Footnotes

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Explore Atlanta on Sociology Tours

by Charles Jarst, Georgia State University

Many who attend the ASA meetings enjoy exploring and learning about the host city, either on their own or with others sociologists. An easy way to do this is by going on one of the tours sponsored by the ASA, and for the 1988 convention in Atlanta (August 24-28), we've planned a variety of tours of Atlanta neighborhood and institutions that should catch a sociologist's interest. Some, as described below, are walking tours; others are by bus. At a future date you'll have a chance to sign up for them; for now just consider the possibilities.

For those who like the scene right at the center of a city, there's a walking tour that will take you through the new and the old downtown districts. It gives you a close look at one of the most historic and important buildings in downtown Atlanta. You’ll learn some of the architectural history, see buildings of many styles, and you’ll learn of the key business leaders, families, and organizations that created Atlanta's early high-rise district and determined its later direction.

Another excursion that will involve walking (about two miles) is a trip down "Sweet" Auburn Avenue. No other street in the South, perhaps in the entire nation, has as many historically important black institutions on it. The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site and Preservation District, which includes the birth home of Martin Luther King, Jr., the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center For Non-Violent Social Change, and Ebenezer Baptist Church covers much of Auburn Avenue. In addition, several other major black churches are located there, as is the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Auburn Avenue is also home to some of important black enterprises, including one of the nation's largest black-owned insurance companies, the first black owned daily newspaper and radio station. Also on Auburn is a black arts center, and phase one of APEX (the African American Panorama Experience), which is now a small black history museum, but will eventually be a tremendous, unique multimedia exhibition of Afro-American culture and accomplishments.

Atlanta is also home to Ted Turner's communications empire, and a tour has been arranged to go through CNN headquarters, where Cable News Network and Headline News are produced. It won't be "Broadcast News," but you will see a working newsroom, technical support areas, and have a chance to learn about the process of shaping a day's news stories.

For those interested in the shopping and historical record, there's a trip to the Atlanta Historical Society. In the AHS museum there are two exhibits, one it Atlanta in the Civil War and the other, titled "Atlanta Resurgency," was created last year to celebrate Atlanta's 150th birthday and covers the growth of Atlanta from the Reconstruction Era to the present. The tour of the Historical Society also includes the Swan House, a luxurious Palladian-style mansion built in 1928, and the Tullie Smith House, which is an actual 1880s plain-style Georgia plantation complex.

At the request of the ASA Section on Medical Sociology, there will be a chance for you to visit the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). After a brief walk around the facility, you will meet and talk with some of the sociologists who work at CDC. Discussions will focus on the research or other duties these sociologists are engaged in, as well as the potential for CDC funding of sociological research by scholars outside the agency.

Another widely known institution in Atlanta is the consortium of black colleges and graduate programs that make up the Atlanta University Center. These schools have been critically important in providing blacks with higher education.

See Tours, page 9

New Think Tank Links Research and Policy on Women

by Caril Haynor

There is a new player in the Washington, DC-based think tank game. The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) has set up shop on Dupont Circle with a full-time staff of three sociologists who have the vision, energy, and skill to make things happen.

Heidi Hartmann

Heidi Hartmann received her PhD in economics from Yale, and now is professor of sociology and director of women studies at Rutgers University. "I've become a sociologist," she says, as she describes her new position at Rutgers which includes a weekly Amtrak commute between Washington, DC and New Jersey. Hartmann is the founder and director of IWPR. She and others felt IWPR would fill a void. Other think tanks in Washington, DC served important constituencies, on the right and left, but "Washington, DC has not had a think tank which serves the policy research interests of women."

The founders of IWPR wanted a think tank that would have practical relevance and would make input to the policy process, but without "politically belonging to any organization, [IWPR is] even independent from a university base." With Teressa Odhala, Hartmann wrote a proposal to circulate to foundations asking for seed money.

From the beginning, IWPR has kept the consultant pool in mind—scholars, policymakers at the state and federal levels (including elective and non-elective positions), and advocates and activists. The premise was that the solid research would help advocates be more forceful and effective in seeking policies for women. See IWPR, page 6

Publications Committee Evaluates JHSB

In keeping with its policy of routinely reviewing all ASA journals, the Publications Committee undertook an evaluation of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB) during the fall of 1987. The subcommittee responsible for the review was chaired by Jay T. Motz and included Paul DiMaggio and Ida Harper Simpson. The current editor, Eugene Gallagher, provided information and other input, as did Gary Albee and Fredric W. Hafferty of the Section on Medical Sociology. The subcommittee report was presented to, and accepted by, the Publications Committee at its December 1987 meeting.

The subcommittee assessed JHSB in terms of the six criteria routinely used by the Publications Committee to evaluate journals and paid particular attention to changes made in response to a 1985 review. JHSB publishes articles by authors in university settings, as well as by authors in medical and health settings, thereby strengthening the ties between these academic and applied contexts. In consequence, the subcommittee concluded, "JHSB serves sociology well by providing a unique and high quality publication outlet for work in medical sociology."

See JHSR, page 7

Election Correction

Joseph Scott, University of Washington, had his photo and biography incorrectly placed under District 1 candidates for the Committee on Nominations. He is a candidate for the District 1 position on the Committee on Committees. We apologize to him for this error. He was correctly listed in the slate of candidates published in the January issue of Footnotes and will be correctly listed on the ballot, which will be mailed out May 1.

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Published by The American Sociological Association
Observing

Is It Morning Again in Sociology?

Events in recent weeks continue to indicate that it is morning again in sociol-

ogy. Job listings in the Employment Bulletin continue to increase, and the

December Bulletin of the Office of Educational Research reported that undergradu-

ate majors in the social sciences were up by 23% for the first time in a dozen

years. Graduate school enrollments were reported to be up by 3% for the same

time period (1986). Meanwhile, colleagues around the country have reported enroll-

ment increases ranging between 10% and 45%.

Several pieces of correspondence dur-

ing early February add further substance to the optimistic feeling that the next
decade in sociology will be more fruitful for more people than was thought just

coming. Let me review them here.

The COSSA Washington Update of Febru-

ary reports a growing recognition by

members of the Department of Agricul-
ture Forest Service of the potential utility of the social sciences in meeting problems

carried public use of the national parks.

A workshop led by sociologists Lambert Weererd and his successor

Arnold Holden, chief of the Social Impact Analysis Branch, resulted in "a soc-

cial science action plan" that has the support of Forest Service leaders, accordin-

g to the Update article, which states in part,

"Support for the plan is evident in the higher echelons of the Forest Service, Jeff

Strimell, deputy commissioner for programs and legislation, said he supports the plan's

recommendations and will give it his offi-
cial approval shortly. He noted in an

interview with COSSA that before he

arrived at the Forest Service, he will strengthen its language "to make it more evident

that the social sciences have a very permanent place in the Forest Service. It has

taken a long way in recognizing the value of social scientists and the fact that there are

a lot of social science resources," the Forest Service told COSSA.

Central to the plan's recommendations is a desire to integrate social science

methods and findings into Forest Service management, and thereby improve the agency's

ability to deal with an increasingly

Nancy Sylvester

Members often ask me, "What is that

nice woman who answers the phone?"

This picture and description helps you

meet Nancy Sylvester, who has been the

ASA receptionist for the past year. Although she has had opportunities to move to other positions within the office, Nancy wants to stay right where she is. Nancy says she likes the people who call are a delight if I can help them, then it's my pleasure.

