Lois Lee Takes Back Children from the Night

by Stephen A. Biff

In 1981 Lois Lee, a 35-year-old sociologist, founded Children of the Night, an organization devoted to helping children who are forced into prostitution and pornography. Her goal as Executive Director is to establish a clearing-house type of shelter as a way-station for children and adolescents who are not eligible for traditional shelter programs. Children of the Night looks for 12 to 17 year-olds and tries to bring them in off the streets of Hollywood and Los Angeles before they are picked up by police. The goal is to help them find a home, provide counseling, and a way out of their former lifestyle. With a single staff (one of whom is a former prostitute) and twenty volunteers, Lee claims to have helped over 5000 young runaways and prostitutes to get off the streets since 1978. In 1984 she was the recipient of President Reagan’s Volunteer Action Award, and on January 11, 1987, she was interviewed by Ed Bradley on CBS’ “40 Minutes.”

Lois Lee at Dominguez Hills, where some clients look to her to make hang-out frequent by some pimp. In 1976, her informal fieldwork developed into a master’s thesis on the pimp/prostitute relationship. Lee’s doctoral dissertation on the social world of the prostitute was done in 1981 at U.S. International University, San Diego.

In a period when some practitioners downplay or lose their identifications with the prostitute, it is refreshing to hear Lois Lee strongly define herself as a sociologist. She attributes her success in creating new social systems to the methods and sensitivities gained from sociological training. She is convinced that the new knowledge will help her to understand and move safely through intersecting deviant worlds, to relate positively to police and court agencies, while retaining a critical perspective, to “know which game to play in which situation.”

Gamsom, Moore, Riley to Receive ASA Awards

The ASA’s three respective Career Award Committees have announced the 1987 award recipients. They are: William E. Moore, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; and John W. Riley, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. Moore is Professor of Sociology and Law at the University of Denver and was president of the ASA in 1966. Gamsom is Professor of Sociology at Boston College. Riley is now a consulting sociologist in Washington, DC.

ASF Endowment Campaign: A Rationale

by Jay Dement

The ASF Endowment Campaign seeks to build upon our past for the sake of our future. The fact is that many of us have benefited from the discipline, and we once might have hoped. In many academic settings, sociology has seen new respect—and new enrollments. Over recent decades, even salaries and quality of life are decisively up. So is the status of the field itself. In many policy circles, the sociologist has been transformed from an intellectual in the world of ideas to a practitioner in the world of affairs. The campaign asks such sociologist to think of how or he has benefited from the discipline’s gains, and to make a pledge in support of the discipline’s future. Consider a few cases in personal terms:

—to the extent that your salary has increased in absolute terms and caught up with scholars in other fields, this is partly a function of the scholarly advances of the field overall. Sociological work in books, articles, courses and projects has won new respect across the academic world and is gaining in non-academic domains. We all have gained as a consequence.

—to the extent that you have been funded via research grant or contract, this too reflects developments in the discipline at large. Moreover, it may have

formed royalties from textbooks, you have shaped the status of the discipline to students. As sociology now has more to say, you benefit disproportionately as a spokesperson.

These are only a few examples of how individual sociologists have been involved in the advances of the discipline. The Endowment Campaign now needs a modest financial pledge from you (see the attached schedule). The Endowment Campaign has a gratifying response, but we have a long way to go. The suggested pledges over a three year period will total $50 million, the income from which will guarantee critical turning points in the discipline.

We are investing in the long term future of the discipline, and we see this campaign as an effort of the many, not of the few. Please make your pledge today.

Annual Income  Suggested Pledge

$50,000 or more  $1,000 or more
$40,000-$49,999  $500 or more
$30,000-$39,999  $250 or more
$20,000-$29,999  $50 or more
$15,000-$19,999  $45 or more
less than $15,000  $30 or more

*Pledge over three years

ASB Business and Department Columns

Published by The American Sociological Association
Observing

Meeting the Challenge?

This month's Observing column is brief and devoted to a few comments about the Endowment Campaign for the American Sociological Foundation (see Jay Demers's article on the campaign elsewhere in this issue).

At AAS 1986, we received 73 indi
cidual contributions from ASA mem
bers in response to our mailing, asking them for pledges and gifts of $1,000 over the next three years. The 73 contributions total $88,750.91 in cash, for an average of $1,251 per contributor.

This is very heartening; one-third of the money for the second year's goals came from two-thirds of the way to matching the first of Andrew M. Gere's two $25,000 challenge grants. In addition, we have received approximately $2,000 in both 1986 and 1987 from the dues renewal mailing.

Since we have no prior experience with major fund-raising drives, we have no valuable experience against which to measure the present drive. My own feeling is that we should be doing somewhat better than one contribution for every nine members in the top two dues categories and one membership in the other categories. The rate of con
tribution is still under five percent. I be
lieve most of it is in response to their annual fund drive ap
peals.

Lee from page 1

to rely heavily on existing social services and agencies, sociological training has led her to see that, for most of the peo
ple, the public's needs are not met.
Sociological practice in this context means "creating new sys
tems for the people's needs between the cracks of the welfare system.
" Lee's organization is remarkably suc
cessful at "mainstreaming" children (far more than any other agency) with more than 80% of the kids they serve staying on the streets. To understand her suc
cess, one must remember that these kids are running from intolerable home situations. According to Lee, a signifi
cant majority of the girls cannot go home to a house in which the family is not dest
itute or in which the abusing father in absent has totally disrupted the family. For other parents, the public de
denial of these situations is being brought before juvenile court on charges of prostitution sever whatever bonds had remained between the girl and her family. These kids, then, are very much on their own and must have alternatives to prostitution and petty crime. The strategy of Children of the Night, therefore, is to obtain and pro
vide some houses to a "normal" life. For without birth certificates, social se
curity registration numbers, and ad
dress, these adolescent runaways cannot get "straight" jobs. Without the possibility of a job, one cannot leave prostitution for it, after all, is a means of subsistence. Only with such pro
spects can counseling and persuasion help to draw the kids away from their deviant careers.

Lee Lee is respected by her "kids" for her comprehensive knowledge of "the life"—the underworld of prostitutes, pimps, and the street scene. She points out the ways in which they are being manipulated by their "boyfriend," the pimps that indicates ways in which they could "make it" in straight life if they only learn to follow the rules of a different game. (The kids

Committee Appointed to Review Dues Structure

Council has appointed a sub
committee to make recommendations about the amount and distribution of dues for the Association. The Com
mittee, consisting of members of the Council, the Membership Committee, and the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, will prepare pro
posals to Council for revising the dues structure. It is expected that the revision will be revenue neutral. That is, although income and member
ship dues may go down or up, the purpose of the revision, in the first instance, is to make the system more equitable.

