Williams Receives Common Wealth Award

The trustees of the Common Wealth Fund at Harvard University, in memory of Robin M. Williams, Jr., awarded Robin M. Williams, Jr., Henry Scarborogh Professor of Social Science at Harvard University and Past President of the American Sociological Association, as one of six Common Wealth Awardees for their outstanding achievements in diverse fields of human behavior. The recipients and their fields of endeavor are: Soviet poet Andrei Andreevich Vianesensky, literature; sociologist Robin M. Williams, Jr., sociology; scientist and researcher John Burnett MacChesney, science and invention; photographer Gordon A. Parks, mass communication; social activist N.I. Pete Shields, public service; and psychologist Ruyd Richards, dramatic arts.

Each recipient will receive an $80,000 award and be honored at the gala, black-tie Common Wealth Awards banquet on March 19 at the Hotel del Posto in Wilmington.

Professor Williams was cited as a distinguished social theorist, a creative interpreter of American society and a leading student of race relations in this country and abroad.

Williams’ first major sociological contribution was his classic exposition he wrote for the Social Science Research Council in 1947, “The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions.” Even at the time it appeared, this work was widely recognized as a major analytic feat.

Williams’ work on race relations marks him as one of the outstanding sociologists in the United States. Yet he is equally acclaimed for another scholarly enterprise: his analysis of the structure and functioning of American society.

No Petition Candidates Received

As of the deadline date, the Executive Office had received 35 petition candidates for the 1988 ASR. The March issue of Footnotes will contain complete information on candidates. Ballots will be mailed approximately May 1, 1988.

MFP Makes Dissertation Awards for 1987-88

Six current or former Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Fellows received funds to support dissertation research for 1987-88. The funds were a special supplement to the MFP budget by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Research and Training, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The intent in these new awards is to help Fellows gather dissertation data and more quickly complete their graduate studies. If the new NIMH initiative proves successful, it may become a permanent feature of the Program replacing the Conneaut Fund grant that had been an integral element for two years. Conneaut Fund awards also were known as Sparkam Awards. They cease last year, when the Fund depleted its resources.

Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), current chairperson of the MFP Committee, appointed a subcommittee to make recommendations from among applicants for these awards. There was a $5,000 upper limit on these awards; only expenses directly related to gathering dissertation data could be included. Fellows, their university affiliation, and a brief description of the projects are listed below.

Erma Denise Bardwell (Texas Woman’s University) was granted $3,470 to carry out dissertation research on a Black extended family, covering several generations, in a rural, nonsouthern setting. Her study will focus on the extended family’s use of non-traditional, limited resources—symbolized in the family cemetery—as shaping family cohesiveness and its influence on the members’ self-concept.

David Hill (University of California-Berkeley) received $3,500 to conduct in-depth interviews with Black men in an effort to understand the role played by male violence and aggression in the Black family and wider community. Hill proposes to explore how men of different ages, from lower socioeconomic background, see themselves with regard to an aggressive male role and self-esteem based on masculinity.

Kerin Hamby (University of California-Berkeley) was awarded $3,026 to conduct childrearing among Black adolescent mothers, focusing upon the intellectual development as well as the economic and psychological well-being of the young women. The study will be carried out in a school district in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Wendy Ng (University of Oregon) was granted $4,385 for in-depth interviews with third and fourth generation Japanese families in a rural Oregon community. She is looking into the long-term mental health impact of the internment experience in the U.S. on this community’s members during World War II.

Barry Parks (University of California-Berkeley) got $3,715 to carry out a qualitative study of high school dropouts. She is seeking to develop an instrument to systematically tap the phenomenological world of dropouts and to explore if and when it is strategically possible to intervene regarding the dropout phenomenon.

Jeane Shively (Stanford University) was awarded $5,000 for a study among Native Americans that explores how the group cope cognitively with cultural themes that, in effect, celebrate the destruction of the group and its culture. Its relevance to the mental health of minorities is the kind of not knowing whether to identify with the victim or the aggressor. Shively’s study addresses the question of how and on what terms minorities may participate in, but also creatively re-work, the central myths of the dominant culture.

Additional information on these projects may be gotten by contacting each student directly. For additional information on dissertation awards, please contact the MFP’s Minority Fellowship Program.

TSP Workshop on Computers

The deadline for applications for the Teaching Services Program workshop on “The Integration of Computers into the Sociology Curriculum” is fast approaching. Applications and a $75 deposit of the workshop fee are due by February 15, 1988. Applications may be accepted after February 15, but you must pay a late charge of $20.

The workshop will be held March 20-24 on the campus of the University of Texas at San Antonio. For the workshop plus meals and lodging, the price is $395. Without meals and lodging, the price is $250.

For complete information about this upcoming workshop, see the December 1987 issue of Footnotes or contact Bill Ewens, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 335-6639 or Tom Van Valey, Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, (616) 383-1797.

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Published by The American Sociological Association
Observing

Honors and Achievements

- Our warmest congratulations to Robin M. Williams, Jr., the ASA’s 1987 Common Wealth Award winner. See page 3 for the details. Robin joins a distinguished group of sociologists, including six past presidents, as well as scholars from half a dozen other disciplines who have been recipients of the Common Wealth Awards since their inception in 1979. For this noteworthy achievement as well deserved, the ASA proudly salutes you, Robin!

- The excitement of the December visit of the Gorbachev’s to DC has long simmered into the holiday season, which in turn has now given way in the ASA to a flurry of preparations for the winter meeting of the Council. By the time this issue of Footnotes appears, the Council will have met and gone. At the end of the issue, we expect it to have struggled to find ways to balance the budget for 1988. But while my thoughts must necessarily focus on the budget and the many items on the agenda that impact on the budget in one way or another, I would like to reflect for a moment on the visit of the Gorbachevs.

Inside 1722

Edwards, Fresnilli Guide Publications

"Inside 1722" is a new column which will consist of occasional articles on the staff of the ASA Executive Office. Several large boxes crowd the office of Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, and Susan Fresnilli, Publications Assistant. Their Christmas present is a new typesetting system that will permit in-house typesetting of Footnotes and other ASA publications, except journals. These two staff persons handle the technical aspects of ASA publications.

Karen Gray Edwards is the ASA’s new eight-year staff person beginning as the office receptionist and now serving as Publications Manager. She attended the University of Tennessee as an English major and later joined the staff of the Department of Sociology where she now serves as a committee member and assistant to the department in the field of sociology. She received her B.A. in sociology and is now a graduate student in the Sociology Department.

Susan Fresnilli joined the staff at the ASA in 1985 as a typist. She attended the University of Illinois and is now completing her second year of graduate study in sociology. She received her B.A. in sociology and is now completing her second year of graduate study in sociology.

As many of you may know, Mrs. Gorbachev has a PhD in philosophy written in sociology. The December 11, 1987 issue of the Washington Post reported the following: "Soviet Barbara Mikulski (MD) told that she and Mrs. Gorbachev discussed their common background in sociology, including the 55-year-old first lady’s dissertation on nutrition, housing and family life as they relate to Russian peasants" (page 1).

And later in the article it was noted that Senator Mikulski gave Mrs. Gorbachev two books, one on Maryland’s history and the other on "a contemporary study of American culture, Halves of the Heart.”

In the Soviet Union sociology is beginning to be seen, as it already is in so many other parts of Europe, as an important component in policy making. So even as more and more sociologists are finding careers in business, government and non-profit organizations existing and challenging, we look to a rapidly changing international scene in which sociology may play a more central role than could have been imagined just a few years ago. Of course, the real old-timers among us remember the days just before and after World War II when sociology in the United States played an important role in public policy.

Sociology is alive and well in many areas of public life, even though we are not easily made aware of that fact. Evidence for this assertion may be found in the following two examples: the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, David J. Aaron, is a sociologist. About the relevance of his sociological background to his role in government, Aaron says: “I am data and research- oriented whenever I can be...Because of my training I have a respect for data and a respect for scientific method as this can be brought to bear on personnel policy decisions. Also the sociological perspective is helpful in conflict resolution and in understanding personnel policy issues. It helps one to be objective about (social) processes.”

