Williams Honored in Common Wealth Ceremony

For the first time in the nine year history of the Common Wealth Awards, the 1987 recipients including Robin M. Williams, Jr., and five others were honored in a joint ceremony in Wilmington, Delaware Saturday, March 19. The honorees, along with Dr. Williams, were: for literature, Adele Vossenskiens, recognized poet and member of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union; for public service, N.T. "Pete" Shields, of Wilmington, Delaware, leading spokesman for Handgun Control for science, John B. MacDermot and research fellow. AT&T Bell Laboratories; for dramatic arts, Lloyd Richards, Dean of the Yale School of Drama; and for mass communications, Gordon Parks of New York City, photographer/journalist.

The Citation honoring Dr. Williams reads in part: "Dr. Robin M. Williams, Jr. is a distinguished social theorist, a creative intellectual of American society and a leading student of race relations in the United States and abroad. He is Henry Scarbroch Professor of Social Sciences Emeritus, at Cornell University. His book, American Society: A Sociological Interpretation (1951), has become a classic textbook and a model for sociologists worldwide for the analysis of their own social institutions. And, with the publication of Schools in Transition (1954) and Strangers Next Door (1964), he established himself as an authority on race relations. In the past 30 years, Dr. Williams has published almost 150 articles and books in the field of sociology. "Dr. Williams is currently chair of a major commission of the National Academy of Sciences which is carrying out a large scale assessment of the status of blacks in the United States." The Institution, which began Friday evening in the Hotel DuPont in Wilmington, were attended by more than 300 people, including representatives of several groups which had nominated the awardees, as well as several past recipients, and directors of the Common Wealth Trust. The Trust was established by the legacy of Ralph Hayes, a corporate executive, who helped build the New York Community Trust into one of the country's leading charitable foundations. This year the Common Wealth award winners each received checks in the amount of $18,000, and a special engraved trophy.

On Sunday morning, Dr. Russell Dynes, past ASA Executive Officer hosted a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Williams at his home near the campus of the University of Delaware, a special touch for ASA's Award recipient. The previous Common Wealth Award recipient for distinguished service in sociology at ASA is 1979—Kingdley Davis, Robert K. Merton 1980—James Coleman, Olin Duncan 1981—Howard S. Becker, Peter Blau 1982—Charles Tilly 1983—William Sewell 1984—Malinda White Riley 1985—Paul H. Rossi 1986—Ishael L. Eisenman

ASA Award Winners Announced
ASA Award Committees have announced the 1988 winners. They are George C. Johann (Harvard University), Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; Charles A. Goldani (Claremont, CA) and John T. Fahey (Flourissant Valley Community College, St. Louis), joint awards, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award; Paul C. Gigib (Arizona State University), Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology; and Davis T. Willimann (University of Kentucky), Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award. These awards, plus the Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award, will be conferred during the Awards Ceremony at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta. A story highlighting the occasion, with biographical profiles of the awardees, will appear in the October issue of Footnotr.
Observing

The ASA Dues Structure

For more than a year now, a special sub-committee of the ASA Council has been studying the dues structure. The charge to this group was to determine whether the present dues structure, which dates to 1983, is fair to all the members, or whether a more equitable one can be developed.

The Association has long been on record supporting a graduated dues structure. Thus, graduate students and members with low income (under $3,000 a year) currently pay only $26.00 a year. Retired persons have the option of paying the highest dues, currently, those earning more than $50,000 a year are asked to pay $314.00.

In an attempt to clarify the situation, I devoted the March issue of my "Observing" Column to a discussion of the ASA budget. In it I pointed out that the dues constitute only about 35 percent of the total revenue annually, and that events like the annual meeting, attended generally by about one-fourth of the membership, were heavily subsidized, with revenues obtained from other sources (advertising, journal subscriptions and the like), but not the dues. Thus, to make such an event as the annual meeting self-sustaining, we would have to charge a registration fee of $75.00 for members rather than the $50.00 that is the case for 1983. The associations set their fees lower than we do, while others set them much higher. A number of factors are involved in determining these fees, including the size of the association's endowment or bank reserves, the number of exhibitors and advertisers at their meetings and in their journals, and the kinds of services they provide to their members at meetings. For example, Council has consistently committed itself to providing outstanding career services at annual meetings. Since graduate students and young faculty are most likely to use their services, Council has determined that the Association should subsidize at least 40 percent of the costs.

With regard to the dues structure a number of points need to be made. The first is that the most historically used way the ASA receive only around one-third of their income from member dues. There is no intention or desire in the ASA to change that ratio. Rather, the question that has been uppermost in the minds of the sub-committee members is whether the present dues structure is the fairest one for the Association.

More specifically, the sub-committee has pondered over the following questions: a) Should there be a Cap on the dues structure? b) Can there be one? c) Regardless of whether the rest of the dues structure is changed, what should be the policy regarding retiree? d) Should there be fewer dues categories or a more narrowly confined range? e) How should the new categories be labelled?

Should a change in the dues structure necessarily be revenue neutral? Let us examine some of these questions.