Our current structure is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Annual Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income (&lt;50,000)</td>
<td>$26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-19,999</td>
<td>$43.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000-29,999</td>
<td>$54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000-39,999</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000-49,999</td>
<td>$107.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 and above</td>
<td>$134.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following problems with the cur
rent structure have been noted:

(1) There is an obvious need to review the lowest dues category (noted above), because salary increases in recent years have been more than their fair share.

(2) That the number of members checking the lowest dues category doubled this year from 520 to 1,000.

(3) The steps from one category to another increase sharply.

(4) Emiri members increasingly have adequate incomes. Should emiri mem
bers be completely subsidized by other members?

(5) Should dues be based upon all professional/academic income, or only upon nine-month academic year salar
ies? (Because policy has been unclear on this matter, non-academic members on 12-month salaries may have been paying more than their fair share.)

(6) That the Association had large income from investments, the growth of a num
ber of subsidized categories would not be so troubling. As it is, the fact that a large number of members choosing the lowest category has doubled and the fact that the number of emiri members will increase in the years ahead means that a growing proportion of the membership will be receiving subsidized services.

The Committee will also be reviewing the proposal to initiate a Departmental Services Program. Modeled upon a suc
cessful program developed by the American Political Science Association, de
partmental services would provide fees on a sliding scale of faculty and type of program. To exchange, they would be in a category similar to the Journal of Sociology with higher price tags are very much needed by the discipline. With the excep
tion of the General Social Survey, Soci
ology Program does not regularly sup
port any research activities that cost over $100,000 per year. Because so few other granting agencies for sociology, the committee concluded that it is impor	ant that this service program be reduced to a "need granting" agency. The Foundation is hoping that in prepar
ing new proposals sociologists will not hesitate to design ambitious, expensive projects.

Panel Urges More Large NSF Awards

An oversight committee has presented a formal report and evaluation of the So
ciology Program at the National Science Foundation. The Foundation mandates this review procedure for all programs every four years, and the oversight com
mittee, which presented its findings last November, was chaired by John D. Kasarda (University of Minnesota). Other members included Don R. En
twistle (Johns Hopkins University), Joseph J. Galaskiewicz (University of Minnesota), Gerald Marxwell (University of Wisconsin), and Michael Schwartz (SUNY-Stony Brook).

For two days the oversight committee examined awards and declines made be
tween 1982 and 1986, reviewed the overall decision-making process, and interviewed a number of Foundation officials. The com
mittee concluded that present and past Sociology Program officers have done an excellent job of selecting reviewers and advisory panel members. The committee detected no bias in funding decisions, concluding that decisions seemed to have been based upon "no reasons other than scientific merit."

Members of the oversight committee were strong in their praise of Program Director, Mark Aldrich, and Associa
tive Program Director, Mark Andrews. The oversight committee reported that both program officers were highly ac
tive in responding to potential external investigators, and had taken initia
tives to increase the participation of women, minorities, and social re
searchers. The program officers were also effective in communicating with Foundation officials to keep leadership on the discipline by anticipat
ing emerging trends in sociology and helping to foster them.

The committee noted that the Sociolo
gy Program’s average award was approxi
mately $375,000 per year; budget con
straints had led program officers to dis
cuss the desirability of reducing the size of the awards. However, after much de
liberation, the oversight committee, with the concurrence of the program officers, concluded that ambitious projects that meet higher price tags are very much needed by the discipline. With the excep
tion of the General Social Survey, So
ciology Program does not regularly sup
port any research activities that cost over $100,000 per year. Because so few other granting agencies for sociology, the committee concluded that it is impor
tant that this service program be reduced to a "need granting" agency. The Foundation is hoping that in prepar
ing new proposals sociologists will not hesitate to design ambitious, expensive projects.
Chicago: Your Kind of Town!

by Robert T. Lavelle

You have heard the names and mot- toes many times before: Chicago-the Second City, Chicago-the windy city. Chicago that works. Whether the name reflects its former demographic status, its climate and weather, or its politics, Chicago is a city to be seen and appreciated. The Second City had for some (Chicagoans and non- Chicagoans) an added meaning: "not as good as", even, "second-rate." Well, look again. Though Los Angeles edged Chicago in the latest Census, the city still offers no complex. Now, add to this list the honor of being named "the most liveable city," and you have some sense of what you can expect when you attend the ASA convention in August.

The multiple indicators that point to the quality of life in a city include its "culture," Chicago's influence on the performing and visual arts and its network of galleries, museums and institutions. Permit me to describe some special places of interest for the newcomer. For the near-city fringe, the Art Institute is centrally located in the heart of the Loop, you may wish to take your personal walking tour to view some of its finest collections of public art. Two sections on the first floor are the Modern and Impressionist, while Post Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings are included in the collection displayed for all to study and appreciate. Various museums are also open to the general public. The Art Institute is perhaps the most controversial; Picasso's entitled sculpture, the most famous.

(look for the small "to be touched" model on the south plaza, which permits visitors to sit and talk to a seated scale of the sculpture and read in Braille its construction.)

As museums, the Art Institute of Chicago is only one block away from the hotel, displaying art from four centuries of civilization: ancient Chinese bronzes to Caravaggio paintings. The Museum of Science and Industry is located in the Loop and is the Chicago landmark to contemporary photography. The Institute's outstanding French Impressionist and Post Impressionist paintings are considered the finest outside of France. The masterpieces of Monet, Van Gogh, Cezanne, Degas, Seurat, Toulouse-Lautrec and many others are included in the Art Institute of Chicago's permanent collection.

If you prefer public transportation, the transit authority runs a Culture Bus with three separate routes on Sundays and holidays taking riders on a 75-minute trip to 30 cultural attractions. Start at the Art Institute spend time at one museum, resume tour, stop at another, etc. The city is justly proud of its transportation network of buses and el's and subways.

Accessible by the enthusiastic walker or the Culture Bus, three museums are located just south of the Loop, in Michigan: The Field Museum of Natural History, the Adler Planetarium, and the Shedd Aquarium. The Field Museum of Natural History houses 9 acres of anthropological, botanical, zoological, and geological exhibits and displays, covering nearly 4 billion years. Highlights for young and old are the Fossil Hall of the Academy of Sciences and Chicago's large albino gorilla, a magnificent collection of art and artifacts from the Northwest Pacific Coast (originally assisted by Frank Bond, more recent collections of jade and gneiss, and a "Place of Wonder"-a treasure room of touchable exhibits. Weekends are filled with special family activities.