Stephen Bull of the Executive Office, did an interview with Dr. Armer which will be published in the March issue of Footnotes.

In December, Dr. Linda H. Aikin, Vice President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, was honored with a special Joint Secretariat Commendation from two federal Cabinet officers, HHS Secretary Otis R. Bowen, M.D., and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel R. Pierce, Jr. It was Dr. Aikin’s “for your exceptional efforts and professional contribution” to the National HIV/AIDS Program that prompted to have a major impact on the welfare of the nation’s chronically ill, many of whom are homeless.”

In the ceremony held at HHS, the Secretary of HHS expressed that the program, initiated in 1985, “is showing impressive results in the nine cities to receive awards through a partnership formed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, NJ, HUD, and HHS.”

Dr. Aiken has been at the Robert Wood Foundation since 1974. In 1988 she will become a professor at the University of Pennsylvania in nursing and sociology.

Finally, I want to express a much-belated but very much earned word of congratulations to Dr. Michael Aiken, Secretary of the Association, on his appointment to the position of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Mike has managed the affairs of the Association with great dedication and skill, despite the increasing demands made on his time first in his role as Dean, and now as Provost. Mike, the ASA deeply appreciates your efforts on our behalf, and wishes you a long and fruitful tenure as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.—HWDA

Company in Albany, NY. Karen also works closely with advertisers and exhibitors. She oversees the production of the ASA annual meeting Preliminary and Final Programs. In 1985, she should have won the "bad day" award—the last but final attempt to switch to the annual meeting final program and was ready to send it to the printer when, two hours later, the call came in claiming the file at the Hilton and the need to find a new location, change the program, and stop the press! And last but not least, the office looks to Karen to coordinate the football pool, adding competition and camaraderie to the fall months.

Susan Fresnilli (left), Publications Assistant, and Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager

Sociologists Get NEH Support

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) often makes awards to sociologists if their work is oriented toward the humanities. The following sociologists received awards from NEH for 1986. Awards for 1987 will be published in a subsequent issue of Footnotes.

- Carol T. Simon, "Traditions, cultural ideology, and contemporary folklore in Bulgaria" ($27,000).
- Stephen G. Mennett, "Durkheim as philosopher" ($27,000).
- Donald B. Kriegel, "Arts, Massmedia and breast cancer in the quadrant of modernity, 1980-1984" ($27,000).
- Alexs M. Domotor, "Early American prisons: a case study in Connecticut" ($30,000).
- Sue M. Wright, "Women’s role in nineteenth-century pacifist movements" ($23,000).
- Josef Boc, "Theorizing in the construction of the missing children problem" ($3,000).
- Kathleen M. Bire, "Women in the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s" ($3,000).
- Elizabeth Long, "Local racial groups in literary, democratic, and cultural diversity" ($3,000).

Stephen Croyford, "The making of the service class in France and Britain: historical sources of national variations in class structure" ($3,000).

Stephen Croyford, "The making of the service class in France and Britain: historical sources of national variations in class structure" ($3,000).

Marie P. Haussman, "A translation of Le Marché de la Peinture in France (The Market for Painting in France) by Raymond Moulin" ($3,000).

John A. Hester, "Study of wildness communities" ($10,000).

Nancy J. Chasseur, "The role and impact of early women psychoanalysts" ($27,000).

Persons interested in learning more about NEH funding are encouraged to contact any of the following persons:

Sociologists Get NEH Support

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Correction

- The January issue of Footnotes listed the location coordinates for the various areas of the world. David Sacks is the coordinator for Eastern Europe with Marilyn Kerschner. Alice Mold is the coordinator for the Middle East. The coordinator for Africa is David Wilcy. African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 353-1700.

- In the article on "Add Request from Sociological Sociologists" in the December issue (page 5), the address for Richard Delu Costa is incorrect. The correct address is Sociology Department, Rosary College, River Forest, IL 60305.
Methods and Statistics Requirements for the MA Degree
by Bettina J. Haker

Last spring, at the request of the committee preparing the MA level certification examination in data collection and procedures, 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.

An earlier article in the May issue of Footnotes asked for data collection procedures and the findings for the number of required courses and types of courses offered. This second article focuses on the topics covered in methods and statistics courses. Departments specified the topics covered in their MA level courses by choosing from 52 topics drawn from a list developed by Richard J. Hill in 1984. In each major, five topics were required, and Table 3 is almost universally covered in required methods and statistics courses (see note 1).

The major topic areas included in Table 3 are listed below in order of their importance.

### Table 3. Topics Covered in Required Methods and Statistics Courses by MA Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>MA-Granting</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Methodological Approaches</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire Design</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structured Interviewing</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>86.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experimental Design</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>83.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview/Questionnaire Codes</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>80.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personality Questionnaire</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzing Qualitative Data</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unobtrusive Observations</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of Induced/Grounded Theory</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>48.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depth Interviewing</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>47.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panel Design</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>43.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Content Analysis</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>40.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Document Analysis</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>27.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-Cultural Comp. Methods</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collection of Life Histories</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyzing Personal Documents</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Participant Observation</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coding Small Group Interviews</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistic Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simple Random Sampling</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>93.1</td>
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<td>Stratified Sampling</td>
<td>78.1</td>
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<td>88.9</td>
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<td>Cluster Sampling</td>
<td>64.8</td>
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<td>80.6</td>
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<td>Area Sampling</td>
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<td>Sequential Sampling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scaling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likert Scale Construction</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<td>Scales/Anchored Methods</td>
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<td>70.0</td>
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<td>Factor Analysis</td>
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<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.6</td>
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<td>Item Analysis</td>
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<td>Equal-Aeping Interval Scales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semantic Differential Scales</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
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<td>Paired Comparison Scales</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multivariate Rating</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Analysis</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple Regression Analysis</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>92.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis of Variance</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>93.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of Dummy Variables</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>90.3</td>
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<td>Analysis of Covariance</td>
<td>89.4</td>
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<td>77.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Path Analysis</td>
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<td>73.6</td>
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<td>66.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Log-Linear Analysis</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>41.7</td>
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<td>Mult. Likelihood Est. Tech.</td>
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<td>31.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discriminant Function Analysis</td>
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<td>20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Covariance Correlations</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Table/Ostensive Analysis</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Analysis</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo Techniques</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Markov Processes</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smallest Space Analysis</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graph Theoretical Methods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Literacy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Computational Data Analysis</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Storage &amp; Retrieval</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>83.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer User Languages</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Operation Strategies</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Assembly Languages</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The number of cases on which percentages are based is 32 (27) (22) (21)
Sociologists Receive NIDA Research Grants

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has awarded 20 research grants to 24 sociologists for 1987. Two of the grants funded research centers and another was awarded on the basis of the total grants, eight were new and the remaining fifteen were continuing awards. A congressional oversight at NIDA prevented ASA from getting information on the dollar amount of each award.

For information on the types of research NIDA will consider funding, program announcements, and application forms, contact the Grants Management Officer, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5600follow Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-4710.

Recipients of awards and the title of their projects are listed below:

New Awards
Richard F. Catalano, University of Washington: “Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups.”
Richard R. Clayton, University of Kentucky: “Minority Drug Use and the Transition to Adulthood.”
Donald S. Yoder, Youth Environment Study, Inc. (San Francisco): “Methods of Estimating Needle Users at Risk for AIDS.”
Marilyn Rosenbaum, Department of Scientific Analysis (San Francisco): “Prediction and Early Intervention for IV Drug Users.”
Kurt L. Van, University of Kentucky: “Drug Abuse Prevention—A Life Course Perspective: Core Project.”
Donald O. Waldinger, California Polytechnic State University: “Gay Prostitution, IV Drug Use and AIDS.”
Wayne W. Wulff, University of Illinois, Chicago: “AIDS Community Outreach Demonstration Project.”