The current top dues category is $134.00. The Constitution permits all categories to be raised by no more than the rate of inflation for the previous year. If this top category were frozen at the present level, the next category, currently $107, would catch up to it in five years or less at an annual inflation rate of about 6.5 percent. If there is no cap, the category will rise to $150.00 in three years or so. Is that too high a dues rate for the people earning $50,000 and more a year? Should the rate be reserved instead for those making, $60,000 or more a year? In either case, it is a matter of concern that those in the highest income categories, who have benefited the most from the Association's efforts to protect and enhance research funding, to provide the major format for publications, and to enhance the status of the profession in a number of ways, might balk at dues of $150.00. With regard to retirees, the situation is also complex. During the late 1970s and early 1980s many retirees indicated that they wanted to remain members of the Association, but with very limited pension and social security, could not afford to do so. The Council made it possible for those wishing a waiver of future dues to do so. But now it appears that more and more members are retiring with much more adequate pensions and social security. There is also the fact that as many as 50 percent of the members in academia may be retiring in the next decade. With increasing longevity, we could face a situation in which one-fourth of the membership would be made up of retirees. So the question raises what kind of dues structure would be appropriate. At present, the sub-committee is considering an annual fee of about $15,000 to cover the cost of Fortunes and regular mailings. The present dues structure, with membership figures from 1983, is shown in Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I: 1983 Dues Structure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Category</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeriti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income (4,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 - $19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $29,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 - $39,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 - $49,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A number of options are possible: 1) double the number of categories by creating increments every $50,000, beginning at $21,999, and going as high as $60,000 or more. Restructure the rates to retain a revenue neutral pattern, ranging from $25 for low income to $150.00 for those with incomes of $60,000 or more. 2) Decrease the number of categories to Associates, Emeriti, Students, those with incomes under $20,000, those between $20,000 and $39,999 and those above $40,000. To retain revenue neutral, the ratios for the latter three categories would have to be something like $40, $60, and $100. I am sure there are other possibilities. The sub-committee, chaired by Mayer Zald of the University of Michigan, would be happy to hear from members who have suggestions about the dues structure. The sub-committee hopes to bring a proposal to Council in August for possible referendum by the membership next spring.

Cohen Named Phillips Visiting Professor

Lois K. Cohen, Assistant Director for International Health and Chief of Planning, Evaluation and Communications at the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) has been chosen as the 1988 Perry T. Visscher Professor at Columbia University, School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

Lois K. Cohen

Jointly sponsored by The Dental Society of the City of New York and Columbia University Dental College, the Professorship was established in 1980 to honor one of the University’s most distinguished graduates, Dr. Perry T. Visscher.

The Professorship consists of lectures and seminars with students, representatives of dental education, and representatives of organized dentistry. The dates for this year's Professorship are June 21-23, 1988. In keeping with the theme of the three day event, "Health Issues of the Day," Dr. Cohen will focus on international oral health from the triumvirate perspective of research, education and public service. "If we care about the oral health of our own population, we must expand our horizons to seek innovative approaches whenever in the world they exist," says Dr. Cohen. "Oral problems do not recognize geographical boundaries, therefore, solutions should not recognize geographical boundaries either," she continued.

Using her own specialty, socio-dental sciences as a model, Dr. Cohen will discuss the importance of studying human behavior in relation to oral health. Dr. Cohen noted, "Most dental issues involve peoples' behavior. Human behavior is an extremely important element not only as a research issue in expanding the knowledge-base concerning oral health and diseases, but in preserving knowledge and applying it for the public good." Dr. Cohen is noted for her work in establishing the behavioral and social sciences as an integral part of dental research in this country and abroad.

After receiving her BA with honors in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Cohen continued her education at Harvard University where she earned a MS and a PhD in Sociology. Having had visiting academic appointments at Howard and Harvard Universities, Dr. Cohen has been with the US Public Health Service for most of her career both as a research sociologist and currently as a health science administrator. She has published numerous papers and books on the social sciences as they relate to dentistry and public health.
Encouraging NSF Funding of Qualitative Research

by Herbert J. Gans, ASA President

The January 1988 Footnotes interview with Dr. Margaret A. Miller, Director-Designate of NSF’s Sociological Program, referred in passing to a discussion I had with her or her predecessor. In that earlier discussion, the outstanding question was: How can social scientists conduct research that is meaningful to real people? It was the underlying question in the whole NSF debate and was always present in my mind when I talked to Dr. Miller or her predecessor about specific research proposals. It is the question that has guided my assessment of all NSF proposals since Dr. Miller took office.

A different kind of research is needed, however. At the same time the committee was considering the NSF proposals, a different kind of research was being undertaken by the cities themselves. The cities had been conducting a series of workshops designed to assess the effectiveness of their programs. These workshops were conducted by the National Council on Social Policy, a non-profit organization that had been established to help cities design and conduct their own research. The workshops were conducted in collaboration with the National Council for Social Work Education, and the results were reported in a series of monographs. The results of these workshops were presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in 1988.