The Adler Planetarium boasts multi-media Sky Shows which travel to the distant planets, stars, and galaxies and even through time to the origin of the universe. Exhibits include space navigation, ancient and ancient scientific instruments. The largest indoor aquarium, the Shedd Aquarium, home of 9000 fresh and salt-water animals, in addition to hundreds of exhibits, houses a spectacular "Coal Reef", a 30,000 gallon tank with over 300 species of Caribbean fish in a natural setting. In the Hyde Park area of the city are three museums of special note: The Museum of Science and Industry, the Oriental Institute, and the DuSable Museum of African American History. The Museum of Science and Industry is the world's largest and most popular institution of its kind. It's definitely a "hands-on" experience. Over 200 exhibits permit the demonstration of scientific principles, technical advances and industrial applications. See the Apollo 8 spacecraft; explode a coal mine or capture a submarine. While small in scale, the Oriental Institute established in 1934 at the University of Chicago houses a superb collection of Near Eastern art and artifacts from Egypt, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Syria, and Palestine. (Research is still being conducted under its auspices in Laser [Thebes], Egypt.) Knowledgeable docents are quite happy to show visitors mumification, the origin of wrestling, and a fragment of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The DuSable Museum of African American History (named for the city's first settler) includes historical mumification, art, sculpture, and historical documents from Africa and America. Programs and performances on black history and culture are regularly scheduled.

On the north side, in Lincoln Park, the ASA convention will find the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society (also accessible by the Culture Bus). The earliest scientific institution in Chicago, the Academy of Sciences is dedicated to ecological issues (with life-size exhibits of the Great Lakes area), and Chicago as a coal-fired 300 million year ago. The Chicago Historical Society specializes in Chicago and Illinois history and research. Galleries are filled with folk art, an audio-visual presentation of the Chicago Fire, pioneer furniture, pioneer manuscripts and Lincoln memorabilia, to name a few. Demonstrations of pioneer crafts including weaving, candle-making, and spinning, occur daily.

Many of the ethnic groups described by William T. Liu in Footnotes (March 1987) have their own museum collection. Proud of its heritage and eager to share it with others, these include the Swedish American Museum, the Polish Museum of America, the Sputnik Museum of Judaica, the Balzeran Museum of Lithuanian Culture, and the Ukrainian National Museum.

Chicago also takes pride in some unique institutions. The Peace Museum is dedicated to peace education via the visual, literary and performing arts. The International Museum of Surgical Science features an authentic 1873 Apothecary Shop. The American Police Center and Museum is the only historical and educational museum of law enforcement open to the public. Exhibits include the Haymarket Era of 1886, Substance Abuse, the FBI and Chicago crime figures. (For the masochistic, visitors can experience the feeling of being strapped into the electric chair.) The Telephony Museum traces communication systems from the turn-of-the-century to the present: the earliest phonographs, lightwave and satellite communication and electronic switching systems. The Museum of the Fine Arts Research & Holographic Center is devoted to holography, three dimensional imaging with lasers. Lastly, in the suburbs of Elmhurst, the Laidlaw Museum of Lapidary Art contains one of the largest collections of Chinese jade and other hardstone carvings, and semi-precious stones. Selection of minerals and fossils are also on display.

Two architectural schools (the "Prairie School" and the "Chicago School") belong to Chicago. Of the Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House is a short walk from the Oriental Institute. A reviewer wrote: "it is the quintessential Prairie house. A pronounced horizontal emphasis, intersecting volumes, low hip roofs with broad overhanging eaves, and wide chimneys." Of the Chicago School, Louis Sullivan is best known for his delicately carved iron ornamentation. An example is found on the Carson Pirie Scott Building just north of the Palmer House. Architectural history of the city and suburbs (many examples of Frank Lloyd Wright designs are found in Oak Park) are planned daily and cover both the classic and contemporary designs and constructions.

For the browser, Chicago offers over 60 galleries located in two main areas: North Michigan Avenue and North and South St. James Streets. Be it Czechoslovakia prints of the Jorgensen Gallery, or American naive folk art at the Phyllis Kind Gallery, the ASA convention has a wide range of choice.

Finally, Chicago offers two zoo's, numerous theatre and dance organizations with superbly productions, and comedy reviews and clubs (one is also called Second City).

Chicago is culturally healthy. Spend an educational vacation in our city. (one has been able to rent a parking place - the cliche: Chicago will be your kind of town.

Travel Grants for Students

Once again the ASA has received a $2,500 grant from the Information Age Agency through its Short-Term Enrichment Program (STEP). Administered by the Institute of International Education, the grant allows the ASA to assist full-time graduate students to attend the ASA's Annual Meeting in Chicago, August 17-21, 1987.

The STEP awards can only be made to US or US government sponsored foreign graduate students. Recipients are ineligible if they are receiving any US government grants for academic or travel expenses. Foreign graduate students of refugees, noncitizens, or tourist visa status are also ineligible, as are students who received STEP awards in the past. Eligibility of each student will be checked with the Institute of International Education before an award is made. The maximum individual award is $250.

Students receiving awards will be required to submit evaluations of the program and their participation in it within two months of the meeting. Students who do not attend the meeting must return funds.

Foreign students can apply for a STEP award by submitting a letter which explains their eligibility and provides the following information: their home institution, the degree or field of education which they are now attending, current level (year) of foreign (degree) program of graduate work, the amount of money needed to attend the Meetings, and formal participation on the Program. Mail application for a STEP award by July 1, 1987; to: STEP Awards, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

New from the Teaching Resources Center...

Sociology and the Small College Environment

By Rodger A. Bates and John J. Crockett

Members, $5.00; Non-members, $6.25

To order, or to receive a catalogue of all TBC products, write to ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Please order early.
Methods and Statistics Requirements for the MA Degree: Some Data from Sociology Departments

By Bettina J. Hulker

Last spring, at the request of the committee representing MA level certification examination, the ASA Executive Office sent a questionnaire dealing with methods and statistics requirements for the Master's degree to all U.S. sociology departments with graduate programs. Close to half of the departments queried returned the questionnaire during the following months. Their responses were summarized here in the hope that the survey findings may prove useful to graduate departments and their faculty.

The first article in a two-part series reviews data collection procedures and the findings for a number of courses required and types of courses offered. The second article, which will appear in a later issue, discusses the topics covered in methods and statistics courses and presents some general conclusions.