Combining Awards
Richard R. Clayton, University of Kentucky: “Consequences—Chronic Morbidity.”
James A. Icard, University of Delaware: “Crack Abuse Patterns.”

1987-88 Fulbright Awards

The Fulbright Awards for 1987-88 have been awarded to sociologists receiving awards, their current institution, and the country they will visit are listed below:

- Michel Bell, Yale University: United Kingdom
- Lewis H. Blum, Mississippi State University: Brazil
- Ronald L. Brayer, Cornell University: Australia
- Clifton D. Brady, Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Philippines
- Robert E. Crofts, University of South Carolina: Hungary
- Allen L. Feldstein, University of Connecticut: Australia
- Anne T. Cardis, University of Massachusetts: Denmark
- Diane Crome, University of Pennsylvania: France
- M. David Ermans, University of Delaware: Japan
- Yves Fargion, Vassar College: Australia
- Charles R. Fendrick, Trenton State College: Japan
- Henry J. Fiez, Ramapo College: Guatemala
- Damon L. Glinsey, University of Utah: Thailand
- Edward Gross, University of Washington: Austria
- Dagmar M. Guevara, Inter-American University: Colombia
- Arthurd O. Haller, University of Wisconsin: Mexico
- George C. Helling, Swarthmore College: Mexico
- Lucan C. Havel, Southern Illinois University: Argentina
- Alfred N. Havel, University of California at Berkeley: Rome
- Gary E. Hom, University of California at Berkeley: Rome
- Raymond Johnson, University of Wisconsin: Mexico
- Lisa K. Kohn, Swarthmore College: Mexico
- Andrew J. Kohn, University of Illinois: Mexico
- Richard A. Krane, Baylor College of Medicine: Mexico
- George W. Krane, Swarthmore College: Mexico
- Robert K. Lando, Purdue University: Mexico
- Robert L. Lando, Texas Women’s University: Mexico
- Robert E. Rothern, Texas Women’s University: Mexico
- Robert E. Sobol, Stanford University: Mexico
- Arthurd O. Haller, University of Wisconsin: Mexico

Nominations Sought, Deadlines Announced for ASA Awards

Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication
This award is given for a single work, such as an article, monograph, or book, published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship as the Sorokin Lecturer. Regional and state sociological associations may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced. Members of the Association or other interested or knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the award.

Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of work, and publisher, and may be sent to: Charles R. Tuttle, Department of Sociology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431. Deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution or a specific product, and individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee, a statement explaining the basis of the nomination, and appropriate supporting materials (e.g., vitae, course materials, textbooks or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: H. Mauk, Department of Sociology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Deadline for nominations is February 15, 1988.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
This annual award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. Among the criteria for the award are: work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the knowledge of one or more social issues or areas of specialization in sociology and by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impact, particularly in promoting the public's understanding of human behavior, or work that has stimulated significant research and scholarship within the academic discipline of sociology. The recipient of this award will have spent not less than a decade of full-time work involving research, teaching, administrative or operational responsibilities as a member of an organization or to professional or public organizations, agencies or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a statement documenting the nomination in terms of one or more of the award criteria. Nominations may be sent to: Larry Sailer, National Center for Educational Statistics, Room 388, 255 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20202. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1988.

Jessie Bernard Award
The Jessie Bernard Award is given in odd-numbered years in recognition of scholarly work that has challenged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be either a single work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to work by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The award must not have been published previously. Nominations may be sent to: General Chair, Jessie Bernard Award, American Sociological Association, 222 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017. Deadlines for nominations are March 1, 1988. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement explaining the importance of the work and may be sent to: Lorraine Mayfield, Bowling College, University of Michigan, 2754 N.

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Open Forum
And God Created Man . . .
Raymond E. University of Texas at Arlington

Introduction
“God created man within the past 10,000 years.” “Aliens helped build the pyramids.” “There is an evil force at work in the Bermuda Triangle.” “Noah’s ark has been found on Mount Ararat.”

Do these claims sound familiar to those of you who teach college students? Do you know the comments to students you are trying to prepare the proposition that a large portion of college and University students do, in fact, hold various pseudoscientific beliefs. In addition, we will argue that sociology has seldom studied this area in the past, but should. Recent research conducted by myself (a sociologist) and my colleague, Dr. Francis Harrod (an anthropologist) plus a fairly small number of other authors suggests that we may safely use the term “science” to describe the state of science education in the US. What follows is to do below to discuss the implications of some of our research, research which was directed towards assessing levels of pseudoscientific beliefs among university students. It should be noted that our study has attempted to define the parameters of a dependent variable (i.e., pseudoscientific belief levels) that we could not make any attempt here to present defensible arguments about causal antecedents. We will, however, suggest that our initial research into the extent and distribution of pseudoscientific beliefs among students might be the first step in assessing the need for method work by sociologists.

In the beginning . . . “We had our interest galvanized by the fact that a student in one of Frank’s sociology classes made a paper grade on a test concerning the human fossil record, but had written across the bottom of the exam, ‘Of course, I don’t believe any of this, I believe in the Bible.’” Suspecting the student might be speaking from a position of honesty in stating what many others probably believed but did not express, Hall and Harrod decided to study the extent of student belief in special creationist (the belief that the Biblical account of Genesis is literally true).

We initially sampled approximately 439 undergraduates at the University of Texas at Arlington (located in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolises). The results eventually appeared as an article in Youth and Society (1977, 1986). In addition, one of us (C) organized a symposium at the Society for American Archaeology’s 1985 annual meetings on the logic of “Creationism and Cult Archaeology.” “At the symposium, we found a surprisingly widespread interest and concern among many students who had often had experiences similar to our own. The symposium papers were subsequently organized into a book that Harrod and I edited and entitled Creationism and Cult Archaeology (University of Iowa Press, forthcoming, 1987). The book is based on a cooperative effort among myself, Dr. Frank, Dr. Harrod, and researchers at Central Connecticut State University and at the University of Southern California and at Oxford College. We administered a standardized research instrument to a total of nearly 1000 students on our respective campuses. The results included the following: 75% believed that “ghosts really exist,” 90% percent agreed that “it is possible to communicate with the dead,” and 80% “was the last continent of Atlantis was the home of a great civilization.” It might be argued that there is little hard evidence existing which would allow one to reject these beliefs with confidence. Note however, the results when one turns to questions where clear, organized scientific evidence does exist which contradict the proposed belief. For example, when students were asked if “Aliens from other worlds are responsible for ancient megalithic structures on the pyramids, which primitive people could not have built,” 14% and 38% said they didn’t know. Asked if “Time travel into the past is possible,” 27% agreed and 25% said they didn’t know. Similarly, 31% agreed that “Dinosaurs and humans lived at the same time, as is shown by finds of their footprints together” and 32% said they didn’t know, and 17% said “Alfred Russel Wallace was the father of Darwin’s theory of evolution,” and 31% said “We are being watched by alien intelligence,” with 13% unsure.

While at this point we have concerned ourselves with all types of pseudoscientific, here we will consider only beliefs about so-called special creationism because while there are many types of pseudoscientific beliefs, several authors have argued persuasively that only creationism contains a coherent system of interrelated beliefs which are specifically hostile to mainstream modern science (see e.g., Kline in Harrod and Eva op. cit.). When we turn our attention to the “special creationist” claims, we find that when asked if “There is a good deal of scientific evidence against evolution and in favor of the Bible’s account of Creation,” 33% agreed. Asked when “God created man pretty much in his present form within the past 10,000 years or so,” 27% agreed and another 27% said “They didn’t know.”