Nancy deliberately sought a job like

ASA receptionist. "I was looking for a job

with a sense of mission," she says. She had worked for a church, in a bookkeeping job for an auto dealership, a major food store chain before coming to ASA. Each job had its own set of; work week and pressure. She wanted to work more directly with people, yet have regular

housing. Nancy had also run her own busi-

ness, a craft shop that sold items on consignment. She juggled craft shows, advertising, buying, and all the re-

sponsibilities of a businesswoman. Nancy and hus-

band Bill have five children: who were in their

teenage years during her businesswoman days. "When I look back at the

calendar from those years and see the

scout meetings, PTA, doctor's appoint-

ments, birthday parties, and all of that, I can't believe I did it all. It must have been

been good preparation for this job," she

laughs in her characteristic way.

Nancy handles most of the phone calls

that come into the office and tracks

down staff members and members who's, where just like she did with her

teenagers. She also handles requests for

mailing list requests, provides the orders

and checks that come in each day, sends

out invoices, and distributes the mail.

Nancy and Bill have season tickets to

the Redskins, a coveted commodity in Washington. She wears Redskins jewelry and decorated the office in anticipation of the Super Bowl victory. They also enjoy boating and spending time with their first granddaughter.

Call the ASA and you'll get a friendly

voice (with a Connecticut accent) on the

phone who'll try her best to help find the

answer, person, or service you need. "I'm a people person," Nancy says, "and I don't have to see people face-to-face to enjoy this kind of work. I've got friends all over the country, and who would have thought they'd be sociologists?" -CRJ

finding for Arctic research over the years. We are hoping that this new

committee, along with the recent Arctic Policy Act, will help bring major

changes in this regard."

In brief, the announcement from the

National Research Council reported on the

first meeting of the Committee on Arctic

Social Sciences. Besides discussions

with some nine agencies that use or sponsor social science research, rang-

ing from the National Science Foundation to the

Marine Mammal Commission, the Committee focused attention on "the

significance of interdisciplinary studies linking social science research with stu-

dies of the global systems and global change, the need to involve Native peoples

more extensively in research project develop-

ment and management, and a range of infrastructure concerns." It was also

pointed out that the Committee talked about the need for models that will

"provide a useful intellectual framework which transcends individual disciplines, bridging the social, biological, and physi-

cal sciences."

Among the social scientists on the com-

mittee are John Szwee, Department of

Sociology, University of Alaska at

Anchorage; Persons wishing more infor-

mation about the work of the Committee

should write to Andrew L. Smith, Polar

Research Board, 201 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20218.

If neither the Arctic nor the National

Parks are your favorite research

preserve, you may find something of inter-

est in the Report just released by the

Expedition Station Committee on

Organization and Policy Task Force on

Agriculture and Community Viability. In his letter accompanying the Report,

June Summers, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison,

says the Report's "calls for a major increase in the USDA budget to support

social scientists focusing on three prior-

ity research areas which stress the inter-

dependencies between agriculture and other natural resource industries, on

the one hand, and rural families, communities, and economy on the other. The

increased funding request is for $36

million in the first year, $51 million in the

second and $64 million in the third year.

The following sociologists worked on

the Task Force Report: James Zurcher of Washington State was co-chair, and

Richard Study of USDA was the admi-

nistrative advisor. Ron Wimberley and Stavenson shared the task of assembling

and editing the final report. The other

sociologists on the Task Force were Rex

Campbell, Rand Conger, James Christen-

son, Steve Murdock and Alton Thomp-

son. The Task Force also included econ-

omists, political scientists and human

ecologists.

And on March 5, the National

Research Council released a new report,

The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Achieve-

ments and Opportunities. The report, the

result of a four-year effort by some 250

behavioral and social scientists, "has identified research opportunities ranging

from the microsocial to the macrolevel, using methods that range from remote

imaging by earth satellites to rigorous analysis of cultural codes," according to Frank

Press, Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences. He went on to note that the report "delineates potential for new practical contributions to virtually every sphere of Ameri-

can life, including health services, edu-
cational processes, economic vitality, and national security."

Dr. Press concluded with the observa-
tion that "I believe that the committee's well-defined recommendations for new

investments in research, including data-base development, training for young

scientists, investigator-initiated studies, interdisciplinary research centers, and

related efforts are stimulating, balanced, and highly appropriate."

And Neil Smelser of the University of

California, Berkeley, was co-chair of the

Committee and the report is available from the Research Council staff, served as

Study Director.

In summary, these indicators suggest that it may well be morning again in

sociology, despite the constraints facing all government agencies as a result of the

budget deficits. Our task is to be pre-

pared to meet these exciting challenges." —WVD/GJ

STEP Grants for Meeting Travel

The ASA is pleased to announce this year's renewal of a $2,500 grant from the U.S. Information Agency through its Short-Term Enrichment Program (STEP). Administered by the Institute of Interna-
tional Education, the grant allows the ASA to assist full-time graduate students to attend the ASA's Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA, August 22-24.

The STEP awards can only be made to non-U.S. government sponsored foreign graduate students who are ineligible if they are receiving any U.S. government funds for either academic or travel expenses. Foreign students of refugee, immigrant, or tourist visa status are also ineligible. Any student who received a STEP award in the past is not eligible. Eligibility of each student will be checked with the In-
stitute of International Education before an award is made. The maximum individual award is $2,500.

Students receiving awards will be required to submit evaluations of the program and their participation in it within two months of the meeting.

Foreign students can apply for a STEP award by submitting a letter which explains their eligibility and provides the following information: home country, institution of higher education which they are now attending, current level of graduate work (year and degree pro-
gram), the amount of money needed to attend the Meetings, and formal participa-
tion in the Program. All application for STEP award by June 1 to: The Americ-

New available ... |

The Industrial Sociologist as Teacher and Practitioner: A Career Bulletin for Students

Edited by Dolcett C. Miller

$4.00 to ASA Members

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25 pages, 1998

Send prepaid orders to: Professional Development Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.
Representation of Women in U.S. Sociology Departments

by Karen A. Miller, Stephen Kalls, Leonard Garfield, and Morris Axelrod, Arizona State University

Employment opportunities for both women and minorities in academic sociology have been affected by various conflicts, racism and sexism, affirmative action efforts to achieve greater representation, and the sociology department's role in the economy which has affected the discipline as a whole. We reported in Footnotes (Kalls, et al., 1986) that these forces resulted in minority faculty making only slightly gains in representation on sociology faculties from the mid-70s to the mid-80s. In this article we assess the situation of women faculty for approximately the same time period, pointing to problems remaining to bring women to full participation in the discipline.

Data

Most of the data presented here are drawn from our survey of sociology departments in four-year colleges and universities in the United States. It was conducted in the Fall of 1984 by the Sociology Department Survey Research Laboratory at Arizona State University. Our study included a complete census of the departments in 13 western states, and a stratified random sample of departments in the remaining states. The more extensive data from the western states were compiled as a five-year follow-up to a 1979 census of that region (Nigg and Axelson, 1983). Data from this 1979 study are used in this report to assess trends over time in women's representation in the western section of the nation. These data are analyzed and discussed more extensively in Kalls, et al., 1986.

For the 1984 study, completed questionnaires were received from 226 or 91 percent, of the eligible departments. While these data provide a representative profile of academic sociologists and graduate students in colleges and universities, it is important to bear in mind those who remained excluded: those employed in two-year colleges, those in academic disciplines other than sociology, and the increasing numbers employed in non-academic positions. This is important for data on sociologists working in these diverse settings.

Findings: Women Faculty in Sociology Departments

In the U.S. in 1984, 24% or one out of four faculty in sociology departments were women. This is twice the 12% who were assistant professors (Kalls, et al., 1986) for the same period. Here we examine the situation of these women relative to men in terms of rank, tenure status, type of program, and career trends over time for the western region and for the U.S. as a whole where data are available.