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The Status of Minorities and Women Within ASA

By Faith J. Hoffer

This summary report is the third in a series begun in 1981. At that time, ASA Council directed the Executive Office to compile a report on the role of minorities and women in Association activities. During the first half of 1982, Paul Williams prepared an extensive and thorough report, which was approved by Council at its August 1982 meeting. Subsequently, the report appeared in Footnotes (Williams 1982). In approving Williams’ pioneering report, Council directed the Executive Office to prepare biennial updates.

Since the first biennial update was not completed until 1985, it was decided to undertake the second in 1987 rather than 1986. The current report covers a three-year period, therefore. In other respects, its structure and scope are similar to the first update. In particular, the following topics are discussed:

(1) Changes in the distribution of selected minority social characteristics between 1984 and 1987.
(2) The pattern of committee service among major race/ethnic and gender groups during the 1985-87 period.
(3) The representation of minorities and women in ASA sections in 1987.
(4) Participation by minorities and women in the 1985-87 national meetings in each of the ASA sections.
(5) The extent of minority representation in the elected and appointed offices of the ASA and its affiliated societies.

The tables in the body of the report (because of space limitations, only tabulated) are based on the generic, combined data for minority groups, and treat race/ethnicity and gender as separate variables. Given the small number of sociologists belonging to particular social groups, this is the only feasible approach. For those wishing to undertake more detailed analyses, an Appendix provides frequencies for individual race/gender groups.

This article summarizes the report’s findings on membership social characteristics, committee service and section participation, women as a second article in the August issue deals with annual meeting participation and more general implications of the report. Copies of the complete 1987 status report are available from the Executive Office (1772 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036). Copies of the report have already been mailed to section chairs, standing committees, editors of all ASA journals, and members of Council.

Selected Social Characteristics of the Membership

In 1987 11% of the Association’s membership consisted of minorities, while 35% were women. In both cases, this appears to represent a small increase over 1984. Among minorities, Asians account for 5.4% of the 1987 membership, blacks for 3.2%, Hispanics for 1.7% and Native Americans for 0.9. The equivalent figures for 1984 are 4.8%, 2.6%, 1.9%, and 0.6. These figures suggest that an increase in growth in minority membership has been confined to Asians, who are as likely to be foreign nationals as Americans. The figures from the first biennial update (Hoffer 1983), while the 1984 data are drawn from the current membership list. The reader should keep in mind that the ASA membership database does not contain information on race/ethnicity as probably one fifth of all Asian-American members were born outside the U.S.

The social profile of the Association’s major race and gender groups has changed little in recent years. In 1987, as in 1984, two-thirds to three-quarters of all given race/gender group are Full Members of the ASA. Both minorities and women are considerably more likely to be white males to be Student Members (26% and 27% versus 8%) and less likely to be Essentials Members (2% versus 7%). It is likely that the relative preponderance of women among Student Members reflects the growing proportion of females among sociology graduate students. The over-representation of minorities, on the other hand, may be a function of the Minority Fellowship Program, which tends to draw minority students into the Association.

In the following discussion, the degree of participation by minority youth and women will be evaluated in terms of the proportion who are Full Members, since only Full Members can serve on committees. Similarly, Organizers of annual meeting sessions are almost never Student Members, and therefore, this proportion is assessed in terms of the proportion of non-Student Members who are minorities or women.

Minority Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11,351</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>3,351</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The employment differences between minorities and women and white males are apparent in 1987 as in 1984. Although three-quarters of all groups represented concentrate in academia, the concentration is even greater among minorities in 1987. Women are presently more likely than men to be employed in government or the non-profit sector; eight percent of the women members are employed in each sector as opposed to seven and five percent of the men. Women are also more likely than men to be employed part-time or unemployed (21% versus 9%).

In summary, the total membership of the ASA is not different in 1987 than in 1984. Then, as now, the typical woman is a white male with a PhD, a full-time job in a university setting, and Full Membership in the Association. Much of the characterization applies equally well to most women and minority members of the Association, except that a higher proportion of these groups are Student Members.

Committee Service and Elected Offices

Table 1 summarizes the proportion of members elected or appointed to office in the Association since the early 1980s who are minorities or women. People serving on several elected or appointed committees during the 1985-87 period are counted two or more times. The figures at the bottom of Table 1 indicate that such multiple memberships have increased among both women and minorities during recent years. This practice tends to distort the percentage representation of both groups in Association activities and to reduce our ability to determine what is going on among committed to the committees.

In addition, the figures presented in this report are the first of their kind to reveal that both men and women have generally maintained, if not increased, their representation on ASA committees since 1982. Indeed, since the early 1980s, women have enjoyed considerably greater representation on elected than on appointed committees.

The discrepancies between elected and appointed committees are significant: 62% of the women who serve on elected committees are female, compared to 30% on appointed committees. This is less than it appears from Table 1, since the proportion on appointed committees are infrequent. The relative lack of women serving on two or more committees. Moreover, women’s participation in the two appointed committees dealing primarily with sex and gender issues is far higher than that of appointed committees. Moreover, the figures show that women’s representation on appointed committees drops from 56% to 31% in 1985, from 39% to 36% in 1986, and from 40% to 37% in 1987.