The Need for Sociological Research
Our initial result of interest was that when the topic of pseudoscientific beliefs item were factor analyzed, a clear two-factor solution emerged in which the creationist items formed two strong inter-item correlations (as did the “cult science” belief items) but the two clusters themselves are almost completely uncorrelated. Future research may well find that the etiologies of the two types of beliefs are quite different. Indeed, we already suspect this to be the case because our initial attempts to explain the causes of creationist beliefs have yielded moderately strong explained variance coefficients. However, the same cannot be said of the non-religious items where so far neither our research, nor anyone else’s, seems to have yielded satisfying causal analyses. In attempting to make a start towards explaining the various sources of pseudoscientific beliefs among students, we have found useful a framework developed by Sigerst and Benesochi (Volume 69, American Scientist, 1981). Sigerst and Benesochi suggest that beliefs of this sort are “somatic,” because we have been considering have at least four different sources: (1) common cognitive errors such as overgeneralization from personal experience, (2) erroneous or sensationalistic mass media coverage of science issues, (3) poor science education, and (4) sociocultural factors.

The first etiological category above, “cognitive errors” is probably of greatest interest to laboratory learning psychologists and to social psychologists who are interested in cognitive biases in decision-making. Do students merely compartmentalize new information when it conflicts with what they already believe? Or is it the case that these mistakes are primarily due to under-development of cognitive apparatus or poor developmental functioning? Or are we looking at a study in deviance and conformity where students merely “play the game” to get their degree by taking critical thinking? Or do most of our tests fail to even require some degree of critical thinking? These initial questions lead to the larger questions concerning how values and beliefs relate in determining the impact of college, and how information learned in particular courses relate to the relative goal of liberal education, i.e., critical thinking.

Categories two and three above suggest the need to consider the role of mass media and society and sociology, but I’d like to consider in some detail the last category, i.e., sociocultural factors. Goffey and Cole (in Harrod and Eva, op cit.) have recently examined scientists’ responses to the creationism claims. Goffey and Cole conducted literature searches for the years 1977-85 in which he examined most of the major data bases for both scientific journal publication and popular publications. Goffey concluded that while academic religiously meet the challenge of creationism initially, they prematurely accepted victory and largely disregarded from the battle. More generally here, however, was their finding that most responses to the creationism came from physical scientists who usually attempted to relate specific creationist claims, while social scientists remained strangely unmoved. Indeed, they found that the social sciences, including sociology, had produced almost no analyses of the creationist movements or its opposition. Just recently, retitulated stings by anthropologists and even a few sociologists are intended to fill this void. In a symposium at the 1986 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, entitled “Ethnography of creationism: comparative studies of creationism as a social phenomenon,” Tourney (n.d.) noted that a second phase of research has just begun. This phase is not concerned with rejecting specific creationist claims, nor with identifying creationism as bed science or at pseudoscientific, but rather with questions such as what creationists believe they believe, who they were, sociologically, and how their creationist interconnects with other social and cultural phenomena? For example, the study of social movements might well turn some attention to analyzing creationist movements and counter-movements. Social movements scholars and those interested in the sociology of religion might note that it became clear at the 1986 symposium mentioned above, that the equating of “Fundamentalism” with “Creationism” is a gross oversimplification and that there are distinct divisions within the creationist camp. Similarly, there is almost no attention to the countermovement opposing creationism (and it is beginning to develop distinct cleavages within)

Sociologists might wish to employ Gusfield’s concept of “status politics” (a concept based on conflict between threatened lifestyles) as a political strategy for control of science education. Or they might wish to con- sider Paiger and Clift’s critique (Social Forces 57,1978) of Gusfield, in which they offer instead the concept of the “politics of lifestyle” as an additional mobilization question might be raised (e.g., since creationism vs evolution has been an issue for well over a century, why is it only recently that movement and countermovement have we intensely engaged case elsewhere?). A final reason that I have written this piece is because Frank and I have received so many inquiries about the issues raised above that we have decided to do a little desk-top publishing and put out a newsletter twice a year in an attempt to facilitate communication among all interested parties. Thus, we would like to invite others who read Footnote to contact us if they would like to be included on a mailing list.

One by product of all the foregoing is that I have become interested in how we in the science in the classroom. We are often taught about the history and philosophy of science. We are now interested in documenting this problem more closely and cooperating with other teachers and faculty in responding to the challenge.

Footnotes
1 By “pseudoscientific beliefs” we mean those without scientific support, but with proponents who erroneously claim scientific respectable.

2 In several small, local samples we have considerable evidence that many high school science teachers’ beliefs in pseudoscientific claims are not greatly different from our students’ self-reported beliefs; see, e.g., Nickels and Drummond, Creation/Evolution Newsletter 5, 1983.

Women & Minorities

The Winter 1986 issue of Sociological Inquiry (SI) is entirely devoted to "Gender Roles and Women’s Issues." It contains an account of fresh methodological innovations in recent research on gender (Judith Cook and Mary Margaret Forow); the latest Hladeck scholarship for interpretive sociology (Annie S. Kasper); the need for dialogue between social and feminist theory (Sandra Jurgens); how the 1960s both created and denied possibilities for equality between the sexes (Vimi Breines); the conflicts inherent in contemporary American formalizations of gender (Karen E. Rosenblum); the findings emerging from a study of 374 former college students in in academ settings (Joy B. Reeves and Kay Darville); and whether nurses’ beliefs and values approximate those of the new class of professional-technical workers (San Zuidhout). The Winter issue of SI also includes two book reviews and a note on sociologists’ increasing interest in gender roles between 1970 and 1985. Cognitive ability for $5 from Sociological Inquiry: Journals Department, University of Texas Press, Box 3809, Austin, TX 78713.
Open Forum

On the Theory of Culture

I was pleased to see the article describing the new ASA section on Culture (Footnotes, February 1988). This is indeed an area of growing interest. I was disappointed, however, by the author's failure to discuss the significant theoretical developments underlying this Renaissance of interest.

It would be misleading to conclude that the new section represents nothing more than a coincidental convergence of interest among scattered individuals. In fact, the new interest in cultural sociology is rooted in several important theoretical developments that at least implicitly reinforce this convergence. For brevity's sake, I will mention three.

The first involves a serious rethinking of the classical tradition. The underlying subject-object dualism of this tradition, which relegated culture to an epiphenomenal position, has been widely chal- lenged in the Marxist tradition, for example, the discursive structure of its own theoretical framework has been examined (Althusser), ideology has been objectified (Thibault), and its internal structure analyzed (Fanon). More attention has been paid to the Dutchman's tradition to ritual, codes and classifications. And in the Weberian tradition, questions of internalized rationality, the production of ideology, and state structures' influence on ideology. In consequence, culture is now less likely to be conceived of as a vague gnat of norms, values, beliefs and assumptions that need not be explained in terms of more objective social structures and is more likely to be thought of as an objectified component of social structure itself.

The second development can be characterized as a growing sense of dissatisfaction with positivistic and hermeneutic approaches to culture. Although those approaches were appealing because of their deductive, reduticentric and anti-predictive orientation, they failed largely to generate rigorous, systematic studies of culture. Instead, students of culture engaged in an endless search for something that might explain various aspects of individuals' meanings, moods and motivations. In contrast, high relevance can probably be expected from several alternative approaches to culture, "structural" approaches, for example, focus on the relatively unexplored internal patterns of tools, observations, public rhetoric, and other symbolic performances. We stand to learn a great deal from these approaches about how ideas are generated in which cultural systems are actually put together.

"Dramaturgical" approaches address the important relations between these performances and the dramatization of moral obligations. "Delinquents"' perspectives enrich and cast light on their behavior. More recently, the New York social movement has begun to take these perspectives into account and to produce new and interesting analyses of these phenomena.

The third, the work of structuralist, neo-structuralist and post-structuralist theorists has begun to be reflected in the symbolic content of their work. They are reacting to the structural space between these performances and their dramatization of moral obligations. They are reacting to this structural space between these performances and their dramatization of moral obligations. They are reacting to this structural space between these performances and their dramatization of moral obligations.

More ASA Contributors

The ASA expresses its thanks to the following colleagues who have made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation, the Minority Fellowship Program, the Teaching Endowment Fund, COSA, or ASA operations. We appreciate your support.