Table 1 shows the breakdown by academic rank for each gender. Women are much more likely to be found at the lower ranks and men at the upper ranks. Specifically, in 1984 in the U.S. as a whole, 43% of men but only 14% of women were full professors, while only 17% of men and 3% of women were assistant professors. A time perspective is offered by five year trend data for the Western region of the U.S. women had improved in average rank since 1979 in that region, but in 1984 women still held considerably lower average rank than men. Further, both men and women have become more concentrated at upper ranks than they were in 1979, reflecting the fact that fewer of either gender have been entering the academic ladder at the bottom ranks.

Table 2 depicts gender in relation to tenure status, a crucial variable of close related to but not determined by academic rank. In the U.S. in 1984, a higher proportion of men (80%) than women (75%) were tenured, where a proportion of higher women than men were not even on a tenure track (25% of women compared to 50% of men in this insecure position). Is there any indication of progress over a five-year period? In the western region, there was an increase of about 10% between 1979 and 1984 for both women in proportion tenured. This suggests that men and women were being tenured at approximately equal rates in that period and region. However, it is also true that smaller proportions of both men and women were in tenure-track positions in 1984 than in 1979, suggesting again the construction in hiring in general and in hard lines in particular over the five-year period.

Table 3 shows the difference over a twelve-year period (data from 1972 and 1984) in the percentage of all faculty in graduate sociology programs who are women, by academic rank. Data from 1972 are from the report of the American Sociological Association, The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-72 (Hughes, 1973), and cover the entire nation. The year 1972 offers a good baseline for measuring change in women's situation because major affirmative action legislation was passed in that year. Data for 1984 are from our national sample. It is clear from these data that women have made some gains at all academic ranks. Comparing departments with graduate programs, the biggest gains are at the lowest levels, with women moving from only 16% of all assistant professors in 1972 to 39% in 1984, and from 29% of all lecturers and instructors in 1972 to 61% in 1984. Gains at the higher ranks are more modest, but women moved from 12% to 29% of all associate professors, and from 5% to 9% of all full professors.

Table 3 also shows that the percentage of faculty who are women is greater in 1984 in undergraduate institutions than in departments with graduate programs, at all academic ranks. This fact has negative implications for women's salary and research opportunities.

Conclusions

Despite increases in their proportionate representation over time, women as of 1984 were still only a small minority of faculty, particularly at the highest academic ranks. Furthermore, they were still disadvantaged relative to men in terms of security and tenure of their positions. Although both women and minority faculty experienced slight gains between the early 70s and the mid-80s, they were still apparent in the trend to go toward the goal of equity. As we approach the end of the 80s, it may be that an upturn in college enrollments will help women's situation, but any such positive effect may be counterbalanced by weak enforcement of affirmative action if the current political climate continues. We need to continue to monitor the trend with new data. Certainly the data presented here suggest that those concerned about equity in academia should not relax their vigilance.

Footnotes

The university was defined as four-year colleges or universities listed in the 1984 edition of the ASA Directory of Department of Sociology. These were either sociology departments, combined departments of sociology and other disciplines, or social or behavioral science departments offering sociology courses.

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

The situation of minority women will be addressed in a separate analysis.

References


Corrections

The December 1987 Footnotes story on the 1987 National Science Foundation awards (page 9) misidentified the name of Jeremy Hunt in the announcement of his NSF award (with C. Rabin).

The story by Verdigl and Blackwell in the January 1988 issue of Footnotes should have been titled "The Representation of Minorities in Sociology.

The story about the expansion of the MFP which appeared in the March issue of Footnotes inadvertently omitted the name of John H. Stiard in the final list of MFP Task Force members.

Emeritus Membership

Anyone who is over 70 years of age and has been a member of the ASA for the past ten years is eligible to be an Emeritus Member. Please send a statement indicat-
Reach Out and Touch Someone: A Report on AIDS

by Ellen Berg

With AIDS, education is our only vaccine. Thus we must reach out to those at risk and touch them in a human way. The custom of AIDS is high concern about this new disease in our lives, and people wanted information. Using the technique of ‘focus groups,’ in this case groups of IV drug users, they began to develop ballhousings and carrying simple messages about needle-sharing and cleaning. Biemski and Feldman soon decided that this was a "passive campaign," it was ineffectual; change depends on personal, direct education and involving the people in the very program itself. Their work will allow them to enter the discussion of the drug users who are partners of the people.

The Philadelphia Project

Lyrene Kottanski, whose background is in urban sociology and health policy, talked to me particularly about reaching out to the patients of the partners of the women. The primary focus is on ensuring that these women are also treated as patients, not as caregivers. It was expected that this approach will stem the tide of negativity and lay a foundation for changing minds.

The Most Critical Stage for Sexual Partners of IV drug users is that they insist on the use of condoms. This is crucial. In Philadelphia, we have a network of resources for dealing with domestic violence and sexual assault and we refer the women to the programs they are working with.

The Miami Project

Dale Chinwood and Clyde McCoy have been studying drug abuse in Dade County for fifteen years—and AIDS for the past three. Their Miami project has three parts: a cohort study of IV drug users in treatment, an ethnographic study of needle use practices among street users, and a community intervention project. In combination they expect that their work will provide a comprehensive "picture of the whole county."

Chinwood, with whom I spoke, has an interdisciplinary background, sociologist, coupled with the behavioral science component in a medical school, augmented by an internship at the ophthalmology hospitals. His sensitivity to interdisciplinary relationships was evident in his comments on the meaning of the term "community."

First, that because "no one program can meet the needs of an individual," the outreach intervention programs in Miami will be "aggressive" about referrals. Second, that they value a history of professional relations with other programs (such as the criminal justice systems, which assure them of "cooperation without interference."

The New York Project

In New York, Sam Friedman comes to AIDS research with an academic background in social movements and having done research on labor issues (study of labor markets, youth training). Currently the co-chair of AJAZ's Marxist Section, he notes that AIDS researchers come from a "wide variety of theoretical perspectives."

Friedman will be building on earlier AIDS outreach work, including a street education project and the development of a formal self-help group for female users. The men's group will be made up of men, and the women's group of AIDS victim families. He will be trying to build on existing partnerships, using the bonds and concerns which exist between AIDS people as a base for introducing the new knowledge and values which will prevent behavioral change.

Conclusion

Translated into sociologist “touch out and touch someone” becomes “ethnographically sensitive outreach.” As Wayne Wei Rie put it, “we cannot run a public health perspective through the worldview of this population, but must use the worldview to bring about change.”

Because these sociologists are mounting intervention programs there is a demand for developing a qualitative appreciation of the practices and values of IV drug users and their partners which are different from all we say. I hear an echo of we as three of these sociologists I can list their limitations, but may not be able to say to people what we can do, but this is a starting point.

The research component of the project will include qualitative data collection. An important challenge to the sociologists in the field, who know when they mount outreach programs, is to include qualitative data collection. An important challenge to the sociologists in the field, who know when they mount outreach programs, is to include qualitative data collection. An important challenge to the sociologists in the field, who know when they mount outreach programs, is to include qualitative data collection.

Finally, a moral: this report has included a few words on the background of these sociologists in order to point out the diversity of their interests in this area. AIDS research is not dominated by sociologists from one or another sub-field, AIDS is a complex and conflict-ridden area: one way or another we can all reach out, teach out, and touch someone.

Ask ASA

Our department is involved in departmental reviews. What can we get some help with national norms for departments of our size? Can ASA recommend some consultants for the site visit part of the process?

A: The Teaching, Resources Center currently sells Guidelines for Assessing Departments by Charles S. Green III ($6 for members, $8 for non-members). The Teaching Services Program has commissioned a study on the sociology curriculum, looking at course offerings at two-year and four-year colleges. These data will not be ready for some time to come. Arrange for a consultant, contact the Teaching Resources Group, a network of over 60 consultants, all trained in teaching departments. Contact: Charles S. Green III, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 355-6429. The department of sociology and the expenses of the visiting consultant will cost the institution and a reasonable honorarium.
Professional Ethics and the ASA

by Barbara R. Attrice and Berenice Z. Aguirre

The Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) is currently revising the ASA Code of Ethics for its sixtieth anniversary. It also comments from the members about ways to improve the present code as well as examples of desirable professional practices which would, by their open discussion, educate the members about ethics in the profession.