Data Collection

The questionnaire sent to graduate departments was kept short, containing only five questions. These inquired into: the number of graduate students in methods and statistics required for the MA, the titles of required courses, the names of faculty teaching methods and statistics courses, the department's name and address, and the topics covered in response courses. The questionnaire was accompanied by a cover letter which briefly described the nature of the ASA's proposed MA certification program. The letter also indicated that the committee preparing the certification examination was seeking information about the training and skills MA students receive in addition to asking departmental chairs to complete the questionnaire, course outlines and examinations were solicited.

Questionnaires were sent to the approximately 201 U.S. graduate programs in sociology in April 1986. Of these, 42% offered the MA only, while 55% offered both MA and Ph.D. Eventually, completed questionnaires were returned by 126 departments, a response rate of 48%. Among the responding departments, 52 or 41% offered the MA only. Consequently, Ph.D. granting departments may be slightly overrepresented in the sample.

Completed questionnaires were coded in terms of responses to various questions and a sampling of a single response was categorized in terms of highest degree granted and, at the Ph.D. level, program quality. Data on highest degree granted were taken from the 1986 edition of the Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology. Program quality was assessed using an evaluation committee in the early 1980s and summarized in An Assessment of Research Doctorate Programs in the United States: Social and Behavioral Sciences (Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1982). With the aid of survey responses from a sample of faculty members, doctoral programs were rated in terms of four criteria: scholarly competence and achievements of faculty, effectiveness in educating research scholars, improvement during the past five years, and respondents' familiarity with specific programs. In each instance, departmental ratings were presented in terms of standardized scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.

For present purposes only the ratings for "effectiveness in educating research scholars" were considered, as this seemed the most appropriate criterion. Researchers from Ph.D-granting departments were divided into two groups by rating all programs with standardized scores of 50 or higher at "above average." Of the 92 doctoral programs originally rated, 49 fall into this category and 34 respond to the questionnaire sent out by ASA this spring.

Terms of Methods and Statistics Required

Approximately four-fifths of the responding departments operate on the semester system. Table 1 indicates that regardless of degree level or program quality, the largest proportion of departments operating on the semester system require one term of methods. This is the case for three-quarters of the MA departments and two-thirds of those in the Ph.D. Above Average Ph.D. departments are more likely to require two terms of methods than are other departments in the sample. This difference is more marked in the case of statistics than in the case of methods courses. Of the Above Average Ph.D. granting departments on the quarter system (n = 10), 78% require two terms of statistics as opposed to half of the other Ph.D-granting departments (n = 6) and 34% of the MA granting departments (n = 7).

Types of Courses Offered

The responses dealing with course titles provide an opportunity to assess the types of courses departments offer in methods and statistics. More specifically, the titles were used as a rough indicator of the generality or specificity of course content. Table 2 indicates that three-quarters or more of the departments in all degree level and program quality groups are providing an overview of major methodological and statistical approaches. Such methods courses are most frequently called "Social Research Methods," "Advanced, Intermediate or Graduate Research Methods," "Social Research Design" or "Data Collection." Courses in statistics tend to carry titles like "Statistical Methods," "Statistics I, II, or III," "Statistical Methods in Sociology," "Social Data Analysis," or "Data Analysis.

The second row of Table 2 indicates that MA departments are less likely to offer courses providing statistical overviews than are Ph.D. departments. Closer examination of the data reveals that MA departments not offering such an overview usually cover statistical material in courses carrying a general research methods title. Such courses often have a I and II or A and B designation and are generally run for two terms. According to Table 2, MA departments are less likely than Ph.D. departments to offer courses exclusively with quantitative methods, while the two types of degrees are equally likely to offer courses exclusively with qualitative methods. Such courses generally carry titles like "Qualitative Methods" or "Field Methods."

Above Average Ph.D-granting departments appear to differ from others in two respects: they are more likely to offer courses focusing on qualitative methods and they are more likely to offer courses dealing with specialized topics. Judging by their titles, such courses cover only one methodological approaches in considerable depth. They have titles like "Comparative and Historical Methods," "Techniques of Demographic Analysis," "Methods of Program Evaluation" or "Evaluation Research," "Experimental Sociology," "Small Group Research," "Applied Computer Methods," and "Applied Social Research in Marketing."

These findings suggest that Above Average Ph.D-departments may provide more opportunity for in-depth immersion in particular methodologies than MA-granting departments. In other words, their course titles, the latter tend to treat methodological and statistical topics as part of a single package, perhaps in an effort to emphasize the continuities between different approaches.

FOOTNOTES

My thanks to Herbert Coeimer for his very helpful comments on an earlier draft of this article.

1 A small minority of departments (i.e., 3.5%) offer only a Ph.D. and no MA. Thus, of those departments offering an MA, 40% offer this graduate degree only, while the remainder offer the Ph.D as well.

2 My thanks to Pamela Baker for her careful coding of the analysis.

3 Seven of the departments responding to the survey were not listed in the Guide. All were coding "graduate" no more than an MA degree.

4 The evaluation of doctoral programs was sponsored by a consortium composed of the American Sociological Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council for Coeducation and Educational Equality, the American Studies Association, and the ASA Committee on Graduate Education. See Coeimer, page 9.
Black Sociologists at WSU: A Homecoming

by Robert F. Mabry, Washington State University

Washington State University has been a leader in the education and development of Black PhD sociologists in the United States. The university is not located in a large urban area, and there are no blacks in the Pullman area, yet the WSU sociology department has graduated more than 50 of such universities as Chicago and Ohio State. By the summer of 1966, 20 Black sociologists had received their PhDs from WSU.

Two of these graduates got in Pullman between September 11th to 13th to renew acquaintances and to discuss the manner in which their graduate experiences prepared them for their academic careers. A generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the Department of Sociology at WSU invited them to visit the university to discuss their experiences and share the impact that their WSU education had on their professional careers.

Vigorous recruiting by these figures such as T.I. Kennedy and Charles Beasley fostered the early success. At the same time, both Kennedy and Beasley were prominent figures in the development of Pullman, and they became active in the community. While Beasley later assumed the position of Executive Vice President of the university, Kennedy remained in Pullman until his retirement in 1982.

Beasley recalls that the recruiting was done both by actively finding opportunities and by offering attractive salaries. "We were not the most expensive, but we offered a good salary and a good opportunity," Beasley said. "The university had a very good reputation and a strong tradition in sociology." Beasley also noted that the university’s emphasis on preparing students for careers in sociology was a key factor in attracting the professionals.