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The Computer Network

The CENDATA data base, the Census Bureau's online data base available through DIALOG Information Services, has expanded considerably since its inception in mid-1984. It now contains the most current economic statistics in the areas of manufacturing, business, foreign trade, and construction, as well as selected historic economic data. Demographic statistics include the most recent population estimates for all U.S. states and counties; detailed national-level information on household composition; and a detailed demographic profile of the U.S. The database also has demographic profiles for each country in the world and detailed statistics for each state in the country, ranging from county-level data to state-level data.

NATIONAL SOCIETY is a social science data base, designed by National Science Foundation for high school and college use. The database contains three data sets: fundamental magazines on geography, the causes and effects of natural disasters, and the spending priorities of the U.S. budget. NEWWORKS II is designed for Apple IIe and III microcomputers and is available as a shareware package under the name AppleWorks. It is a powerful data management and graphic presentation tool that can be used to create professional-quality documents and presentations.

Open Forum

Nigerian: A Vibrant, Open Society

In the December 1987 issue of FOOTNOTES, Mark Luttwich offered us his reflections on the 1987 ASA Council resolution calling for "mutually respectful relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and Nigeria." In a cloud of ambiguous rhetoric, he essentially argued that Nigeria is a "dictatorship of the left." In this view remains unresolve- ing of normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

I feel compelled to differ with Mr. Luttwich. Having lived and worked in various projects in Nigeria over the last eight years, I am acquainted with the vibrant and open character of Nigerian society. It is rather amazing to see a country like Nigeria achieve the kind of participatory democracy which now prevails, particularly in view of the severe underdevelopment which it inherited from decades of brutality imposed, U.S.-sponsored "democracy" of the sort apparently favored by the Nigerian government. If Mr. Luttwich is disturbed by the

The popular revolution in Nigeria, he will no doubt be disturbed by the inevitable demise of the bloody "democracy" of Guatemala and El Salvador as well. Moreover, he will be even more dis- troubled to know that hundreds of ASA members not only support the ASA Council's resolution in favor of normal relations between Nigeria and the United States (a motion which in effect simply calls on the Reagan administra- tion to obey existing US laws) but have additionally supplemented their establishment and strengthening of scholarly ties between North American and Nigerian social scientists.

I strongly applaud all of the gestures of solidarity with Nigeria which ASA members have made and continue to make. They are exemplary professional activities which in practice, rather than rhetoric, share the large task of building a democracy in a federal America where preserving certain democratic rights in our own country.

Richard A. Diella-Bello
Rutgers College
The Social World of Florida's Mariel Cubans

by Leon A. Malamud

The years since 1965 have witnessed an accelerated rate of social change in America. One area that has undergone an exponential rate of change is the racial and ethnic composition of the US population. Historically, the vast majority of the nation's immigrants have had European roots. But with the legislative reforms of 1965, the pattern of legal immigration shifted dramatically: ever increasing proportions of arrivals now come from Latin American and Asian nations. This has resulted in a population and cultural heterogeneity between the races that has rarely paralleled in the annals of the nation's immigration history. Alejandro Portes has been in the vanguard of scholars seeking to understand and communicate to policymakers the dynamics of these intergroup relations.

Of Cuban origin and with living experiences in Argentina and Chile prior to settling in the United States, Alejandro Portes (Johns Hopkins) has been carrying out research on Latin American immigrant communities for over 15 years. Not unexpectedly, his earliest work, published in 1974 while a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was on the economic characteristics of agricultural workers in the United States. This research, which has resulted in over 100 publications and several books, has focused on the social and economic implications of immigration for both the immigrants and the host society. His work has been cited in over 2,000 articles and books, making his research one of the most cited in the field.

Portes is known for his use of quantitative methods to analyze large datasets, including public use microdata. His research has contributed to our understanding of the social and economic processes that shape the behavior of immigrants in the United States. His work has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Social Science Research Council.

Portes' work has been recognized with numerous awards, including the Distinguished Scholar Award from the American Sociological Association and the Award for Outstanding Leadership in Research from the National Academy of Sciences. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Portes is currently the director of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, where he conducts research on the social, economic, and political implications of immigration.

ASA's Cumulative Index: A Welcome Aid to Many

The early response to members of the 15-year Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals has been very positive. For example, Professor Jay Miller of the University of Minnesota noted in a recent letter that he found the "subject index to be an invaluable resource for writing literature reviews, in preparing lectures, and in advising graduate and undergraduate students as they prepare the first sections of a paper." The Index has become an essential tool for researchers and students alike. It is also a useful resource for journalists and policymakers who need to stay informed on the latest research in sociology.

Many of you will have found other uses for the Index that have not been mentioned above. If you have not yet bought your copy, or given one to a worthy graduate student as a gift to encourage their efforts, take advantage of the opportunity and send now for a copy. It is the kind of resource that ought to be available in every department office for graduate students and others in a position to order it for their own use.

To order your copy of the Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals 1971-1985, just fill in the application form that appears below:

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Cubans, from page 7

Not unexpectedly, knowledge of English continues to lag, with only 15 percent of the sample reporting at least a partial understanding of the language. The degree to which daily life among Migrant Cubans in Miami is bounded by ethnic institutions can be noted by the fact that among Migrant Cubans, most refugees read newspapers frequently, and the overwhelming proportion (85%) rely exclusively on the Spanish language press; similarly, three-quarters patronize primarily or exclusively stores owned by other Cubans.

As there were residual variations in economic behavior, so too are there in the character of social relations. Gener- ally, Migrant Cubans in the cities of Miami and Hialeah tend to be isolated within the ethnic community than those living elsewhere. Similarly, the disadvantages associated with this isolation are manifested in their lower-than-average level of English knowledge.

Opinions and Attitudes

Despite their precarious economic condition and persistent alienation in the ethnic community, Migrant refugees report strong satisfaction with their U.S. experience. A majority of the sample (82%) declared themselves satisfied or very satisfied with new lives by the time of the second interview in 1985. The same holds for their spouses (85%). One small but significant finding is that the second interview was the annual indicating they would return to Cuba if the Castro regime should fall, a trend consistent with that observed among earlier exiles. Indeed, among Migrant refugees, the proportion reporting a willingness to return in- creases the longer they are in the U.S., a reversal from findings among earlier exiles.

Portas and Clark offer several explanations for this anomaly. One interpretation is based on the pattern of family separation that occurred with the Cuban exodus; returning to Cuba is the way to family reunion. Consequently, this explanation of the weaker family networks among Migrant refugees desiring to return, as evidenced by their significantly smaller number of relatives in the south Florida area.

A second interpretation is a variant of the Thomas theorem: “If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences.” Among Migrant refugees, this takes the form of a belief that they are minorities within a majority, endur- ing a persistent sense of stigma in relation to their own group. This alienation is reported despite the noted depen- dence, both economic and social, on the Cuban community. Specifically, the proportions of Migrant refugees reporting that Cubans who arrived earlier dis- criminate against them remains high (75%) after three years in the U.S. and in- creases after six years (80%), despite the decline over time in discrimination experienced personally. Thus, a partial reflection of this stigma and alienation may be seen in the desire to leave.

Conclusions

As a group, Migrant refugees have made rapid progress toward integration into the south Florida economy. Notewor- thy have been the rapid decline in unemployment during the past two years and an equally rapid move into self-employment. A sizable gap remains, however, in their labor force par- ticipation and earnings, when compared to the pre-Migrant Cuban population. This precarious economic situation has led them to seek or invent jobs in the Miami informal economy in order to supplement their incomes. Most Migrant refugees work either for themselves or for Cuban employers; those who are wage-earners work overwhelmingly alongside other Cubans and Latinos. This ethnic concentration is reproduced in the neighborhoods where they live and the circles where they socialize. It is only a mild exaggeration to say that the process of incorporating into south Florida society has taken place, almost completely, through their absorption into the larger Cuban community. Yet, this form of incor- poration has not been free of tension, for Migrant refugees see themselves more discriminated against by fellow Cubans than by outsiders Anglos and report tran- quill (almost diminishing) encounters as proof of such treatment. This syndrome, of a minority within a minority, is likely to underlie the repeated willingness of many to depart from the U.S. if, in their estimation, conditions in Cuba were to change for the better. And yet, despite these problems, the overwhelming majority of Migrant refugees would come again to the United States, if they had the chance to make the try anew.