In the course of revising the code, COPE has reviewed the codes of ethics of many professional associations and polled the thinking of scholars in our own and other disciplines. For the past three decades, members of the American Statistical Association have engaged in extensive debate rebuilding the appropriateness of a code of professional ethics for statisticians, the essential content of such a code, and the form through which principles of conduct for statisticians might take shape. The diversity of opinion expressed by statisticians over the thirty-year period suggests that general consensus on professional ethics is generated slowly and with great difficulty (Ellenberg, 1983). Nonetheless, the validity of a code of ethics as a moral guideline is acknowledged by most professionals.

The key moral issues for the code of ethics as an addictive to more universal ethical and legal considerations, rest on the principle of harm. The principle of harm is based on the competent action or conduct, and the consequent consequences of others. This high status of ethics is accorded to all professionals, their differential access to resources, the impact of cause of service resulting from extensive training, and title protection, and the relevance of the profession itself.

Kessler Wins MERIT Award

Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan, was awarded a MERIT Award from the National Institute of Mental Health. MERIT stands for Merit Research and Development Research in Time and honors investigators who have demonstrated superior competencies and outstanding productivity in their previous research endeavors.

The principal feature of the MERIT award is to recognize investigators for writing frequent renewal applications.

Open Forum
And Sociologists Created Man

The temptation to respond to Raymond Eva's recent Footnotes (1988) piece on creationism and other "unscientific" beliefs rampant among Texas (and other American) politicians is irresistible. After 30 years of intermittent residence in the United States, I am still at a loss to explain why it remains the orthoarch of the industrial societies. A medieval system of months, a racial caste order, going wanting, a multi-party system of political jurisdiction, tolls on bridges and roads, religious fundamentalism, belief in homunculi and pre-Copernican cosmology, susceptibility to otherworldly culls and incantations to the Supreme Being in presidential speeches are but a few illustrations of American "pre-modernity." A body of Americans, variously estimated at between a fourth and a third of the total population, seems to have missed the last 500 years of Western intellectual history.

Creationism is certainly a fascinating case in point. Nearly half a century ago, when I was a student of the Jews in the Bible, the Catholic Church, as well as the major Protestant denominations, had already made their peace with creationism. Fust schisms, I was told, no conflict between science and religion. The two operated in different domains. Today, creationism is scientifically proofed and disproofed. Nor was the physical world a matter of faith. End of argument. Yet, in 1987, the San Francisco Chronicle felt it still fell to be a proper topic of intellectual debate in American universities. My European acquaintances shake their heads in disbelief, even the few who are devoutly religious.

Yet, as anthropologists blame the students for their "unscientific" beliefs, when the mainstream of the American social sciences has consistently continued to espouse what is, in effect, a secular brand of creationism in respect to human behavior? Perhaps these fourths or more of our colleagues, while accepting that our bodies evolved by natural selection, are content that our behavior did not. Instead, they invoke culture as the idea or machine explaining human behavior. Human behavior, they continue to claim, cannot be understood within the same scientific paradigm as accounts for the behavior of other animals. Humans have animal bodies, but their minds took a great leap forward because of their culture. Therefore, biological evolution can safely be ignored if one wants to understand nearly all of that is interest to sociologists.

Anthropologists, thank goodness, are a bit more sophisticated, but, pray, show me five introductory sociology textbooks out of the four I have seen published in the last three decades that take the biological evolution of human behavior seriously, and make its relevance to sociology clear to students. Evolution gets at best a perfunctory two- or three-page treatment, often in the last chapter, and then the student is treated to one brand or another of naive, dogmatic social determinism and/or relativism. Sociology is little more than an inch, edicet, potpourri of all the anti-reductionist, anti-scientific ideas that have plagued the social sciences during the last 50 or 60 years. Can the Southern Baptist student in Austin (or Texas) be expected to know better? I think not, but I keep hoping my colleagues will, some day, stop being behavioral creationists.

Peter van der Brug
University of Washington

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Notes for '88 ASA Conventioners

Sociology by Subway in Atlanta

by Brian Sherman, Mercer University in Atlanta

I want to share some insights about Atlanta with you my colleagues in sociology along with some suggestions for how you might use some things you see while you're here. I am writing primarily for those of you from places outside that I don't mind classmates who teach and work in the South have been here at least several times and have at least some knowledge of the city. Most of the sociologists I know who work outside the South have hardly ever been to Atlanta. If all. This article is mostly for the latter group.

For what it's worth, the term "Atlanta"? I say I've lived in Atlanta for 12 years, even though I've never lived outside of the Emory University grounds. The term is thus something larger than Atlanta the city, something like the MSA which the Bureau of the Census now defines as a set of eighteen counties centered around the city.

The MSA contains an estimated 2.6 million people. The city's boundaries contain an estimated 340,000. For discussion, however, I define "Atlanta" as larger than the city but smaller than the MSA. By this definition, the Atlanta County contains two counties, Fulton and DeKalb. This Atlanta's population is an estimated 1.6 million. The political factors which make this definition meaningful. First, the two-county area is served and socially integrated by the continually growing MARTA (Metro Transit Authority) subway and bus system. The counties surrounding Fulton and DeKalb have repeatedly refused to join MARTA.

Second, these two counties contain most of the MSA's blacks. About half a million blacks live in Fulton and DeKalb, which together are eighty percent black. In contrast, the third and fourth largest counties in the MSA, Cobb, to the northeast and Gwinnett, to the southwest, are two counties that are mainly "white Atlanta" identity projects.

Many observers believe (as do, for example, the Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Newspapers) Cobb and Gwinnett counties have continually refused to join MARTA because MARTA's revenue comes from property taxes, which poor blacks from south Fulton and south DeKalb will travel to Cobb and Gwinnett to escape the relatively high property taxes of the low income positions opening up in the offices and retail establishments there. In February, for example, a state legislature from Gwinnett was quoted in the Atlanta Constitution as saying that where MARTA goes, "we're going to be a lot different." Race is still an issue in many areas it is the major issue in Atlanta. Do I need to add that the data don't support the legislator's position?

My friends' research, data, however, don't necessarily contradict the idea that many whites don't ride MARTA because of either fear or dislike of blacks. The ride-mobility is mostly (according to a MARTA 1985 study) nearly all according to my respondents, and it looks like it's more-or-less middle-aged professional whites who rides MARTA virtually everywhere I go. I may well be the only one in that category in Atlanta who chases his or her

riders to the airport. The MTA is the blacks who work there rather than the whites who ride the planes.

There is a lot more to Atlanta than the racial composition of its subway system. For example, for all we know, there is no quicker way to get some part- ticipatory observational knowledge of the inner city than by riding the subway. Race is the primary feature of life and a sociological understanding of Atlanta inevitably begins with a study of race.

Within race, social class, not surpris- ingly, is the primary feature. A recent doctoral dissertation by a black political science candidate at Atlanta University documents the presence of Frazier's findings on the black bourgeoisie vis-a vis the black underclass. Hypothesizing, based on participant observation, that a similar analysis of the whites here would indicate the same class distinction and barriers among whites. The bi-caste bi- class model is a valid representation of societal structure in Atlanta, keeping in mind that the role-descendants of the same group identified several years ago by Hunter still run the show. Our

IPWR, from page 1

"better things for women." There are a lot of fine research centers, "but our uni- queness is the desire to have the net- work of the three communities.

