 1987, article in the Seattle Times. The study found that illegal gambling is widespread in the state.

Greeley Snider, professor of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Illinois, has been selected to head the journalism program at the University of Illinois-Chicago. Snider has taught at the school for several years and is a former student of Bill Moyers.

Offical Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Secton COMMUNITY

The Community Section took several steps towards furthering its mission and increasing its membership. The section's new committee, the Community Outreach Committee, was established at the annual meeting. The committee's goal is to increase community involvement and to encourage new members to join. The committee held several meetings throughout the year and presented a report at the annual meeting. The report highlighted the committee's efforts to increase community participation and to encourage new members to join. The committee's goals for the coming year include increasing community involvement and to encourage new members to join. The committee held several meetings throughout the year and presented a report at the annual meeting. The report highlighted the committee's efforts to increase community participation and to encourage new members to join. The committee's goals for the coming year include increasing community involvement and to encourage new members to join.

Summer Programs

The State University of New York - Albany announces a special program for the study of Shakespeare in China during the summer of 1987. Co-sponsored by the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the program offers two graduate courses (Corresponding Sociological Theory and Research Methods) at Nanjing from June 29 to August 15, 1987. American graduate students and faculty, who are interested in the application of sociological knowledge to the study of Chinese society, are encouraged to apply.

The Commenity Question Revisited

This section was featured in the July 1987 issue of the Journal of Community Research. The issue was dedicated to the study of community questions and featured a series of articles on the topic. The section was also featured in the August 1987 issue of the Journal of Community Research.
The network analysis of communities which elected president included U.S. Post- 
to create a more meaningful approach to the study of communities. In 
the context of the U.S., the analysis suggests that communities are 
effective at both the local and national levels. In the case of communities, 
the analysis indicates that the effectiveness of communities is 
dependent on the size and scope of the community. In larger communities, 
the effectiveness is likely to be lower due to the increased complexity of 
relationships and interactions. However, in smaller communities, the 
effectiveness is likely to be higher due to the increased strength of 
relationships and interactions. Therefore, the analysis suggests that 
communities should be studied from a local and national perspective.

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Reports, continued

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ALL VENDORS ON THIS IBM AT. STAT is a registered trademark of Computing Resource Center. IBM is a trademark of IBM Corp. ADAMHA, NIH, and USDA to describe the potential contributions of sociologists to Federal policy. These seminars enjoyed a good reception from their sponsors and from the participants, and verbal commitments were made by some attendees to recruit sociologists in the future. The results of these seminars were described in an October 1986 report.

Review of Federal Classification and Qualification Standards for Sociologists. 1986. The committee developed draft revisions of the classification standards to be used in future positions for sociologists. The committee will present these materials to the ASA Council during 1987.

In 1987, the committee will continue to pursue both activities outlined above. Plans call for the organization and presentation of future seminars for Federal managers and personnel officers. The committee has received funds from the ASA Council for this purpose. Plans also call for completing all revisions to the Federal classification and qualification standards for sociologists, presenting these to the ASA Council, and initiating negotiations with the Federal Office of Personnel Management to update these standards.

The committee was comprised of several hard-working researchers in 1986. We wish to thank the following for their efforts: William L. Bond, Coralie Falke, Bethes Hafer, Otto Larson, Judy Miller, and Shirley Robertson.
COMMITTEE ON THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
Minority Fellowship Program Committee met twice in 1986. At its February meeting, the committee selected a ranked list of minority fellowship recipients, ten finalists and six alternates, based on a business discussed by the committee included in the committee's support for the committee by the ASA Executive Council. The committee had recommended a list of minority replacements to the Committee on Minority that would address existing imbalances on the MFP Committee.

Patrick H. Callow, Chair
COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH OF INQUIRY
Members attending the committee's 1986 meeting: Paula England, Lyle Halverson, John Leoland, Marie Hing (Chair), and C. Mark Sacks (Chair, 1986/87). The meeting centered on the role of graduate students in the future of sociology. The committee also reviewed a suggested list of committee replacements to the Committee on Minority that would address existing imbalances on the MFP Committee.

Starting next page

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response should involve formally and publically visible the in the ASA Code of Ethics regarding the professional obligation to maintain confidentiality. The responses shall also involve, as necessary, securing similar public statements from ASA members in the local area.

The motion was passed by the Council.

Post Logisti, Chair

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLOGY

During 1986, the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS) held both mid-year and annual meetings, and therefore was able to initiate and complete a variety of activities sensitive to the participation of women in the profession.