Like women, the representation of minorities on appointed committees is exaggerated by the figures presented in Table 1. No ignore committees concerned primarily with issues of race and ethnicity, the proportion of women serving on appointed committees, in 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988. Nonetheless, the figures are based on data collected since 1985 and 1986. In 1987 there was a sharp drop in the representation of minorities on elected committees, with minority membership dropping from 13 to 5. Since the representation in 1987 is a great improvement over the 1982 figure. Although minority representation on elected committees, it is the question in 1987 is disturbing, since the committees in question are responsible for nominating all members of appointed committees and candidates for elected office.

The experience of the past few years suggests that substantial minority representation on elected committees is necessary for the small, but steady, gains in minority committee participation between 1984 and 1985. Without it, recent gains may be reversed and there may be little prospect of remediating the chronic under-representation of minorities among Council members and elected officials. Since 1982 no minority group member has served as appointed or elected officer of the Association and, at most, one black or Hispanic has served on Council each year.

As is the case with appointed committees, minority representation among those holding elected section offices is exaggerated by the figures presented in the last column of Table 1. In the 1985-87 period, between one-half and one-third of the women holding elected office were affiliated with two sections:

Racial and Ethnic Minorities and Asia and Asian Americans. If these sections are eliminated from consideration, minority representation among elected section officials drops from 9% to 4.5% in 1985, from 3.5% to 0% in 1986, and from 17% to 5% in 1987. These figures suggest that gains in general minority representation are largely a function of the recent establishment of the Section on Asian and Asian Americans. In short, minority representation among section officers has remained largely unchanged during the three-year period, even though the number of sections, and therefore section officers, has increased.

Women’s representation among

See Update, page 8
Conference Looks at Race/Ethnic Relations in the 1990s

by Lorne A. Malinich

The Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University sponsored and hosted a conference February 11-12, 1988, on race and ethnic relations in the 1990s. Its primary objectives were to examine the nature and progress of race and ethnic relations with regard to Blacks and Hispanics, and to discern trends and directions for the coming decade. The conference focused on three areas considered central in race and ethnic relations relating to the two major groups in the United States. These included (1) education, (2) employment and income, and (3) law and politics. Panel sessions were organized around each of the themes.

Each was a focal point for a portion of the first day and a half of the conference. A number of roundtables were organized for the afternoon of the second day. These focused on the Black family, issues of multiple minority status (i.e., ethnicity, gender, and elderly), health care concerns, immigration, matters, ethics, in our society, and recruitment into postsecondary educational institutions. There were also roundtable discussions on issues relating to Native Americans and the various Asian groups.

The conference education featured James Blackwell (University of Massachusetts at Amherst) and Shiba T. Ogbo (University of California Berkeley). Among the topics discussed were factors associated with the declining proportion of minorities in colleges and universities, the channeling of those who do seek postsecondary education into two-year institutions, and the dimly small numbers available for graduate and professional programs. Michael Olivas (University of Houston) was the discussant and broadened the discussion by addressing individuals in professional schools and among minority faculty. Discussants proposed a number of programs and initiatives to counter the declining proportions of minorities in postsecondary educational institutions.

Eino Ronchich (University of California-Riverside) and David Swinun (Jackson State University) presented complimentary discussions of the thesis that factors inherent in capitalism were responsible for inequality and the marginalizing of blacks and social factors when specific groups—e.g., blacks, Puerto Rican, and Chicano—were perceived as the lowest strata. Their discussion, as well as the comments by discussant Walter Allen (University of Maryland), were on the relationship among the economic system, political concerns, and educational institutions as those helped shape the relationship between race/ethnicity and social class in America.

Miles Keefe (Georgetown University) discussed immigration policy and its implications for America’s civic culture with its emphasis on individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and pluralism. The thrust was on the state’s role, as operationalized by the changes in immigration legislation in 1965, in helping or harming the attainment of the three cultural values he identified: Maria Tienda (University of Chicago) presented extensive documentation on how racial/ethnic factors relate to labor force participation and poverty, indicating the long-established gap between whites and people of color since the 1970s; she offered some projections for the 1990s. Tienda suggested an increased gap between people of color and the white population in American society and that significant proportions of Hispanic and black workers will continue to be society’s underclass. She also noted that these trends were due to the underclass groups would continue to have the highest rates of discrimination of owning each other at the bottom of the social structure. Tienda discussed how selected social policies contributed to the long-term inequality and displacement of one disadvantaged group by another. David Abrams (The American University) took issue with the seeming optimism of Keefe’s presentation on immigrants’ absorption into American society. He pointed out the glaring experience with “older” minority groups and suggested that the interest exhibited by politicians to further complicate racist/ethnic relations. Here, he suggested that what may be occurring since 1965 is a restructure the society, with the newest arrivals as not disadvantages as “traditional” minorities, but certainly not well enough as the dominant population. Abrams also suggested that along the increasing racial and ethnic heterogeneity of American society, social class cuts across all these groups. This further complicates matters, challenging analysts to develop theoretical explanations that capture this much more complex social situation. The presentations made during the first day and a half of sessions will be edited by Professor Gud Tuan (Texas A&M). No details were available as to the volume’s publication.