At first the foundations didn't bite. "They didn't see the need that Washington, DC women did for a new voice in the debate." In March 1987, Hartmann and colleagues went ahead and organ- ized an initial meeting of about 25 women representing the three groups, and some families. Building up steam, IPRW raised $20,000 in seed money and received its first foundation support: $50,000 from the Ford Foundation to study the costs of not having a national parental leave policy. A second grant of $5,000 to study the salaries of child care workers followed, coming from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Child Care Action Campaign.

Both of these projects have been com- pleted. Hartmann and colleagues Spalter-Roth (professor of women's studies and sociology at George Washington University) prepared the study on the costs to women, families, and society when family and medical leave is lack. They calculated the costs to be increased unemployment, increased wel- fare, and lower wages for women unable to leave to be an additional $363 million per year. On October 29, 1987, they delivered those findings to the final Senate hearing on the Temporary Medical and Parental Leave Act of 1987.

IPWR has worked with the National Committee on Pay Equity to prepare two briefing papers, one on the wage gap and another on comparable worth in the federal sector. In the pipeline is a project to study the value and transferability of homemaking skills, using the comparable worth "scales" to measure and iden- tify actual skills.

After the initial meeting, IPWR held additional meetings in Boston, Chicago, and two more in Washington, DC. One meeting was specifically targeted for women of color. In the future, IPWR will have meetings of the "three communities" in New York, California, and Atlanta. Write for information about the dates, exact locations, and agendas. Organizationally, IPWR has incorporated and is in the process of forming a board of directors.

In addition to Hartmann and Spalter- Roth's present work, IPRW is planning to work on another project with the IPWR staff. She directs the Women and Poverty Project to continue with efforts to remediate poverty in the DC area with an eye toward assessing state level welfare reform. Another interest targets focusing on a women's issue.

How can you become involved with IPWR?

1. Make a financial contribution.
2. Attend one of the spring meetings in NY, CA, and GA.
3. Use space in the office, occasionally, or as a guest researcher.
4. Use IPWR to "front" a grant proposal, if you are an independent scholar and need a base from which to work.
5. Offer your expertise to testify before Congress or State Legislatures.
6. Prepare a 10-page briefing paper on a women's issue, potential written in a jargon-free way, that could be disseminated by IPWR.

Looking into the future, Hartmann hopes to have $500,000 in project support in five years, with 500 affiliated organizations and 1000 affiliated individu- als (researchers and policy people). IPWR is already getting calls from Hill staff and from the media. They plan to distribute their publications to Presiden- tial candidates and to write position papers that might influence policies on women. Hartmann also wants to "break" out of a paid-page policy material on policy issues.

"Feminist scholarship frames ques- tions in a new way. We turn the current world view upside down. For parental leave, we took a different view than the Chamber of Commerce, they asked, "how can we afford to have leave?" Our different set of questions are powerful, and we hope people who can make a difference are listening."
Kanter writes on "massachusetts miracle" with dukakis

amitai etzioni suggests that sociology should be more readily available to social policy (fairbanks, january, 1988). rosalind moss kantor, the class of 1960 professor of public administration at harvard university, appears to have taken up this challenge in co-authoring a new book with political science professor and former candidate michael s. dukakis. entitled "creating the future: the massachusetts miracle" (new york: summar Books), the book describes progressive measures enacted by the state of massachusetts since the late 1970s. "The state is a leader in areas of social reform, environmental protection, and education," kantor writes. "The book takes on a new life through the ideas and experiences of the people who lived through it." the authors detail these innovations and their implications for other states. the state of massachusetts has been praised for its progressive policies, including its efforts to support education and environmental initiatives. the book examines the history of the state's political system and its role in shaping modern democratic politics. the state has been held up as a model for other states to follow in areas such as education, health care, and environmental protection. the book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of massachusetts and its role in shaping modern democratic politics.
Improving Sociology's Relations with Journalists

by Heralt J. Gans

One of the thematic sessions at the 1988 annual meeting will discuss sociol-
ogy's relations with the media—and what we can do to improve them. These
relations have too often been either non-
existent, stilted, or characterized by mutual misunderstanding and mutual disli-
s. Sociologists and journalists may be studying the same society, but they do not
use the same language, or use it in the same way, and they may not agree on
terms, methods, and deadlines.

Some sociologists want to keep their dis-
tance from journalists, fearing that any
popularization of their work may main-
terfere with their primary goal of con-
tributing to the social sciences. Others say
that we should reach the public, and that
we cannot afford to ignore the media, even if we do not yet know
how to do it effectively.

If journalism were similar to sociology, the
median sociologist would be fully familiar
with journalistic research reports, but obviously this is not the case.

In the social sciences, we have always been
carrying out too many projects with
sufficient
ideas, and that we can do it better. But, as
many times we have learned, these are
ideas, and that we can do it better. But, as
many times we have learned, these are
time consuming, and we need to find ways to
time consuming, and we need to find ways to
make our work more accessible to the general pub-
make our work more accessible to the general pub-
lic. And the general public is not interested
lic. And the general public is not interested
in sociology, and that we need to find
in sociology, and that we need to find
ways to make it more accessible to
ways to make it more accessible to

(1) In conversations with journalistic
(1) In conversations with journalistic
sources, I have found that people often
sources, I have found that people often
lack the knowledge and the information necessary
to understand the issues being discussed in the
media. This is especially true for those who are
not well-versed in sociological theory and meth-
ods. In addition, many journalists lack the neces-
sary training and experience to truly understand
the issues at hand. As a result, they may often
make assumptions or generalizations that are
not necessarily accurate.

(2) One of the main reasons for this dis-
connection is the lack of communication be-

tween sociologists and journalists. In many
cases, sociologists and journalists are not aware
of each other's work and do not make an earnest
effort to understand the other's perspective.

(3) The solution to this problem lies in
finding ways to bridge the gap between soci-
ologists and journalists. This can be achieved
through the establishment of clear lines of
communication, such as regular meetings or
workshops, where both groups can share their
ideas and concerns. It is also important to
encourage sociologists to participate in jour-
nalistic projects and to work with journalists
to help them better understand the issues at
hand. By doing so, we can help bridge the gap
between sociology and journalism, and make
our work more accessible to the general public.

(4) In conclusion, it is clear that soci-
ologists and journalists need to work to-
gether to improve the relationship between
the two fields. Through increased com-
munication and understanding, we can help
bring sociology closer to the public and make
our work more relevant to a wider audience.
Funding and Activities of the NICHD

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development supports research and research training in maternal and child health and related areas, and is responsible for the primary federal effort in population research. The Institute supports two Centers for Extramural research grants and contracts—The Center for Research and Child- ren and the Center for Population Research. About 36 to 20% of the budget of the Center for Population Research goes to the Demographic and Behavioral Science Branch (DBSR) to support research concerned with 20% government variations in the growth, distribution, and characteristics of people and the impact of population changes on the health and well-being of individuals, families and society as a whole.

The Institute also funds 44 Research Centers; 9 of these Centers are funded by DBSR. Eight of the DBRS Population Research Center Grants provide central services and facilities required for the enhancement of the quality and productivity of existing population research project grants. The ninth Center Research Grant provides the support for a comprehensive population research program that is specifically responsive to research areas specified by the CPR.

Funding for FY 1988

For Fiscal Year 1988, NICHD was appropriated approximately $362.5 million along with an additional $143.5 million for Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) research. This appropriation level will fund 460 competing grants and 1057 non-competing. Of the competing grants, 69 were for AIDS research, and of the non-competing grants 3 were AIDS research.

For FY 1988 the Center for Population Research (CPR) received approximately $7123 million of which $61.1 million is for AIDS research. The Demographic and Behavioral Science Branch of this Center traditionally receives about 16% to 20% of the CPR budget for carrying out its activities. For FY 88, it is expected that the DBSR will receive slightly more funding due to the fact that Branch will undertake several major AIDS research projects.