Portas and Clark offer several im- plications for programs that target Migrant refugees. One, there should be support for small entrepreneurship through credit and training facilities to build up the widespread efforts in this direction among the refugees. Second, English language courses and a parallel employment campaign to overcome the extreme deficiencies documented in this area should be pro- vided. Third, efforts should also be undertaken, in the framework of immigration law, to promote family reuni- fication of Migrant Holli’s refugees separated against their will through additional efforts by Cuban-American organizations to combat illegal- ying practices of Migrant refugees in order to eliminate discriminatory practices, an effort that could alter the felt alienation among Migrant refugees and further coordinate efforts linking official and private outside agencies with the in- creasingly strong movement to strengthen the Cuban community that the economic marginality and social alienation among the Migrant Holli’s group can be over- come.

Sociology in the Department of Agriculture, 1919-1959

by Olaf Larson, Cornell University

A documentation and assessment of sociological work in the U.S. Department of Agriculture during 1919-1959 has been started under a cooperative agree- ment between the Economic Research Service, USDA, and the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University. The work centers on what was the Division of Democracy and, for a time, the only unit in the federal government devoted to sociological research. This unit, known during most of its existence as the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, was started in 1919 under the leadership of Charles J. Galpin, brought to Washing- ton from the University of Wisconsin for that purpose. Under Galpin and his suc- cessor, Carl C. Taylor, the Division and its staff was an important contributor to the development of the sociological en- terprise in the United States and beyond. The Division lost its identity in 1953 when a reorganization of the USDA by the Eisenhower administration resulted in the abolition of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with in which the Division was located, and the assignment of the then-related staff and program of the Division to newly- formed agencies of the USDA.

About 125 different U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel, mostly sociologists but also some cultural an- thropologists, social psychologists, and other social scientists were employed on the Division’s professional staff during 1919-1953. The maximum level was reached during 1949-52 with about 60 persons, divided between Washington and several regional offices. Many other sociologists participated in the Di- vision’s research program through its policy of supporting cooperative proj- ects with land-grant colleges and other universities.

As an example of the leadership role of the Division staff, Carl C. Taylor, while his head, was president of the American Sociological Association (1946), chaired its Committee on the Participation of Sociologists in National Affairs in the early 1940s and, in 1949, chaired its Reorganization Committee. ASA presidents Kimmel Young, (1945) and Charles P. Lauman (1967) were former Division staff members. As a fur- ther example, Conrad Tauber, first re- porter of the ASA’s Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociol- ogy, was on the Division staff when he was managing editor of the American Sociological Review; later he was ASA secretary-treasurer.

The project is also being aided with a grant from the Rural Sociological Society’s 50th Anniversary Committee.

Gold Receives Dissertation Award

Delbert Gold, Research Associate at the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development of Duke University, received the 1987 student awar- d sponsored by the ASA Sec- tion on Aging.

Dr. Gold, whose dissertation was ti- tled “Sitting relations in retrospect: a study of reminiscences in old age,” re- ceived the PhD from the Northwestern University in 1986. Bernice Neugarten was his dissertation advisor.

Workshop on “Teaching the Sociology of Family Violence”

The American Sociological Association’s Teaching Services Program will sponsor a workshop on “Teaching the Sociology of Family Violence” on the campus of North- eastern University, Boston, MA, May 12-14, 1988.

Participants will learn how to teach about family violence from various per- spectives, discuss the development of specialized units on family violence in sociology courses such as social problems, introduction to sociology, juvenile delinquency, family violence, and others; develop a preliminary syllabus for teaching an undergraduate course on family violence, learn how to locate both local campus resources (textbooks and other materials, counseling services, etc.) and local communi- ty resources (agencies, hotlines, etc.) which will enhance the teaching of family violence in sociology courses; and become familiar with films and literature on family violence and review a range of techniques for integrating these materials into sociolo- gy courses.

The staff of the workshop will include Maureen E. Kelleher, Nina Breines, Bruce McMurtry, Carol McBreair, and all at Northeastern University. Lodging is available in double-occupancy rooms in a motel near the campus. Participants will need to make arrangements for food and lodging, the price is $140.

Application and a $75 deposit are due April 1, 1988. After that date, registrations will be accepted, if space is available, for an additional $50 late fee. No deposit refunds will be available after April 1.

For further information, contact: Bill Evans, Field Coordinator, ASA Teaching Services Program, Department of Sociology, Rector State University, East Lan- caster, PA 17530-6369 or Maureen E. Kelleher, Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.

Fire at University of Dayton

The offices of the Department of Sociology/Anthropology at the Universi- ty of Dayton suffered heavy water and smoke damage as a result of a fire in their building on December 22, 1987. Correspondence, papers, books, and other materials were destroyed. The Center for the Study of Family Develop- ment was also damaged. People who sent correspondence to faculty in the Department shortly before the fire may want to contact them to see if their material was destroyed. All paper pro- posals for the 1988 Crime and De- linquency and Family Division Programs were saved.
Shanas Wins Aging Section Distinguished Scholar Award

The Section on Aging awarded its 1987 Distinguished Scholar Award to Ethel Shanas, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Illinois—Chicago Circle. The citation read at the presentation ceremony is as follows:

"Early in your career you set a hallmark of exceptional research. Your command of survey methodology, applied to theory-relevant research questions, has informed some three decades of investigations concerning aging, health, family relations, and social structure. You pioneered comparative research on aging in a cross-cultural design, laying the foundation for many subsequent analyses linking processes of aging to variations in social structure. You were among the first to present data that suggested against some persistent contemporary myths regarding family devolution of aging. The 'Hydra-headed' myths, as you called them in one of your most frequently-cited publications.

"Beyond these scholarly contributions, two others of your influence over a distinguished career should be noted. First, you have provided exceptional leadership to the field of social science research and aging. This has been formally recognized in many highly visible ways: presidency of the Gerontological Society of America, the coveted Distinguished Professor Award by ASA, the Eastern Sociological Society Award from University of Southern California, twice editorship of the Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences, among many other honors. And, of particular importance to us, your leadership in the Section on Aging of the American Sociological Association. Since, you have been a leader in promoting the policy implications of social research on aging, reminding us of our responsibility as scholars to promote policy-relevant research.

"For these contributions, and for the role model you have represented to young researchers—particularly women—throughout your career as scholar and teacher, we celebrate your award as Distinguished Scholar from the Section on Aging of the American Sociological Association."

1988 Guide Near Publication

The 1988 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology is scheduled for publication on February 15, 1988.

The Guide includes information on 210 graduate departments offering the Ph.D. and/or MA in Sociology or related fields of study. Information is provided for each department on: chair and graduate advisor; tuition and application deadlines; full-time, part-time, and joint faculty; financial assistance available; teacher training; and Ph.D. awarded, by name and dissertation title. The Guide also includes indexes by faculty members, PhD. awarded, and special programs/specialties areas.