The roundtable scheduled for the second day’s afternoon featured a large number of scholars whose discussions focused on specific topics. Formal presentations were not made. Instead, participants at each roundtable gave a brief overview of themes within the broad topic area and then opened the discussion to the audience. This made for lively exchanges in most instances.

The conference, while hosted by the Department of Sociology, was the result of a largescale effort carried out by its staff and the financial support of the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and other institutional support. The conference, while hosted by the Department of Sociology, was the result of a large-scale effort carried out by its staff and the financial support of the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and other institutional support.

SSSP To Meet in Conjunction with ASA

The Society for the Study of Social Problems will be meeting at Westin Peachtree Plaza in Atlanta, Georgia, during the theme “Contradictions and Conflicts: Building a Healthy Society.” Two sessions may be of interest to ASA members.

On Tuesday, August 23, at 1:30 p.m., the SSSP Task Force on Applied Sociology and Consulting Opportunities will hold a workshop on Applied Sociology and the use of consultants sponsored by the Society for Applied Sociology. The session will focus on three works in this field that have been studied by sociologists and in some instances may be implemented by applied sociologist.

On Wednesday, August 24, the SSSP, the Association for Black Sociologists, and Sociologists for Women in Society will co-sponsor a Black Heritage Tour of Atlanta. The tour will proceed on an historic route along Atlanta’s east-west corridor that highlights significant achievements of Atlanta’s African-American community, including the “Sweet Auburn” area to the east and the Atlanta University Center to the west. The tour concludes with a cash bar reception at the Trevor Arnett Art Gallery on the Atlanta University campus.

For information on these and other SSSP activities, contact: SSSP Executive Office, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, N-221, University of California-San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612; (415) 476-8022.

Come Fly With Us

At the Annual Meeting in Chicago, the American Sociological Association (ASA) began a fundraising tradition—a raffle for two round-trip airline tickets. The tradition continues in Atlanta. This year four tickets are ready for some lucky winner and contributors will go to NAB and the Minority Fellowship Program. To be eligible to win, make a contribution of $10 or more and deposit your raffle ticket in the bin. You must be at the meeting and make your donation at the entrance hall, not the hotel, hall, but you need not be present at the drawing to claim your prize.
By Lozad I. Almor and Jan L. Satter

1988 Preliminary Program

The 1988 Preliminary Program will be mailed to all 1988 members in mid-May. This meeting publication provides all the necessary information that we will need to plan to attend the 1988 ASA Annual Meeting at the Marriott Marquis in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 24-26. The Preliminary Program contains a schedule of events, information on each program session, names of other special and social events, information on making your hotel reservations, and registration information for the convention and ASA services as well as for Seminars, Workshops, and Local Roundtables. Watch for your Preliminary Program and return the registration form promptly to ensure that all your preferences are honored. A thorough review of the Preliminary Program will convince you that this is an Annual Meeting you don’t want to miss!

Abstract and Paper Service

Authors of papers accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta are reminded that May 1 was the due date for getting abstracts and papers to the ASA Abstract and Paper Service for inclusion in the special Annual Meeting supplement of Sociological Abstracts (SA). Abstracts received after May 1 will be included in the December issue of SA.

To take part in the Abstract and Paper Service, your paper must have been accepted for presentation in an eligible session. Be sure to include on each program paper, session, Section, Reference Room, Table, Session, Theme Session, Special Session, and information on the Abstract and Paper Service are available on request to the ASA Abstract and Paper Office, 722 North Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 833-3410.

Employment Service

In addition to the monthly Employment Bulletin, the Association assists prospective employers and employees by sponsoring an Employment Service during each year’s Annual Meeting.

The Employment Service will be open at the Marriott Marquis at 8:00 a.m. on Tuesday, August 23, and from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday through Saturday, August 24-27. The service will not be open on Sunday, August 22.

The fee for using the Employment Service is $50 for employers; $10 for candidates who are members of the ASA; and $25 for candidates who are not ASA members. All persons using this service must also be paid registrants for the 1988 Annual Meeting.

Activity of Other Groups

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

Topics to be discussed this year in ad hoc sessions sponsored by members include: “Emerging Issues in Women’s Health” (Sheryl Rozuck), “Joint Session: Social Psychology and Emotion” (Robert G. Simonsen and Peggy Tiohosz); “Latino and Latino Researchers in Sociology” (Clara Rodriguez, Roberto Fer- nandez, and Homey Garcia), “Medical Sociology and Sociological Practice” (Elinore McCaill and Ian Fritts), “Medical Sociology: Dissemination in Progress” (Jackie Lott), “Sociology in Consumer Advertising: Research” (Eva Bernstein-Greenwald), “SPA Publications Planning Meeting for the Planning Conference: Sociological Research, Review, and Sociological Practice” (Jan Fritz); “Teaching the Sociology of Education: Student Plans and the Use of Popular Films” (David D. Frank); there will also be two special film presentations this year. “Born Again: Life in a Fundamentalist Baptist Church,” sponsored by James Asch (see article elsewhere in this issue); and a film sponsored by Fred Wiseman of Zipporah Films.