The President's Proposed FY 1988 Budget

For Fiscal Year 1989, the President's Budget proposes a funding level of $398 million for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a $54 million increase over last years' appropriation, excluding AIDS monies. For FY 1989 the President's budget did not include separate funds for AIDS research and treatment at NICHD. All of the AIDS monies are proposed for consolidation under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. This office will allocate AIDS funding to NIH which will in turn allocate AIDS monies among the institutes.

In the proposed 1989, NIH budget reflects an increase; it does not translate into good news for the Institute. Project grants will be cut for funding for competing grants this year will be reduced by 17.3% and non-competing grants reduced by 10.7%. The number of non-competing grants would increase from 1054 to 1099 and the number of competing grants would decrease from 495 to 441. While the proposed FY 1989 funding levels for the Centers remain the same, there number will have to be decreased by 3 leaving only 41 Centers. In addition, funding for the existing Centers will be reduced by 23%.

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1989 would fund the research at $324 million—a 4% increase over FY 1988. It is expected that the CPR will also receive about $61.1 million in AIDS monies. The Demographic and Behavioral Science Branch should receive approximately 16% to 20% of CPR funding—approximately $20 to $25 million. This summary was prepared by the Population Resource Center, which represents the interests of the Population Association of America, the professional organization of demographers, in protecting funding for quality demographic research.

Sociologists Think Science

Science magazine is the publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is a Forum for the presentation and discussion of important issues related to the advancement of science, including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view, according to the editorial statement. Social sciences are spanned, although recent articles on AIDS have included some of the work of our colleagues. Sociologists are encouraged to submit articles, editorials, books for review, and news notes to the editor: Daniel E. Koshland, Jr., Science, AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.

AS A Honor's Program

At the Atlanta meeting, the Honor's Program will once again be an integral part of the activities as it has been for a decade and a half. Students in the demonstration program for the teaching of Introductory Sociology, it has grown steadily over the years and now has many activities of its own including three paper and one roundtable discussion sessions. These special educational presentations are organized by Honor's students, papers are presented by Honor's students and even the discussants are those participating in the program. Thus, there are numerous openings for seniors and graduate students in sociology to participate actively in ASA Meeting.

Ordinarily, students participating in the Honor's Program are not usually divided between seniors and graduate students, usually about 15 from each group. The seniors, at least, are becoming increasingly viewed as an excellent source for new graduate students by a number of graduate departments. Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State University are kindly hosting representatives of all students participating in this year's ASA Honor's Program, providing students with an excellent opportunity to talk with representatives of these two fine universities.

Back in 1982, the students themselves formed the Honor's Program Student Association (HPUSA). It has grown since then and now has a constitution with bylaws, elected officers, committees and a regularly published newsletter. The Network. Students work actively during the year preparing for subsequent programs. Indeed, the Program can hardly function without their invaluable assistance.

As of February 1, announcements and information concerning the Program were mailed to all institutions having graduate departments in sociology. Earlier, general information was sent to all departments in the U.S. and Canada. Faculty and students desiring more information and application forms are invited to write to the current director: Professor Burton Wright, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32811. Of desired, interested persons can telephone (305) 275-2227. Anyone wishing to obtain information on the Program or perspective of a student who has participated is invited to write to Mr. Trudy Miller, Executive Director, 53 S. 2nd Street, New York, NY 10012.

Any person who would like to make application is urged to do so as quickly as possible particularly if he or she wishes to participate actively by delivering a paper or acting as a discussant. The number of openings is limited and those are usually filled by early May of each year.

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USC Prepares Sociologists to Do Family Therapy

by Carla B. Howery

Ask the faculty at USC about their sociology PhD program specialty areas and they’ll reply with familiar offerings in Domestic Violence, Family Therapy, and Comparative Social Change. Their fifth specialty is more unique: Marriage and Family Therapy. The 1985-1986 program is celebrating its 7th anniversary. Among extant doctoral programs only Florida State University has been at the job of training clinicians as long.

Founded in 1983 by James Peterson, this pioneering program in clinical sociology has been successfully recruiting and placing graduates in both the private sector and in academia. For the last 17 years, the program has been headed by Director Joseph Wright. The program is located in the neighborhood of the Southern California Associates of Marriage and Family Therapists, SCAMFT.

One of the program’s initial faculty is Constance Abrams, known for her work on the Second Sex. The program’s first male and oldest graduate was named Matthew Laswell, whose research on love and on early marriage has been widely cited and who has served as regional and national officers in the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT). Irving Bosco, founder of the Family Therapy Program and the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research, and Alexander Taylor, a graduate of the program and former president of the SCAMFT.

This clinical program is shaped by its home in a sociology department. Students must first qualify for admission to the sociology PhD program before enrolling in the marriage and family therapy program. Candidates are asked to take a battery of personality tests and write an autobiographical paper focusing on the life experiences that led to their career interest, and to schedule a series of three interviews with faculty members. In addition to their clinical coursework their practical training, students must take all of the core coursework in sociology and pass comprehensive examinations in social theory, methodology. They take qualifying examinations in both clinical marriage and the family and in a second social scientific area of their choice such as social psychology, medical sociology, or gerontology. Students typically take five years to complete all coursework, graduate with a PhD in sociology and certify in marriage and family therapy.

The clinical work takes place at the James A. Peterson Human Relations Center on the campus of USC and in community agencies. The Center is a joint venture between the USC and the family therapy program and the clinical psychology program. Students may also work at the Andrews Older Adult Center. Through the Human Relations Center, therapy is provided to children, adolescents, and adults and older adults from the community on a sliding scale fee schedule.

New Footnotes

Columns Need Input

Footnotes has added a new column, New Footnotes, to announce the accomplishments of sociologists’ work. If you have a book that has been published within the last twelve months, please send a brief citation to Footnotes. We encourage you to send the book to Contemporary Sociology—Dr. Ida Harper Simpson, Editor, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706 for possible review in the journal. Finally, please encourage your publisher to advertise your book in ASA journals, Footnotes and in the ASA annual meeting program. Contact the Executive Office for details.

The second new feature in Footnotes will be a section devoted to Community and Ideas. It is designed to pose a provocative topic and to ask readers to write in their thoughts about that topic. Letters should be no more than 200 words and may be edited by the Footnotes staff. Letters should be signed. Please send your contributions to Carla B. Howery at the Executive Office.

Society and the Economy

August Footnotes—what can ASA increase the representation of practitioners in the membership in the program, in the elected leadership? Letters due by June 15, 1988.

August Footnotes—what has certification helped or hindered the work of sociologists? Letters due by June 15, 1988.

November Footnotes—should the ASA branch out into more “commercial” benefits, such as the credit card program? What are the consequences, pro and con? If pro, what other benefits would be desirable? Letters due by October 1, 1988.

December Footnotes—The ASA now has 26 sections, with one more in formation. Are sections not restricted on what they can do, or are Sections occupying too large a role in the affairs of the ASA? Letters due by November 1, 1988.

New Section on Microcomputing

Council approved a new section-in-
formation on microcomputing. "The purpose of the section is to facilitate the exchange of ideas, resources, and methods among sociologists doing microcomputing," according to the organizer, Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota. For the past five years, the Computer Users Group has met during the ASA annual meeting. The new section would provide an organizational structure for sharing information and data files. A section newsletter would keep members up to date on relevant conferences, events, publications, hardware, software, and courses.