Kennedy’s influence on Joseph Smith to Washington State. Smith reached Pullman after a five day train ride filled with a good deal of trepidation and concern. Smith had consulted the latest Census figures which reported that a significant number of black residents lived in Pullman. Actually, there turned out to be a black man and a black woman in town, married to each other, but there were only six black undergraduates on campus (all males), and Smith was the only black graduate student at the university. Smith’s initial concern was eased when he met several black students on campus and learned that Pullman was a welcoming and supportive environment.

The road to Pullman was as long for the other graduates. Arthur Green and Smith were the first black PhDs in sociology, and they were joined by others in the 1960s. While Pullman was a small town, it had a vibrant academic community, and the university provided a supportive environment. Beasley recalled, "The problem was more of the isolation, because we were the only blacks on campus. But the university provided a supportive environment that helped us to adjust and succeed." The university had a strong tradition in sociology, and it provided a welcoming environment for the professionals.

To Reskin, Barbara Reskin, the 1967-1968 Cornell University Lecturer in Women and Social Change, will be available to visit selected campuses during the 1978-1979 academic year. Prof. Reskin will speak on "Sex Discrimination and the Devaluation of Women's Work: Implications for Occupational Programs and Pay Equity." She will also be available to meet with women students and sociology faculty and students during her visit.

Lecturer with an honorary award and will assist with travel costs. The host institution need only provide a share of transportation costs and other direct costs of the visit.

If you would like to nominate your college or department for this opportunity, you may contact Prof. Reskin at the Department of Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.
Sociologist Reports on AIDS among Prostitutes

William Darrow, Research Sociologist at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, recently reported the results of the first major AIDS study among prostitutes at a conference held March 26 at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, The Washington Post ran a front-page article on Darrow’s study the following day.

The group that Darrow heads finds an incidence of AIDS infection as high as 57 percent in Northern New Jersey, none in Nevada with a national average of 11 percent among a sample of 895 prostitutes. While 75 percent of the sample are intravenous drug users and may have become infected by sharing needles, at least 25 percent became infected through sexual activity. Darrow also reported that the women, who make a strong distinction between business and pleasure, and use condoms about half the time with their customers but very rarely with their boyfriends or boyfriends’ friends. This suggests that the prostitutes who contract AIDS from sexual relations are infected mostly by their husbands or boyfriends, not their customers. However, among the tested prostitutes who always use condoms with clients and boyfriends, none has become infected.

Researchers have been concerned that the 1.2 million female prostitutes in the United States may serve as a conduit for high-risk behavior and, if infected, may go to high-risk heterosexuals. The report concludes that high-risk behavior among sex workers has increased during the last few years and that AIDS infection among sex workers is not too late to prevent AIDS from spreading further in that group. “If there was ever a time to get a message out, it has to be now,” Darrow said.

A Small Win for Freedom of Expression

A letter-writing campaign led by scholars from all parts of the world, including many leading U.S. sociologists, has apparently helped keep Yugoslav sociologist Milan Nikolic out of jail. Nikolic had been sentenced to jail for the crime of writing “hostile propaganda,” on the basis of a graduate paper he wrote at Brandeis, critical of the Yugoslav socio-economic structure. In a recent letter to Joanne Landy of the Campaign for Peace and Democracy, East and West, Nikolic is quoted as follows:

“It seems that this protest campaign has produced results for me received a few days ago” a letter from Presidency of Yugoslavia informing me about change of my sentence to conditional one. It means that, this time, I will not go to jail if I do not make any criminal action in the next three years. I find this due to the public protest in the country and abroad. Thus this is a proof that such campaigns can be successful—if they are enough persistent and loud.”

The victory is a small one, since Nikolic is still free to write studies that are critical of the Yugoslav system. Nonetheless, he is grateful to all the people who wrote on his behalf. Thus, include Herbert Gans, Matilda White Riley, Mrs. Komarovsky, Janette Short, Martin Levine, Co-Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Bloomfield College, Bloomfield, N.J. 07003.

1987 Guide Available

The 1987 edition of the Guide to Geriatric Departments of Sociology is now published and available for purchase. Copies are $5 each to ASA members and $10 to non-members and institutions. Send your prepaid order to: American Sociological Association, 722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

TSP Field Coordinator Sought

The ASA Teaching Services Program is a multi-faceted effort to improve the teaching of sociology. For over twelve 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 outside of the Executive Office. Dr. William Evans, Michigan State University, has held the post for 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. She organizes, staffs, and administers the workshops for which a fee is charged to cover direct costs.

The second area of responsibility is the coordination program, called the Teaching Resources Group. Departments, colleges, consortia or other groups ask the ASA Teaching Services Program for names of appropriate coordinators and workshops leaders. The Field Coordinator coordinates the request with a member of the Teaching Resources Group, a network of over 60 consultants with expertise in teaching sociology. There is no charge for the service; however, the host department pays the expenses of the visitor(s) and a reasonable honorarium.

The Field Coordinator needs administrative support from the office. There is an administrative budget to cover expenses in the office. She should be able to receive and respond to mail quickly and to organize small seminars to handle teaching minimum training. There is a small honorarium for the Field Coordinator.

Workshop on Computer Applications

The ASA Teaching Services Program will hold a workshop on "Intermediate Level Computer Applications in Teaching Sociology," July 22-25, 1987, at Ball State University, Muncie, IN. Participants will learn about more advanced computer resources that are available for sociology teachers: experience a more advanced version of some applications, see demonstrations, and have hands-on experience with personal computer software. Participants can learn about more advanced version of some applications, see demonstrations, and have hands-on experience with personal computer software. Participants can also learn about more advanced version of some applications, see demonstrations, and have hands-on experience with personal computer software. Participants can learn about more advanced version of some applications, see demonstrations, and have hands-on experience with personal computer software.

The workshop fee is $350 for ASA members and $500 for non-members. It includes the workshop registration, two nights lodging, and breakfast meals. Application and a $75 deposit must be received by June 10, 1987. After that date, the fee for ASA members will be $390.

For more information, contact: William Stein, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 353-6609, or William S. Johnson, Department of Sociology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306, (317) 288-5899.

Revised Listing Deadline for September EB

Due to the earlier dates of this year’s Annual Meeting (August 17-21), the deadline for listings in the September 1987 issue of the Employment Bulletin has been changed to August 12. Phone-in ads will be accepted on the day of the deadline, but must be received no later than 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on August 12 in order to appear in the September issue.