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

Seminars and Workshops

A wide variety of seminars and workshops are available during the 1988 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Between the 23rd and 28th of August, 7 didactic seminars, 14 professional workshops, and 2 ad hoc teaching workshops will provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas. Look through the following lists of instructive sessions, review the descriptions provided by the session leaders, and choose which events to include in your schedule and sign up for when your Preliminary Program arrives. Didactic Seminars require registration advance and fee submission.

Didactic Seminars

Teaching Sociology Through Film and Video, Alphonse Phillips, San Francisco State University

This session will cover four uses of film and video in an undergraduate teaching: (1) to illustrate concepts; (2) to conduct research; (3) to offer an "acquaintance with" (as opposed to "knowledge about") a topic; and (4) to encourage student creativity and involvement. Both commercial video and student and teacher-produced videos will be discussed. Practical techniques (How to—prepare students for what they’ll hear and see; use video for oral histories and role-playing scenes) will be emphasized. Request to partici- pants: bring present syllabi to the ses-

Legislative Research Analysis, John Fox, York University

Unlike the broadly applicable and more familiar linear models for regression analysis and analysis of variance, linear logit models are appropriate for analyzing data when the dependent variable is qualitative or dichotomous. Unlike linear models, however, logit models are capable of handling one or several independent variables, which may be qualitative (nominal and ordinal) and quantitative; in fact, linear models and logit models are structurally similar in log models, therefore, being the power of linear models to the analysis of qualitative data. This brief seminar will introduce log analysis both for two- category ("dichotomous") and several- category ("polytomous") data. Some familiarity with linear regression analysis is assumed. Topics to be discussed include: (1) Why linear regression is inappropriate for quantitative data; (2) Specifying, estimating, testing, and interpreting logit models for dichotomous data; (3) Extending the logit model to polytomous data; (4) Computer software for fitting logit models to data.

Historical Methods, Larry Griffin, Indiana University; Jill Qualig, Florida State University

New Methods for Cultural Studies, Wendy Griswold, University of Chicago

The sociology of culture’s increasing methodological sophistication is the product of promised research methods that move beyond the polarities of interpretative versus institutional analysis, thick description versus positivism, the search for meaning in the recovery of structure. This seminar will review recent programmatic statements and empirical work to see the extent to which promise is being fulfilled and along what lines. We shall propose a framework for cultural analysis that attempts to bridge the humanistic/scientific gap and shall then develop the research implications of such a framework.

Teaching Theory, R. Stephen Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago; Mary Jo Nates, University of Missouri-Columbia

This seminar is directed toward those currently or prospectively teaching survey courses in contemporary sociological theory for majors at the advanced undergraduate or beginning graduate level. The focus will be on teaching approaches and techniques oriented to theories (in the plural) as generative of substantive insights and meaningful social problems. Stress will be placed on more on teaching theories as tools for thinking about teaching: theory as part of the culture of sociology, Representative figures from functionalist, conflict, interactionist, and feminist schools of thought will be used as exemplars. A packet of 3-4 brief articles will be sent to pre-registrants in advance of the Annual Meeting.

Ethnographic Methods: Approaches to Data Gathering and Analysis, Jacqueline Winesen, University of California-San Diego

This seminar will start with the philosophy of science and understanding qualitative, ethnographic approaches to data collection from a sociological perspec- tive. Strengths and problems of such approaches as observation, participant observation, depth interviewing, the use of unstructured meeting, among other things, will be examined. Gaining field access, maintaining rapport, observation notes, levels of data coding, and prelimi- nary analysis and grounding of theory.

Continued on next page
Annual Meeting, continued

will be covered. Analytic tools for organizing data, the use and creation of generic concepts, and problems of reliability and validity will also be discussed. (No background necessary for this seminar.)

Event History Analysis, Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University. Alvin H. Har- nee, Cornell University; Laurence Wu, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Professional Workshops

Job Clinic, Richard Irish, TransCentury Corporation

This two-day workshop will be held on August 22-23. Pre-registration and for late registrations is required. See article in the April issue of Features or check the Preliminary Program for more information.

AIDS Research, John Gagnon, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Sociologists in Public Health Careers, Linda E. Saltzman, New York University. Presenters: Gerson O. Apt, CPE/Mission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Centers for Disease Control; Deborah Mattison, AIDS Program University of Health and Rehabilitation Services; Katherine Johnson, National Health, Lung, Blood Institute; and Richard Reiser, CHPE/ID/BEHAVIORAL Epidemiology and Evaluation Branch, Centers for Disease Control

Workshop presenters are sociologists currently employed in State and Federal public health agencies who will briefly review their career histories and describe their present positions. All workshop attendees will be encouraged to participate in a discussion of the implications for sociologists and for the discipline of employment in such settings.

Strategies for Receiving Federal Funding, Howard Garfinkel, Applied Management Sciences, Inc. (Emerson, Harris- son Alliance; Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan; Phyllis Mon, National Science Foundation; William D. Drinnin, American Sociological Association

Small Group Interventions (co-sponsored by the Sociological Practice Association). Elisabeth Clark, Sociological Practice Association

Getting Media Coverage for Your Sociological Work, Jack Lines, Northwestern University

Evaluating Undergraduate Sociology Programs, Charles Cottner, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

The workshop will stress basic principles of program evaluation: the importance of goal setting, continuous monitoring of the program, and peer program comparisons as a technique of measuring goal attainment. Participants will receive a handbook on self-assessment and be encouraged to share with one another their ideas and plans for future improvement.