Order your 1988 Guide today! Prepayment is required. $30 to non-members and institutions; $5 to ASA members and students. Send orders to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Open Forum

Bureaucracy at the Indo-U.S. Subcommission

Let me share a sad tale. In June, 1981 I applied to the Indo-American Fellowship Program of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture (which is part of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, which appears to be part of the Fulbright Program) for a short-term (three months) fellowship to study the changing situation of widows in India in the fall of 1986. I was informed in October, 1985 that I had been nominated by the International Exchange of Scholars for the fellowship, on the condition that the research was approved by the Indian government. I obtained a letter of absence from Loyola University of Chicago for the fall semester and contacted Indian scholars in nine different cities. They were happy to provide knowledge and in general to cooperate. I planned on visiting them after the World Congress of Sociology which met in August in New Delhi. I went to the Congress, since two papers were accepted, in spite of the fact that I did not have the Indian government's permission to do the research. While there, I contacted offices in New Delhi and even went to Varanasi, Allahabad and Madras before finally giving up and returning home. No permission - no funding. The sad thing is that the J. Nehru sociology department had approved my project and offered me an office at the new campus. On February 23, 1987, I was awarded a grant for research in India during the academic year of 1986-1987. Mine was one of six short-term and 13 long-term fellowships assigned to out of close to 200 applicants. The fellowship, stated the letter, could not be postponed until the next academic year. I am in the middle of a semester with obligations taking me through till next fall. There is no way that I could be away now for over two months. It would also take 6-8 weeks to process the travel order. I phoned the American secretariat of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission, asking for a postponement since it was not my fault that the announcement came in February, 1987 instead of February, 1986, but received no positive reply and no promised call after consultants told powers that be, I wrote a letter explaining my situation. No response. Thus, I had to decline the fellowship.

Luckily, my colleagues are not as bureaucratised as the Indian and American organizations and will be contributing chapters to a book on The Changing Situation of Widows in Various Regions of India. It is a sad tale, isn't it? I hope others have not gone through a similar one.

Helen Z. Lupata
Loyola University of Chicago

(letter's note: Since writing the above letter to Footnotes, Lupata has received a call from the Subcommission stating that the policy had been changed due to the delay of the Indian government's permission, so that she will be able to understand the project in the calendar, not academic year).

Letter to the Editor

A Media Event Worth Viewing

The television film "The Quest for the Diamond Halo" is to be rebroadcast nationally (on the Arts and Entertainment channel) February 12 at 5 and 9 p.m. I highly recommend the film, and urge all scientists and those interested in understanding science to view it. However you felt about the original book by James Watson, this film has transformed it into a vivid and moving visual drama. Although there will undoubtedly be questions or even protests about its accuracy to biological fact, there has been far less of the book on which it is based, the film nevertheless attempts to use science as a work of art. It makes the motives and achievements of scientists understandable and touchingly, a fairly rare accomplishment. The acting is extraordinary. Jeff Goldblum makes a believable American bull in an English china shop, and Alan Howard has transformed himself into a very dashing Wilkins. Judging from the photographs in the book, some of the actors even manage to achieve a striking physical resemblance, especially for the portrayal of Wilkins, Bragg, and, not quite as close, Pigott-Smith as Crick.

Seeing the film renewed my interest in the book itself, which I had read and enjoyed so long ago to have forgotten most of its contents. In revisiting it, I see that the film stays close to the actual text in most instances. One notable exception is a scene between Franklins and Bagg and toward the end, which is an addition to the book. To me this was the most moving and moving scene in the entire film, since it speaks volumes about the basic values and motivations of science.

Since film is a visual medium, it cannot help but depart from the verbal depicition in a book. I thought that the changes in this film were all to the good, clarifying and enlivening some of the book's themes. I don't know who the director was, but it would appear that be or she got excellent advice. Both in its broad outlines and in its attention to details, the film suggests a high level of knowledge about science and scientists. If a very large number of the latter view this film, I am confident that it will strike healthy debate not only about this particular scientific episode, but also about some of the most important foundations of the institution of science itself. I urge you to see it.

Thomas J. Schett
University of California-Santa Barbara
Manhattan Study: A Classic

George R. Strode, a sociologist at the Institute for Social Research, has been conducting a study of the mental health of New Yorkers. The study, which has been ongoing for several years, has revealed some interesting findings.

Raising Your Hand Just Won’t Do

Gary T. Marx

As part of a research project on productivity, I recently came across the following innovation policy just adopted by a major corporation. It might serve as a model for other companies wrestling with this problem.

For All Employees:

Employee Relations Department Subject: Restroom Trip Policy

An internal audit of employee restroom trips (ERT) has found that this company significantly exceeds the national ERT standard recommended by the President’s Commission on Productivity and Waste. At the same time, some employees complained about being unfairly singled out for ERT monitoring. The Technical Division (TD) has developed an accounting and control system that will solve both problems. Effective April 1987, a Restroom Trip Policy (RTP) is established. A Restroom Trip Bank (RTB) will be created for each employee. On the first day of each month employees will receive a Restroom Trip Credit (RTC) of 40. The new policy of unlimited trips is abolished.

Restroom access will be controlled by a computer-linked voice-print recognition system. Within the next two weeks, each employee must provide voice prints (one, normal, one under stress) to Personnel. To facilitate familiarity with the system, voice-print recognition stations will be operational but not restrictive during the months of April.

Should an employee’s voice-match error reach zero, restrooms doors will not unlock for his/her voice until the first working day of the following month. Restroom stalls have been equipped with timed tissue-roll retraction and automatic flushing and door-opening capability. To help employees maximize their time, a simulated voice will announce elapsed ERT up to 3 minutes. A 30-second warning buzzer will then sound. At the end of the 3 seconds the roll of tissue will retract, the toilet will flush and the stall door will open. Employees may choose whether they wish to hear a male or female “voice.” A bi-linguial capability is being developed, but not yet on line.

To prevent unauthorized access (e.g., sneaking in behind someone with an RTB surplus, or use of a tape-recorded voice), video cameras in the corridor will record those seeking access to the restroom. However, consistent with the company’s policy of respecting the privacy of its employees, cameras will not be operative within the restroom itself.

An additional advantage of the system is its capacity for automatic urine analysis (AUA). This permits drug testing without the demeaning presence of an observer and without risk of human error in switching samples. The restrooms and associated plumbing are the property of the company. Legal Services has advised that there are no privacy rights over voluntarily discarded garbage and other like materials. In keeping with our concern for employee privacy, participation in AUA is strictly voluntary. Employees who choose to participate will be eligible for attractive prizes in recognition of their support for the company’s policy of a drug-free workplace.

Management recognizes that from time to time employees may have a legitimate need to use the restroom. But employees must also recognize that the policies their jobs depend on this company’s competitiveness in a global economy. These conflicting interests should be weighed, but certainly not balanced. The company remains strongly committed to finding technical solutions to management problems. We continue to believe that machines are faster and more reliable than managers. We also believe that our trusted employees will do the right thing when given the opportunity.

Manhattan Study: A Classic

George R. Strode, a sociologist at the Institute for Social Research, has been conducting a study of the mental health of New Yorkers. The study, which has been ongoing for several years, has revealed some interesting findings.

Ask ASA

Q: I recently got a letter from [name] who identified himself as an ASA representative. What does that mean? A: The ASA Committee on Membership is an active one. It has extended its efforts through a system of 22 area representatives. These sociologists are appointed by the membership and the ASA. The area representatives contact each other to determine the needs of their area and discuss relevant issues. If you are interested in becoming involved with the ASA, I recommend that you contact your area representative.

Social/Behavioral Science Research Budget: 1988 Federal Budget

The following information about the 1988 Appropriations, finally posed by the 100th Congress for the end of the 1987 Calendar Year, was taken from the COSSA Washington Update, January 8, 1988.

Overall, increases in dollar amounts in areas of interest to social scientists will equal or exceed inflation, although not by much. Given the difficulties caused by the deficit and the foreign debt, and the stalemate between the President and Congress over money budgetary matters, the 1988 budget for the social sciences must be seen as a respectable achievement.

Much credit for the present stability of funding for the social sciences goes to COSSA for its diligence and effectiveness.
Meetings, continued

June 19-22. Second Symposium on Vis- tual and Aggressive, Saskatchewan, Can- adia. Contact: David Keesey, 9156-6741; 4435 Avenue of the Arts, Suite 200, Dallas, Texas 75219.


June 27-30. Ninth World Congress of Psychology, Tokyo, Japan. Contact: World Confederation of Psychological Societies, P.O. Box 106, 1000 MS Amsterdam, The Netherlands.