The new section-information will have an organizational meeting at the 1988 annual meeting in Atlanta. It will establish bylaws, elect officers, and recruit dues paying members for 1989. It will appear on the 1989 dues renewal notice. Interested persons should pay $5 dues. Section dues will be collected from members in 1989 and those members who have not paid by May 1, 1990, will be dropped from the mailing list. The section will be sponsored by the University of Minnesota. For more information, contact: Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota, 420 Pleasant Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES
American Indian Historical Association 21st Annual Meeting, November 13-15, 1988, CUNY Graduate School and University Center, New York, NY. Themes: "Institutionalizing the Past: "Those interested in presenting a paper should submit a 250-word prospectus, along with a curriculum vita, by April 30, 1988, to: John P. Morgan, Secretary, American Indian Historical Association, 1090 Utopia Pkwy, Hollis, NY 11421.

Conference on Discourse of Power, October 20-22, 1988, Arizona State Univer- sity. Papers are invited concerning the relationships of language and power. Session proposals, including names of paper presenters and paper title are also welcomed. Send one paper proposal or paper proposal by May 1, 1988, to: Karen Adams, Department of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1105. ATTENTION: ATSU in ASCACAD.

Feminist Conference on Menopause, May 1989, University of Kentucky, Lex- ington, KY. Theme: "Menopause: Fau- thoritative View and Hal of Lies." Details are not known, but the conference is expected to involve discussion of the social, cultural, and scientific aspects of menopause. More information will be available in the spring of 1989. Send abstracts to: Carolyn S. Blackwell, Department of Women's Studies, University of Kentucky, College of Law, Lexington, KY 40506-0044. To discuss the issues and to begin to formulate a research agenda, call: Gretchen Lehner, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Kentucky, (606) 278-2572.

Interdisciplinary Conference on the Economic, Political, Racial, Social, and Technical Implications of the Military Industrial Complex, October 15-17, 1988, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. Theme: "The Military-Indus- trial Complex: Eisenhower's Warning Three Decades Later?" Papers presented at the conference will be reviewed for publication in the conference proce- edings and should follow appropriate style manuals (e.g., MLA, APA). Submissions should include titles, author names and addresses, and a brief abstract of 150 words. Send completed papers, abstracts, and program proposals by June 30, 1988, to: Conference Organizer, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331. (503) 754-2461.

Michigan Sociological Association 1988 Annual Meeting, October 21-22, Michi- gan University, Ypsilanti. Mich. Send abstracts of papers accepted for presentation by June 6, 1988, to: William Mahal, Department of Sociology, Ad- rion College, Adrian, MI 48101, or Jay Woll, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Second Annual National Conference on Liberal Arts and the Education of Artists, November 10-12, 1988, New York, NY. Proposals for paper presentations or requests for information should be sent to: the conference direc- tor, Mark Salzano, Chair, Social Sci- ences Department, New York Institute of Art and Design, 209 East 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010. (212) 697-6750.

Social Policy Association 10th Year Anniversary Celebration, June 13-14, 1988, Washington Northwester, Silver Spring, MD. Theme: "Continuing the Progress/Ending the Poverty Crisis." Proposals for paper sessions, roundtables, or panels are welcomed. Send proposals by May 1, 1988, to: James T. Cherry, 353 Notch Hollow Road, Needham Heights, MA 02194. (617) 369-8239.

Programs in the College of Public Policy at the University of Texas at Austin are held in Austin, TX. Contact: Dr. James A. Wilson, Director, Program in Public Policy, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712. (512) 471-2702.

PUBLICATIONS
Adolescents, Society, and Sociology, a new series edited by Gary L. Albeck, in vists new and recent work which recog- nizes a sub-culture that comes out a new area of research. Work from other coun- tries is particularly welcomed. Dead- line for submission of manuscripts for Volume 1 is September 1, 1988. Send four copies of your contribution to: Gary L. Albeck, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6987, Chicago, IL 60680-6987. (312) 576-5975.

Organizational Science, a new inter- national journal published by the Insti- tute of Management, Science invites manuscripts that will make a substantial contribution to one of the main purposes of the journal. An editor has been named and applications to join the editorial board are welcomed. For additional information about submissions or subscriptions, contact one of the editors-in-chief: Richard L. Daft, Department of Management, Texas A&M University, College Sta- tion, TX 77843; or Arle V. Lewis, Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

Social Psychology Quarterly invites pa- pers on the topic of "Social Ef- fects on Emotion, and Allot." Papers within a variety of theoretical and methodologi- cal constraints, such as those emerging from laboratory experimentation to social constructionism, are welcome. Papers and refere- ences generally social issues toward which appropriate affective influence is aimed, is more likely to be accepted. Manuscripts for review will be accepted until June 30, 1988. Notification of acceptance or rejection will be of- fered by November 1, 1988. Sub- mission requirement is 22 double-spaced pages. Send submissions to: Social Psychology Quarterly, Box 16667, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30601.

August 21-23, Society for the Study of Social Problems Annual Meeting, West- point, New York. Theme: "Con- troversies and Conflicts: Build- ing a Healthy Society." The 1988 SSPA annual meeting will focus on five topics: 1) conflict and change, 2) community and family, 3) economic and social policy, 4) rising personal and social problems in our society today, and 5) the development of new social problems. For more information contact: SSPA, 1521 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 628-0991.

August 21-23, Fourteenth Conference on Higher Education, Ankara, Turkey. Theme: "Higher Education in the 80's: Examination, Quality Assurance, and Education." Contact: Recep Bicer, President, KONUYE University, 10530 Ankara, Turkey (316) 413-2160.

The ASA section on Medical Soci- ology invites applications from advance- d level graduate students for the Grad- uate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology for 1988. Students must be enrolled in a PhD program in medical sociology. Applications are due by April 15, 1988. Additional information and application materials, contact: Sigma Theta Tau International, 11000 N.W. 63rd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33322-9001.

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August 24-28, 1988, American Sociological As- sociation Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "The Sociolgy of Work and the Sociology of Work." For more information contact: Michael Rueter, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095. (213) 825-5926.

September 4-9, 1988, American Com- munity Studies Association Annual Meet- ing, Boston, MA. Theme: "Challenges to the Disciplines and Practitioners of Community Studies." For more information contact: Michael Rueter, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095. (213) 825-5926.

September 15-17, 1988, Winograd Conference on Parental leave and Children: A Forum on Research and Policy Agenda. For more information contact: Michael Rueter, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095. (213) 825-5926.

Funding
The Alcohol Research Group advises researchers on how to apply for a post-doctoral training in alcohol studies. For more information about the program or to request a copy of the application, contact: Alcohol Research Group, 333 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. (215) 925-3845.

The American Foundation for the Blind provides professional grants for doctoral dissertation research in the areas of the Foundation’s concern. A total of $4,000 will be awarded. Deadline for receipt of proposals is April 15, 1988. For more information contact: American Foundation for the Blind, 13 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011. (212) 620-2132.

The American Nurses’ Foundation invites applications for 1988 Competitive Grants. Approximately 25-30 grants of $5,000 each will be awarded to support research conducted by beginning nurses researching new fields of study. Deadline for submitting proposals is June 1, 1988. For more information contact: American Nurses’ Foundation, 2030 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20006. (202) 337-2702.

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Contact

The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education has recently revised its standards for the accreditation of professional education programs. This is a major reorganization that will require all teacher education institutions to review and readjust their programs. Departments that offer professional education majors must meet particular standards for accreditation to keep their programs viable. The revised standards include a set of written guidelines for curricula for a teaching major in sociology. David Kramf, professor of sociology at Western Washington University, wants to contact department heads so that full agreement can be reached on the standards. If you have such a program, please send your requirements to him with a copy to the Executive Office (601, Central House). We can build a file on this topic. Contact: David Kramf, Chair, Department of Sociology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA 98926.