Questions should be addressed to: Susan Frenais, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 337-3430.

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New York University, 122 W 42nd St, New York, NY 10016, 212-855-6164.
Come See What This Year's Annual Meeting Has to Offer!

By Janet A. Atwell and Jen L. Suter

1987 Preliminary Program

The 1987 Preliminary Program will be mailed to all ASA members in July. It provides all the necessary information you will need to plan to attend the 1987 ASA Annual Meeting at the Palmer House and Towers in Chicago, Illinois, on August 17-21. The program packet contains a schedule of events, information on each program session, notes on other special and social events, information on making your hotel and travel reservations, and registration information for the convention and ASA services, as well as for Seminars, Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables. Watch for your program packet and return the registration forms promptly to ensure that all your preferences are honored. A thorough review of the Preliminary Program will convince you that this Annual Meeting is one that you do not want to miss.

Abstract and Paper Service

Authors of papers accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting in Chicago are reminded that May 1 was the due date for submitting abstracts and papers to the ASA Executive Office for inclusion in the special Annual Meeting supplement of Sociologist Abstracts. Papers will be accepted after May 1 but will be included in the December issue of SA.

To be part of the ASA Abstract and Paper Service, your paper must be accepted for presentation at an eligible session: Regular Session, Section paper session, Sectional Roundtable Session, Thematic Session, or Special Session. Additional abstract forms and information on the Abstract and Paper Service are available in the ASA Executive Office, 722 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

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 Employment Service will be open at Palmer House from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 16 and from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on Monday, August 17. The fee for using the Employment Service is $20 for employers, $5 for candidates who are members of the ASA, and $25 for candidates who are not members. All persons using this service must also be paid registrants for the 1987 Annual Meeting. Facilities will be available for reviewing listings, exchanging messages, and interviewing. To obtain forms for listing vacancies (Employer Forms) or applications for registering with the Service (Candidate Forms), send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to ASA Executive Office, Attn: 1987 Employment Service, 1722 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Be sure to indicate which forms you need. Additional copies can be made without further permission.

During the Annual Meeting in New York City last year, 68 employers listed 90 openings and 296 candidates registered with the Service. Over 600 interviews were conducted. 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.

DAN!

The Fiftieth Annual Departmental Alumni Night Dinner and Dance (DAN) will be Monday, August 17. The gathering will begin around 10:30 p.m., following the close of the first set of major evening sessions of the 1987 Annual Meeting. This annual event is open to all convention attendees and their guests, so be sure to register and join in the fun. Invitations will be mailed to all graduate departments of sociology before Memorial Day. Remind your department chair to reserve a table before the summer season begins.

Other groups wishing to participate in sponsoring a table are requested to contact the Executive Office before June 15.

Activities of Other Groups

The wide-ranging interests of ASA members generate meetings of special interest groups during each year's Annual Meeting. Space is assigned as available to these groups to hold meetings in evening time slots when no program sessions or other ASA activities are scheduled.

Topical to be discussed this year in ad hoc sessions sponsored by members include "Employment Opportunities (or Sociological Practitioners)" (C. Black, A.S. Zieren, F. R. Williams, B. P. Blegen, et al.); "Global Capital, The Modern State and the Fate of Localities: Perspectives by C. Fischer, M. Goodenber, G. Himansu, M. Kiras, B. Misral, H. Molotch" (Mark Goldhaber). Other meetings of interest to scholars interested in international research is an "Invitation to Engage in International Comparative Research with Dutch and European Social Scientists" by G. L. Geyer and E. Liesenborghs for the Netherlands University's Social Research Center Amsterdam, and "The European Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences" (F. Geyer). Other organizations planning to meet during the ASA Annual Meeting include: Alpha Kappa Delta, American Journal of Sociology Editorial Board, Association for Humanist Sociology, Chairs of Graduate Departments of Sociology, ASA Honors Program, Indiana University Alumni, International Network for Social Network Analysis, ISA Research Committee on Discourse, (Russell H. Dyzen). ISA Research Committee on the History of Sociology (Steven H. Turner), ISA Research Committee on Women and Society (Louise Atkin), National Council of State Sociological Associations, North American Chinese Sociologists Association, Quaker Sociologists, Radical Caucus, Society for the Study of Social Problems, Sociological Futures Editorial Board, Sociological Practice Association, Sociological Research Association, Sociologists for Women in Society, and Theory and Society.

Days and times of the ad hoc sessions and meetings of organizations listed above will be included in the Preliminary Program.

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Models implementing basic principles of network analysis will be reviewed with empirical examples. To facilitate the transition to quantitative analysis, participants will learn a computer software package for quantitative analysis, using the power of the chair, faculty motivation, and faculty development. The two-day workshop will be held on Sunday, August 16, the day before the Annual Meeting. Pre-registration is required and seats are limited. Five day members, $50 for non-members. Check the Preliminary Program for more information.

- **Internationalizing the Curriculum, Michael Arner, Florida State University; Christopher Chase-Dunn, Johns Hopkins University; Larry Diamond, Hoover Institution; Leo Jordan, Denver University; Henry R. Lester, St. Mary’s College; Stephen K. Sanderson, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Edward A. Tepman, Duke University.**

The importance of developing a global perspective for understanding our increasingly interdependent world is widely recognized by sociologists but not often achieved in their teaching. This workshop provides concrete perspectives into courses and curricula. Resource persons will share teaching experience and provide consultation with participants on their own courses and departments.

- **Using Visual Resources to Teach Sociology, Richard G. Mitchell, Jr., Oregon State University**

Teaching Sociology in Large Classes, Razz McGee, Purdue University; Presenters—Paul J. Baker, Illinois State University; Edward J. Linn, Southwestern University; Kennedy Stark, University of Washington; Ann S. Sundberg, Tacoma Community College; Discussion—Richard L. Campbell, University of Oregon; Judy A. Room, American Sociological Association.

The workshop will be organized into approximately five sessions with presentations by the four participants on the organization and administration of very large classes, and teaching strategies which have proved effective in such classes. The remaining hour will be devoted to discussion of these strategies led by the two discussants and encouraging audience participation. All participants will be available to audience members for individual discussion.

- **Teaching the Sociology of Religion, Edgar W. Miller, University of Texas-San Antonio**

Teaching Sociology of Race and Ethnic Relations, William E. Perry, Clarkson State College.