Awards

Elizabeth M. Atwood is among the first ten faculty members appointed to the 10-year-old Office of Research Professors at North Texas State University. She received recognition for her research achievements and career as an obligation to devote half of one's teaching load to research.

Panos D. Dardis was selected for inclusion in “Who’s Who in Society” and the National Registry of American Professionals. Amini Etemadi, Harvard University, received the Lester F. Ward Contribution Award in Applied Sociology from the Society for Applied Sociology.

John Hagan, University of Toronto, has been appointed a Fellow of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Study. The research fellowships are intended to support full-time research and teaching activities.

Peter Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, received a $100,000 award from the Spencer Foundation.

Eve Kahana, Case Western University, and Warren Peterson, University of Missouri-Kansas City, received the first Distinguished Mentorship Award from the Association for Women in the Geosciences of America.

Paul M. Lubrecht, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the 1987 Herscholdt Award for his book, “Heil and Labor in Northern Nigeria.”

Kristin Luger, University of California-Berkeley, received a $10,000 fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

Sharon Lynn, Florida Atlantic University, received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Mid-South Social Science Association in recognition of his contributions to the group.

Ewa Mazurek, University of Pennsylvania, received the 1987 Robert Znamenski Award for studies on immigration from the Polish Academy of Sciences for her book, “Bread and Butter: Life Worlds of East Central Europeans in America.”

Doretha Nckin, Cornell University, is one of four faculty members chosen in the first cohort of Clow Booth Law Professors. She will have a two-year visitor appointment at New York University.


Alan Spector, Purdue University, received the 1987 American Chemical Society Foundation Award for Outstanding Teaching.

Athena R. Theodore received the Massachusetts Sociological Association Foundation Award “for long and dedicated service to MSA and deep commitment to equality for all students.”

James D. Davidson, Purdue University, has been elected Executive Secretary of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and President-Elect of the Religious Research Association.

Jorge del Pilar, University of Miami, was appointed Vice President for New Program Development for the Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Science.

Scott Long is the new editor of Sociological Methods and Research.

Philip Markoul is now manager of client services for Total Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J.

Eugene Rosa, Washington State University, will spend spring semester of 1988 as a Research Associate in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, and Mark Field, a graduate student at the University of Michigan, was appointed as an organizing committee member for the conference on “The Political Dynamics of Physicians” organized by the American Health Economics Association.

Mary Ann N. Mazurek, University of Michigan-Dearborn, and Mark Field, a graduate student at the University of Michigan, was appointed as an organizing committee member for the conference on “The Political Dynamics of Physicians” organized by the American Health Economics Association.

Judith Lila, University of San Diego, had her research on an American mortality study in the People’s Republic of China reported in the November 13 issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Douglas M. Sarensen and Charles A. Deaton, University of Chicago, had their study on the effects of aging in the population reported in the December 30 Washington Post.

Jean Moos, University of Wisconsin-Madison, also had an article in the December 9 Los Angeles Times about the black and white youth gap in high school dropouts.

Phillip J. Obermiller, Northern Kentucky University, was cited in a December 17 Cincinnati Post article on bankruptcy.

Phillips was interviewed on National Public Radio’s “Weekend Edition” about his research on suicide and alcoholism.

Shalamit Ristchai, Brandeis University, was quoted in an October 5 U.S. Senate Select Committee on Alcohol and Human Rights story and a couple struggling to have children.

Ellen Rosner, Michigan College, was quoted in the October 26 Atlanta Journal-Constitution about her new book, “Better TV: Color, Catechism, and Cultures.”

L. Lawrence Rom, University of New Mexico, was interviewed in the November 20 Los Angeles Times about his book, “Why We Need More New Friends for Our College.”

Deaths

Wilbert E. Moore, University of Denver, died on December 29. He was a Past-President of the ASA.

Obituaries

Graham Tolsonson (1938-1987) Graham Tolsonson, my husband, died of brain cancer on December 6, 1987. He described his cancer not only for hospital staff but also for his first semester as a student at University of California-Berkeley. He was excited about continuing his teaching and research in this wonderful community.

One of the pleasures of knowing Graham was his enthusiasm and energy for life. As so often noted, he wanted to be known as a person who took seriously, professionally and person- ally, the pleasures of life. He barely missed an opportunity to explore and attempt to comprehend his own experiences. I doubt that any of his many students, colleagues, friends and acquaintances who contacted and visited him during his last months would take issue with the observation that he even used his time of dying to celebrate life. None of us would have expected anything less from him.

He rarely found any good reason to separate his life from his work. Since the beginning of our friendship some 15 years ago he was committed to his own form of symbolic interactionism which combined some ideas of Garfinkel, Blumer, Goffman, Bernstein, and Dewey. He treated their ideas as he should be treated, in a pragmatic, rather than a doctrinaire manner. He wanted to know if they had anything to offer his research and his solution to his problems. He found, as did so many others, that his ideas were useful and, with proper comprehension, revolutionized his work.

His early work uses Goffman’s vocabulary to examine behavior on paper. Symbolic interactionism was embodied in his teaching of deviance and social control. He developed these ideas when he taught a wide range of courses in Europe. His humor research gave him an unique opportunity to engage in conversation with adults and was most recent object of study. Puritanism and oppositionalism were foreign to his character and experience. Herbert Blumer would have been proud of his deep commitment to narratological research.

Each of these texts is unique. Each is useful for one requirement or another. We believe that STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL DATA ANALYSIS is most suitable for mid- or upper level courses in statistics.

The most important departure from tradition is that Benford and Kunce’s belief that students employ a hands-on approach through actual data analysis. In this way, the student acquire a feel for what social research is all about.

This is appealing, as Ed Thomas for a complimentary copy today.

F. Edward Peacock

F. Edward Peacock

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Summer Programs

The American Acropaleontological Society will have the third in its series of summer seminars in the interdisciplinary field of AcroPaleontology the week of July 12-17, 1986, in Warrensburg, KS. The seminar will focus on methods of inquiry, exploratory, theoretical, and historical perspectives, as the theme of the seminar.

The Pennsylvania State University, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, will offer a two-week summer seminar in the field of Geomorphology for undergraduate and graduate students. The seminar will cover topics such as fluvial processes, glacial geomorphology, and coastal processes.

The New York Botanical Garden will offer a four-week summer seminar in the field of Botany for undergraduate and graduate students. The seminar will cover topics such as plant systematics, ecology, and conservation.

Section Reports

Commodity

In 1986-87, a new policy was implemented by the American Acropaleontological Society to require all members to complete a survey assessing their interest in the Society's activities. The survey results were used to plan future meetings and events.

The Section will continue to hold annual meetings and publish the proceedings in the Bulletin of the American Acropaleontological Society.

Emotions

The business meeting took place on August 20, 1987, at 4:30 p.m. Approximately 50 people attended.

Following the meeting, the new officers were announced: Horace C. Schott, Chair; Michael E. Stott, Vice-Chair; and Laura J. Mathieson, Secretary.

Problems experienced during the meeting included a power outage and a technical issue with the audio equipment.

The meeting concluded with a roundtable discussion on the future direction of the Society and the role of members in advancing the field of Acropaleontology.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.
PhD Certification

Concerned over exclusively practices that limited the employment opportunities for sociologists, ASA Council recently approved a set of procedures and requirements for certification of sociological practitioners at the PhD level. Individuals may be certified in six areas: Demography, Law and Social Control, Medical Sociology, Organizational Analysis, Social Policy and Evaluation Research, and Social Psychology.

The six areas were decided through extensive discussions with leaders in the field, representing a wide range of sociological perspectives. The certification process is designed to recognize and reward advanced training and experience in these areas.

Additional information and application materials for certification can be obtained by writing to: Program on Certification, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Membership in ASA benefits

- Networking opportunities
- Access to professional journals
- Discounts on conferences and events
- Professional development resources
- Legislative advocacy
- Opportunities for leadership positions
- Access to employment opportunities

New members are encouraged to explore the benefits of membership and consider joining the ASA today.