The Use of Recent Research on Aging by Sociological Practitioners, Carolyn Madeira, Duke University Medical Center

Resource persons include Linda K. Gergis (Duke University), Charlene Herrington (University of California-San Francisco) and William J. Mckay (Vermont Public Health Institute), who will present exemplars and references.

Publishing Scholarly Books, Walter Powell, University of Arizona; Marla Wasserman, Rutgers University Press

What affect do recent changes in the environment and organization of publishing have on the kinds of books you can publish and your relations with a publishing house? We approach this problem from two perspectives. Powell will focus on transformations in the publishing industry and Wasserman will discuss the effects at the level of the individual publishing house.

International and Comparative Sociological: The Impact of Sociological World-Wide on Sociology in the United States 1940-1984, sponsored by the ASA Committee on World Sociologist, Yvonne Eger, Social Science Research Council

International and Comparative Sociological: The Impact of Sociologists World-Wide on Sociology in the United States, sponsored by the ASA Committee on World Sociologists, Louis W. Goodman, American Sociological Association

NSF Organizational Data Base Initiative, Paul Reynolds, University of Minnesota

This workshop will focus on developing an inventory of scholarly activities that would be facilitated by a national representative sample of organizations and employment relationships.

Sociologists as Expert Witnesses, Lynn Smolak, Levin and John Sweeney, Cornell University; Dan Hoyt, Iowa State University

Sociologists Working in State and Local Governments, Alan Altschul, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

Teaching Workshops

Academic Leadership: Orientation for New Chairspersons, Lee R. Bowker, Humboldt State University; Hans O. Mauskopf, University of Georgia; Dennis McHershey, University of New Orleans

This workshop is designed to acquaint new sociology department chairs and their designees (as well as chairs of departments in which sociology is combined with related disciplines such as anthropology, criminal justice and social work) with some general principles of departmental administration, a set of discipline-specific strategies that appear to be successful in most sociology departments, and information about sources of help that are available to department chairs from the American Sociological Association and other professional associations in the higher education community. The six-hour workshop will be held on Tuesday, August 23, the day before the Annual Meeting. Pre-registration is required: fees are $35 for ASA members, $50 for non-members. Check the Preliminary Program for more information.

Teaching Political Sociology, Betty A. Dibbux, Iowa State University

Panelists will include Richard Braunig, Syracuse University; Michael G. Burton, Loyola College of Maryland; William Gaven, Boston College; Martin Margol, Michigan State University; Anthony Owens, University of Illinois-Chicago and Phila. Warren, Purdue University

Teaching Medical Sociology: Teaching the "Hot" Topics—Substance and Techniques (Co-sponsored by the ASA Teaching Services Program and the ASA Section on Medical Sociology), Barbara Kahn, Bethlem, City University of New York-Graduate Center and Baruch College

Presentations include "Teaching About AIDS", Rose Wetz, Arizona State University, and "The Mock Trial: A Teaching Tool", Ann Hill Bird, Cedar Crest College

Teaching Urban Sociology, Phyllis Olson, University of Minnesota-Mankato City

Teaching the Sociology of Death and Dying, Gary R. Cox and Ronald J. Finke, Fort Hays State University

Teaching Sexuality and Society, Lynn Atkin, Seton Hall University; Richard B. Trostle, Miami University.

In this workshop we will focus on the sociology of teaching sexuality, and such issues as the level of individual development of the class.

Exhibits

The 1988 Exhibits will be located in the International Hall South of the Atlanta Marriott Marquis. Exhibits will be open to convention registrants from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 24, through Thursday, August 25, from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Friday, August 26, and from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 27.

Your schedule should include several visits to the 1988 ASA Exhibits to browse through the latest publications, explore current computer hardware and software, chat with representatives of statistical and informational literature, and meet with colleagues in the lounge/food area at the back of the hall. A special feature of this year's show will be a display of local art and will include several sculpture pieces by Robert Chatham, an Atlanta resident artist. Company names and booth numbers will be listed in both the Preliminary Program and the Final Program.

Plan now to enjoy our 1988 exhibition.
Update from page 4

section officials has increased steadily since the early 1980s, according to the figures presented in Table 1. If one discounts the first Gender Section, women’s representation is reduced, but only by 4% during the 1985-87 period. As in the case of the Association’s elected committees and offices, women have had little representation for office section. In both cases, this practice is now considered to be proportionately the same. However, the question of the proportion of women in the Association’s committees and offices remains. As has been the case in the past, women and minorities continue to be under-represented on the editorial boards of the Association’s journals. Table 1 indicates the gender and race of the editors of both has remained above their proportion of Full Members of the Association since the early 1980s. The representation of women and minorities has been fairly steady since 1982, but the proportion of minorities serving on editorial boards has increased by a half of what it was in 1982, even though the proportion of women in the Association has increased during this period. The Publications Committee is currently attempting to remedy this disturbing decline.