Teaching Demography, Shirley Foster, California State University—Hayward

The workshop will include a variety of ideas and approaches to expand the possibilities for those who regularly teach Demography and for those who have not yet taught such a course. Emphasis will be placed on the use of life-cycle strategies, incorporating census materials, social interactions, computer programs will be available. Each participant will have appropriate handouts covering possible course content, reading materials, instructional devices, etc. Time for questions and discussion will also be included.

Life-cycles of Urbanization, Robert B. Kanigel, University of Minnesota; Incorporating Census Materials, R. C. New, Information Services Specialist; Populations and Contemporary Social Issues, John West, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire; International Comparisons, Shirley Foster, California State University—Hayward.

Continued on next page
Workshops, continued

- Teaching Medical Sociology, Joan H. Draxler, Wayne State University; Pauline Dolin, Loyola College of Medicine (co-sponsored by the ASA Teaching Services Project and the ASA Section on Medical Sociology)

The workshop will cover the teaching of medical sociology and will focus on four topics: The Experience of Illness (Karen Curtzi, The Charles Bronfman Institute, Leszynski); Social Epidemiology of Mental Health (Alan Herskowitz); and Community Mental Health Services (Richard Traister)

Exhibits

The 1987 Exhibits will be located in the Upper Exhibit Hall of the Palmer House Hotel. The exhibits will be open to convention registrants from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Monday, August 17, through Tuesday, August 18, from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 19, and from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 20.

Your schedule should include several visits to the 1987 ASA Exhibits. This year's exhibits include not only book publishers, but computer hardware and software companies, combined book exhibits, and statistical and informational literature suppliers. Company names and booth numbers will be listed in both the Preliminary Program and the Final Program.

Plan to see our 1987 exhibit in Chicago. Watch the Final Program for special ads too!

Open Forum
On Paul Cameron

I found the report of the Council action on the Cameron Case a bit confusing. It was hard to say whether it was intended as an ad hominem attack on Cameron for his alleged lack of credentials or a denunciation for a deviation from the orthodox view on homosexuality. In any event it used up a page of space without recognizing the crucial issue. This is whether the troubles of homosexuals are due to the bigotry of heterosexuality or to strains inherent in the homosexual situation.

Cameron defends the latter view and I suspect that's why he was singled out for attack. What ever the shortcomings of his research, they do not invalidate his presentation of scene factors which many would rather ignore. To take the more spectacular because it is more obvious is to ignore the problems of mass murder but not to write a book on the broader issue of the sale of mass murder is higher than among heterosexuals. Also it is not a preoccupation among homosexuals than among heterosexuals. Does not this predilection seem to destabilize relationships? Again it is not true that AIDS has spread primarily through homosexual contacts? Finally we are justified in assuming that homosexuality is an unlearnable condition when, at least since Kinsey, we have known that many are in a specific form of homosexuality. It might be valid for the Council to attempt to assess the whole field of sexual research, but they appear to have only a deviant opponent in a rather heavy-handed fashion.

Correction

The election biography of Glen H. Elkins that ran in the March 1987 page 3 was misprinted. It should have read: "Fellow invitation, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences (1972), your deferred."
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Call for Papers


Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting, October 26-28, 1987, Radisson Hotel, Memphis, TN. Deadline for submission of abstracts and proposals is June 1, 1987. Additional information may be obtained from the Program Chair, James E. Skipper, Jr., Department of Sociology, College of North Carolina at Greensboro, NC 27412; (919) 334-5295.

ASA Political Economy of the World-System Section 12th Annual Meetings, March 26-28, 1986, University of Alaska, Anchorage, AK. Theme: "War and Revolution in the World-System." Papers are invited that deal with the world-system's military, economic, and political aspects. Abstracts will be published in an annual volume. Submissions are due October 15, 1986. For complete information, contact Terry Bowler, Chair, PEWS Organizing Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Alaska, Anchorage, AK 99522.

Meetings


June 17-18: Conference on Women in Philosophy: Past, Present, and Future. Contact: Kathleen McCarthy, Center for the Study of Philosophy, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, Room 1312, New York, NY 10018; or the American Sociological Society 54th Annual Meeting, Conference Hotel, Madison, WI. Theme: "60 Years of Racial Sociology: An Intellectual Heritage for Future Policy Agendas." Contact: William R. Pencari, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

September 26-27: Conference on Corporate Interlocks, Nags Head Conference Center, Kill Devil Hills, NC. Contact: Robert Mark. Notice: Science and Technology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461.

October 1-3: Paper Culture Association: The Social and Cultural Impact of Graduate Education. Contact: Robert T. Towner, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

October 7-9: Sixth Annual Agricultural Human Values Conference. Contact: Richard Haynes, Humanities and Agricultural Programs, 240 AUB, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610.

October 8-10, 20th Annual European Societies Conferences, University of Nebraska-Omaha. Contact: Bernard Kolber, 1400, Political Science, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68102-0601.


August 14-16: Association of Black Social Scientists Annual Meeting, Palmer House and Towers, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Socio-Economic Inequality and the Black Community as We Approach the Twenty-First Century." Contact: J. S. Walker, Office of the Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, 6205 Roosevelt, Room 213, Kansas City, MO 64110; (816) 296-2776.


September 26-27: Conference on Corporate Interlocks, Nags Head Conference Center, Kill Devil Hills, NC. Contact: Robert Mark. Notice: Science and Technology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461.

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Obituaries, continued

He founded the Industrial Cooperative Association and the Institute of Cooperatives in Buffalo. He also
was a founding member of the Animal Culture Institute in Montclair, New Jersey.
In 1962, Mr. Benenson and a partner sailed a trawler, the Everermore II, from England to the South
Pacific to protect nuclear blasts in that area.
Mr. Benenson was born in New
York City, and raised in Italy. Eng-
lization and French civilization,
Mr. Benenson received a bachelor
of arts degree in philosophy from
Harvard College and a master of
arts in literature from San Francisco
State.
Mr. Benenson also maintained a home in Riva del Garda, Italy.
He leaves two sons, Julian of New
York and Allen Benenson of Boston.

Paul H. Jacobsen
1945-1987

Paul H. Jacobsen, demographer and retired Population Analyst at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died April 12, 1987. He had been an ASR member since 1959. He was born in New York City, where he attended the City College of New York. He received his MA and PhD from Columbia University in Demog-
Graphy, Statistics, and Public Health. He
was also a member of the American Sociological Association, Popula-
tion Association of America, and the Inter-
national Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
He was survived by his wife, Pauleen; a daughter, Darcia; three sisters, and a son, Howard, and four grandchildren.