This year, the Committee sponsored a "Guidelines for the Treatment of Gender in Research," which was drafted during 1985, was extensively reviewed, submitted to Council at its September meeting, and approved for distribution as a Committee document, subject to final editing. The process used to produce "Guidelines" included thorough reviews and revision during the earlier meeting, and due for comment by related notes in the Council of Gender and Women's issues were sent out to interested women known for their relevant expertise, and again after a final review by the Committee. With approval of the Committee, a special session on women in the workplace was also held in the annual meeting. Marilyn Lockhead and Gregg Thompson organized the session, and invited the following participants: Elaine Kametter-Rhodes, University of Georgia, "Emergence of sexual harassment as a social problem"; Gregg Thompson, UC Berkeley, "Sociology and sexual harassment in college and university settings"; Barbara Stark, UC Santa Barbara, "Workplace gender proportions and sexual harassment in 131 colleges: A study by Phyllis Frankel, Executive Director of the Modern Language Association and chairwoman of the Committee on Gender and Women's Issues in the Academy, who serves as chairman of the subcommittee.

The session was well attended, and generated a great deal of dialogue around the problems of identifying and dealing with harassment. An immediate result of the session was the Committee's decision to build new activities around the issues raised.

The effort to establish and maintain contact with the regional CSWSs that were initiated in 1982 continued this year. Guidelines for coordinating regional meeting participation were sent to all regional CSWS representatives, and data on participation were gathered for the Eastern and Southern Sociological Regions. The Institute organized a second committee luncheon with chairs of regional CSWS representatives, and discussed ways to improve this networking effort.

The Committee would like to acknowledge the contributions of Mary Osmond and Marlene Lockhead, whose terms with the Committee end this year. We appreciate their hard work and support of the Council in this project.

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COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF HOMOSEXUALS IN SOCIOLOGY

By a resolution of the 1985 AEA Business Meeting, this committee was charged with the task of critically evaluating and publicly responding to the work of Dr. Paul Cameron, who has been regularly cited in the press as a sociologist. This investigation was the major activity of the Committee this year. We are indebted to the enterprise by Joel Stoddard.

The resolution from the Business Meeting stemmed from several comments about stories quoted by National Public Radio in 1984 and again in 1985, and by the New York Times, in which Cameron employed his status as a scientist to make inflammatory statements about homosexuals. While Cameron's major activity has been in Nebraska, he has been sponsored by a series of local and national right wing organizations to attack equal rights for gay people across the country, making presentation in California, New York, Paris, and Texas. In response to this, the Committee has published documents that link the EEOC to the spread of AIDS, linked homosexuality with the "recruitment of children into perversion," and dismissed all homosexuals as psychotic, using suppressed national survey data and distortions of published materials (e.g., Kinsey) to buttress his arguments.

Based on this investigative work, the Committee sent the following resolution to the ASA Council on August 9th:

"Whereas the Committee is the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology, having been charged with the task of critically evaluating and publicly responding to the work of Dr. Paul Cameron, a psychologist who has been cited in the press as a sociologist,..." the Committee has received extensive investigations of his activities, and whereas, the Committee has judged that Paul Cameron's consistent misrepresentation and misrepresentation of sociological research, particularly on gay and lesbian sexuality, is contrary to the research and teaching causes and goals of sociology as a profession, and whereas, the Nebraska Psychological Association condemned his pronouncements in 1982 and 1984, and the American Psychological Association expelled him in 1985 for having violated the preamble of the Association's Ethical Principles of Psychologists; Resolved that the American Sociological Association officially and publicly state that Paul Cameron is not a sociologist and is not a member of the American Sociological Association, that the American Sociological Association condemn his consistent misrepresentation of sociological research, that information on this action and a copy of the Committee's report entitled "The Paul Cameron Case" be recommended to the Council to be published in"... and that a copy of the Committee report and a statement of the Committee's actions be sent to officers of all regional and state sociological associations and to the Canadian Sociological Association with a request that they alert their members to Cameron's widespread lecture and media thrust.

The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 25, 3, 1986 carried Barry Adams' extensive review of the image of homosexuality in approximately 33 Canadian textbooks. This project was initially undertaken for this Committee and presented to it in 1984.

The Committee voted unanimously to support the Gay Caucus resolution opposing ASA meetings being held in sodomy law states, in line with our view that sodomy laws pose a threat to the status of homosexuality in sociology and that it is our charge to protect that status.

For the coming year we are still being developed, the Committee welcomes suggestions from others about issues of concern.

Cathy Since-Greene, Chair

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Journals

The ASA now publishes seven major journals and will add a new journal, Sociological Practice Review, in 1989. This new journal will open an additional publication outlet to practitioners and will allow sociologists and other audiences to the chance of seeing the use of sociology.

This new journal joins two other recent publications. Teaching Sociology reports on research on the teaching of sociology, provides practical tips for the classroom, and contains book reviews, work on new texts, and other activities included in the Teaching Services Program. It contains useful reviews of textbooks and other classroom readings, as well as research reviews. Theodore C. Wagenheim, Miami University, is the editor.

Sociological Theory is a bimonthly journal of papers about recent developments in sociological theory. Kenneth Wiley, University of Illinois, is the editor.

These new journals join the American Sociological Review, Contemporary Sociology, ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Scientists, and Sociological Practice Quarterly to round out the ASA Publications Program. For writers and readers, these journals provide a forum for sociological work.

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April, 1987

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