Awards

Thomas Dolby, George Washington University, and Charles E. Golightly, Director of the Society for Human Ecology, was the recipient of the award for the first Chicago Sociological Practice Award for Outstanding Contributions to Applied Sociology. Reid Geffen, Ripon College, received one of five college-wide Society Awards for distinguished contributions to sociology.

David Hyldbogd, PhD candidate at SUNY College at Buffalo, received the first Joseph Bernard Memorial Award and the Harold S. Proshansky Prize in the study of a paper presented at the 1985 Conference on Media and Society.

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New Books


Deaths

Beverly Duncanson, University of California-Santa Barbara, died on January 27, 1987.

Irving Goldberg, Miami, FL, died on May 19, 1987.

Wayne C. Rourke, Kansas State University, died on September 26, 1987.


Obituaries

Joseph Benenson (1906–1986)

Benenson was the first sociologist to study the history of the American Labor Movement at the Graduate Center. In his work, he was one of the first sociologists to study the history of the American Labor Movement.

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A Letter From A Publisher...

Dear Professor,

As practically all you know, "readers" have precipitously descended upon the presses, and the frequency to which it has come to me is simply because the basic textbooks have become nearly prohibitive, expensive. It is regrettable, because "readers" can be a variety of sociological understandings which no straight book can provide.

See the review in the January, 1988 issue of Teaching Sociology pertaining to our Stimson and Stimson SOCIOLOGY: CONTEMPORARY READINGS, Second Edition. From the review: "As a group, the articles chosen would be difficult to surpass. They are appropriate, well written and fully reflect a wide range of theoretical orientations but are slightly biased toward symbolic interaction and emphasis on social change. Each chapter contains readings which are typical along with readings which are case studies."

We hope you will seriously consider this book for adoption next fall.

F. Edward Peacock

EXPERT SAMPLING

EX-SAMPLE 1.4: An artificial intelligence program

Computes sample size for comparing means, proportions, one-way ANOVA, contingency tables, regression, path analysis, correlation, log-linear models, factor analysis, LISREL... Compares with maximum sample size given by formulae. Adjusts for rate of contamination, and exclusions. FEATURES: he screeners, change/recur, ASCII text file report.

EX-SAMPLE 1.5: The Idea Works, Inc.

CM, 1986... Adapted to the idea works is a simple, easy-to-use package that allows you to include McTrends, the Indicator of global trends for business and industry.

Sandra D. Ries, Laurel Slavitt, Lorraine B. Schafer, Robert L. Woodson, William C. Wills, and Joseph Yankwich. Students are not only doing better research, but also doing better at the statistics.

The Midwiev Sociological Society has elected five new professors of sociology at the University of Minnesota, President-Elect and 1989-1990 President-Elect. The new professors were elected to two-year terms at State Department Director's Philip Nyhan, Loyola University (Illinois), Director of State University (Iowa), Charles Harman, University of Kansas State University (Minnesota), Professor of Sociology at the University of Florida State's Sociology (Missouri) and University of Minnesota's Sociology (Ohio).
Reports, continued

Announcement of the newly elected Scor- tion officers John Walton is the Chair- man of the Executive Council. Nancy Cheng and Kathy Wai are the newly elected council members. The committee's officers include Jeff Fugle (Chair, 1987-1988), and Joan Smith, Saskia Stasen; and Fred Horning.

Selection of a new nominating committee for the elections. The committee will include Steven Ertman (Chair), David Smith, Stephen Banker, and Philip Mc- Michael.

Introduction of an annual PSWS scholar- ship award. The members attending the meeting agreed that PSWS will introduce an annual award: the Political Economy of the World System Award for Distinguished Scholarship on an outstanding book, article, or series of articles published in the three calendar years prior to the year the award is given. Anyone may nominate anyone for the award. All works that deal with comparative and international sociol- ogy, especially those concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic and political processes, are eligible. The award will be made at the 1988 annual meeting.

PSWS newsletter. The new issue was distributed.

PSWS-NASR Joint Conference. PSWS will cosponsor a joint conference with the National Association of Social Research (NASR) to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in April 1988. The theme of the conference is "The Development of a Sociological Theory of Development." The conference will be held March 26-28 at the Hotel Voinovich. The registration fee is $50 for members and $75 for non-members. For further information, contact Susan Stoll, NASR, 320 E. 58th St., New York, NY 10022.

Newspaper. The PSWS Newsletter has been expanded to accommodate additional columns and articles. The newsletter is published twice a year. PSWS will carry its previous editorials and articles in the back issues.

Committee Reports

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee

The distinguished contributions to teaching award committee met and made nominations for the 1988 award during the 1987-1988 academic year. The committee reviewed nominations from colleagues, conference, and other sources. The committee met and made nominations for the 1988 award.

Membership Committee

The membership committee met and discussed the membership issue. The committee discussed the qualifications for membership in the PSA and the criteria for membership in the AAS. The committee also discussed the qualifications for membership in the ASI.

Council on Research

The council on research met and discussed the qualifications for membership in the PSA and the criteria for membership in the AAS. The committee also discussed the qualifications for membership in the ASI.
Reports, continued

John Schueller would select members for the committee. Sources of possible funding are also mentioned.

A report on the committee was made in August. A great proposal writer is needed. The proposal is to require that the committee have a program director selected by the board of directors. John Schueller is the chair of the Teacher Schulem in July 1796.

The Committee spends a large amount of their annual meetings working on the implementation of ideas, evaluation of programs, and the generation of new ideas to fulfill our purpose. Members of the committee for 1977 were Michael J. Adams, Robert Ballantine, H. Paul Chastain, P. Robert E. Bryant, John Hall, and William Wright. Committee Chairperson, Carla Harney, was also discussed.

There is a strong need for the committee to improve their communications and share information with all members of the organization. To improve these communications, the committee agreed to increase the number of meetings and to provide more opportunities for members to attend.

The committee has decided to hold an annual meeting, which will be held in February of 1978. In addition, the committee members will be asked to attend a meeting in March of 1978. The meeting will be held to discuss the progress of the committee and to provide opportunities for members to participate.

The committee is also planning to hold a workshop in March of 1978, which will focus on the implementation of ideas and the evaluation of programs. This workshop will provide an opportunity for members to share their ideas and to collaborate on new projects.

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Reports, continued

Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology

The Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology met on Monday, August 17, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Lionel A. Mahon, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program, announced the Committee's report on the Committee of New Minority Fellowship Program initiatives. The Committee conveyed its support for the development of a proposal focused on undergraduate training through mentoring and training in an important new step. The idea of an eight-week summer session involving minority junior-year students in the junior year received the broad-based support of the Committee. The Committee also felt that future initiatives involving a proposal program should be pursued to improve the status of racial and ethnic minorities in Sociology.

The bulk of the Committee's work centered on the report prepared by Beretta Holzer, "The Status of Women and Minorities in the American Sociological Association." Although the Committee was pleased with the overall project of the Association regarding racial and ethnic minorities, there were areas which need work. Therefore, the Committee recommended the following issues for Council's consideration.

(1) Council should be aware that one group is consistently overlooked in ASA reports minority women. We are aware of the difficulty of disaggregating ASA data by races and ethnicities, but this should be put in perspective. We recommend that Council carefully consider the status of racial and ethnic minorities in the American Sociological Association.

(2) The Committee recommends that the following issues be considered.

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Representative Reports

Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Minority Studies

The AASS held its annual meeting in Boston on November 5, 1987.

The meeting concluded with the presentation of the Nominating Committee's slate of candidates for office. This Council should stress the importance of these candidates, as well as the importance of the Association's role in promoting minority participation in American Sociological Association.

In conclusion, we encourage the Board of Directors to pursue a range of strategies to further minority equality in ASA elections. In the meantime, we recommend that the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology continue to monitor the progress of minority candidates for office and to provide support and guidance as needed.