Herbert Menzel
1921-1987

Herbert Menzel, Professor of Soci-
ology and a former ASR member, died May 15, 1987. He was a member of the American Sociological Associ-
ation since 1950, and he served on the Council of the ASA since 1972. He was a member of the Association of Pacific Sociologists since 1974.
He was a member of the American Sociological Association since 1945, and he served on the Council of the ASA since 1972.
He was a member of the American Sociological Association since 1945, and he served on the Council of the ASA since 1972.
Summer Programs

The 26th Annual ICPSR Summer Pro-
gram in Quantitative Methods of So-
cial Research will be held June 28-
August 19, 1987, in Ann Arbor, MI.
The program will feature a number of
special courses and presentations.
The eight-week program will be divided
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tion, application, and brochure con-
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Box 1136, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. (313)
744-6278.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON SESSIONS

The committee met on August 31
jointly with the Section Board and then
separately. All members were present,
including new member Joseph W.
Scott, who replaced Ruth Wallace, and
newly appointed liaison with CSS Je-
anne Miller, who replaces Mike
Ussery.

Section Board, presided over a well-
attended and active Section Board
which (1) recommended continued
coverage of all social science disciplines and the
president, welcoming new member, and with more atten-
tion to coordination of activities, (2) created a sub-committee to review
possible alternative partial of sections, (3) met with Section Board
and the Board of Directors to discuss matters, (4) reviewed the annual
session, (5) approved the draft of the Section Manual, (6)
presented pleasant with the new ASA Section brochure, and (7) asked ASA
staff to provide agreement to section leadership about Section leadership,
including the use of newsletter page allocations, and access to section membership lists.

The Executive Committee asked the
members to reserve all session by-
laws to ensure that no social science language
remains.

2. Section Leadership. Both current section leadership and ASA staff were
eagerly encouraged to take note of all communica-
tions that leadership of different sections change at different times.

Communications should always be di-
rected to both chairs and chair-elect.

4. ASA Staff Support Coordinator. The committee expressed appreciation for
the excellent central office support provided to sections and particularly to
Administrative Assistant Corinne Bugnacki.

5. Review of Session Issues with ASA Staff. Staff reported that most sections filed
their annual report, that only two are in attendance, and that only two are marginal in terms of minimum required membership. Only 35%
section meetings are for newsletters and had been discussed and paid for by ASA, that only sections that meet them are
their ultimate term. The relationship between Sessions and ASA Council is
currently very positive. There is only
old concern about Council (through the pre-
liminary section) and ASA Council is
apparently not receiving any major problems
in its current functions. There is some
Small Committee of Council about the pre-
liability of sections in these areas and Council
and that it appears to be adequ-
ately covered by committee members.

This year our Committee presented
Deborah to six additional new individ-
uals — the head of the Social-
ological Practice Section — as a standing
committee member. This request was
made to assure section committee repre-
sentation for the section. Council approved this request.

The Committee intends to have each
member take on a major committee responsibility. The
new Committee head, Dr. Katrina Johnson, ex-
pects much of the Committee’s time
to be devoted to the Section, and would be
relevant to the membership of the Section in
the future. The Committee will continue to
provide detailed plans and budgets. At this
conference, it appears that there will be
several interesting proposals.

Editors’ Reports

A Letter From A Publisher...
Harper Simpson and Martha Tabor went so smoothly that I have been put behind me the daily thoughts and feelings of many of my waking (and sleeping) hours for some three years.

In general, as I think back over the years of those three years, it was de- monstrable but certainly not interesting. And it could not have been done with- out the help of a great deal of skill of the managing editor, Martha Roth, and the staff of writers that I worked with during our three-year term: Lazarok Christoforides, Anna Levia, Cathy LaBarre, RyanAllen Ather, Linda Dew- lasca and Michael Lanzetti. Special thanks go to them all, and to Terry Schub, for his continuing program- ming efforts. Equally necessary and appreciated were the professional knowledge and discriminating judg- ments of the reviewers.

We met twice in Minneapolis during the University's fiscal term, again with the financial help of the University of Minnesota Graduate School, to work on the final assign- ments of books to review.

It is proper, moreover, to note, in the definition of what was appropriate for review in Contemporary Sociology the declining interest in our field rather than to say that we have done more and longer reviews in the field of sociological thought than in oth-

ers. Our policy, as noted earlier, was to try to use the reviews, as far as possible, in a way that would be useful to the reviews.

The reviews were also intended to be as clear as possible, and in this respect, as far as possible, we are continuing to use the reviews.

For all the definitions of books appropriate for review in Contemporary Sociology expanded, it was neverthe- less the fact that not all books written by sociologists were included, some had choices to be made along the way of number of reviews, and individual books, that would not be reviewed.

Given the very large number of books that are published in the field of Sociology, one of the more difficult aspects of editing the journal is the judicious selection of the editorial board.

The process of computerization of CS's recirculating system, began during Jerry Heiser's term, was ex- perimental and experimental. We tried to turn the journal over to the recirculating system, as a recirculating computer system of the recirculating system.

It is likely that as well as making a clear statement, the program may have been to developed to suit the needs and preferences of the editors.

Given the very large number of items that are published through the offices of Contemporary Sociology, one of the more difficult aspects of editing the journal is the selection of the editorial board.

As stated earlier, for the benefit of the average volume of manuscript submissions which were received, together with 21 manuscripts accepted during 1988, made for a total of 17 manuscripts under consideration.

The manuscript review process is designed to give a complete and comprehensive view of the manuscripts that are under consideration.

As stated earlier, a decision on the review of the manuscript will be made and that manuscript will be returned to the authors.

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It is likely that as well as making a clear statement, the program may have been to developed to suit the needs and preferences of the editors.


SOCIOPOLITICAL THEORY

After a year of editing, JTF is having a number of reflections. As it is now, the journal is being done well and I enjoy editing.

If I were to have a short essay in 1985, before it got on track, maybe to over 100 words. In 1986, subscribers appear to have grown substantially again in 1987, although the next figures are not yet in. This means by the time this issue of the journal looks good. The only "slow" spot is library subscriptions, which remain steady. I don't see any new titles in the journal subscription for 1984. The number of subscribers is a bit higher in the journal subscription for 1984. The number of subscribers is a bit higher in the new subscriptions. The new issue is on the rise.

Sociopolitical editors are interested in the journal's recent reports. A list of the recent sociopolitical editors is on the next page.

In 1984, the editorial board included David Collier as editor, and the new editor is Tony Byas. David Collier has been on the editorial staff from 1984 to 1986, and his name is included in the list of sociopolitical editors.

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