Participation in Sections

Tables 2 and 3 (not repeated here) show the proportion of minorities and women belonging to each of ASA’s sections as of 1984. The data reveal that section size has increased appreciably since 1984 in many sections listed. In addition, two new sections have been established since 1984, bringing the total to 25. In 1987, the proportion of ASA members belonging to one or more sections has increased from 43% in 1984 to 54%.

On average, 39% of any section’s membership consists of women in 1987, up from 34% in 1984. The 1984-86 update (Huber 1984a) found that women were significantly under-represented in six sections because they accounted for no more than two-thirds of the average proportion of women in all sections. In 1987 the same can be said of only five sections. No sections, all of which had a low proportion of women in 1984 (i.e., Methodology, Political Science, Theory). However, all sections, all three sections experienced growth in the proportion of women among their members, as was the case for most minority sections. At the other end of the range, women accounted for 59% of the membership of one section in 1987. These are the same sections in which women tended to be under-represented in 1984 (i.e., Family, Medical, Sex and Gender, and Sociology of Aging).

Although the representation of women in various sections may indicate that some are more open to new types of members than others, it may also reflect variation in women’s interest in various topics. As in 1984, this possibility can be explored by examining members’ stated areas of expertise or interest. The 1984 status report (Huber 1985a) found that women were less likely to indicate that women were under-represented in five sections. The same cannot be said of any sections in 1987. Because of selective gains, the proportion of women in almost all sections is now approximately equal to, or greater than, the proportion of women concerned with related areas of interest. Insofar as sections have a low proportion of women in 1987, it is largely a function of the fact that relatively few are interested in this domain of expertise.

As in 1987, the average membership of an ASA section is 10% of the total membership, a slight increase over 1984, when minority membership in sections remained at 11%.

and the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program. The fourth committee was established in 1983 and is a task force charged with raising funds for the MFP program.

In 1987 women’s participation dropped from 48% to 36% in the Sex and Gender Section and is excluded from consideration, while in 1984 it dropped from 41% to 36% and in 1987 from 47% to 40%.

Feminist organizations have been variously viewed as too small to allow any firm conclusions to be drawn from these data. Among minorities in this area. The numbers involved are too small to allow any firm conclusions.

REFERENCES


Call for Papers

CONFERENCES
American Association for Applied Linguistics Annual Meeting, December 27-29, 1988, Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "The Acquisition and Assessment of Bilingual Language Abilities." AASL members and nonmembers are invited to submit abstracts for either general sessions or symposia. For additional information, contact Margaret Rubin, AASL Membership Office, 1520 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research, and Development in the Third World Eighth Annual Meeting, November 24-26, 1988, Salud, East Caribbean. Papers are invited for the session on "Asia and Pacific Rim Roundtable." Abstracts are due (June 15) final papers will be due September 1. For further information, contact Chung Shuh Roht, Department of Sociology, and Social Welfare, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. (717) 867-4242.

LISCOMP
by Bengt O. Muthen, PhD
Software for Advanced Analysis of Linear Structural Equations with a Comprehensive Measurement Model

RESULTS OF THE 1987 AMERICAN CENSUS
Researchers will appreciate possibilities for creative combinations of many types of variables, estimators, and analyses in a single program.

VARIABLES
- Categorical variables
- Dichotomous ordered polychotomous
- Continuous multivariate normal
- Continuous multivariate non-normal
- Skewed and kurtotic censored (with floor and ceiling effects truncated)
- Mixtures
- Automatically generated variables

ESTIMATORS
- Asymptotically distribution-free GLLS (ADF)
- Covariance and correlation matrices
- Mean structures
- Weighted least squares, with user-specified weight matrix
- Unweighted least squares (ULS)
- Generalized least squares (GLS)
- Normal theory GLS
- Maximum likelihood (ML)

ANALYSES
- Multiple regression: univariate and multivariate response variables
- Probit and tobit models
- Correlations: tetrachoric and polyserial, both with testing of normality assumptions
- Polyserial censored variables (tobit)
- Simultaneous equation systems
- Path analysis
- Latent-variable modeling of reduced-form regression
- Factor analysis: exploratory, with varimax and promax rotation
- Conventional structural equation modeling: structural means
- Multi-group analysis
- Monte Carlo studies

 Versions for IBM & VAX mainframes, and IBM personal computers (640K and math coprocessor recommended)

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MAY 1988 FOOTNOTES
9
Continued on next page

Bureau of the Census Fifth Annual Research Conference, March, 1988. Washington, DC. The conference will feature papers on topics related to a broad range of Census Bureau research interests.

To have a paper considered for presentation, send a 200-word abstract by June 1, 1988, to: David F. Payleitner, Conference Chair, Statistical Research Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20510.

Institut International de Sociologie XXIX International Congress, June 12-29, 1989, Rome, Italy. Theme: "The Status of Sociology as a Science and Social Policy Formulation." Paper presentations and payment of $100 registration fee is required with submission of paper or a topic for a working session. Student registration fee is $25. Suggestions for sessions and papers should be sent to Paolo Amminucci, BS Vice President, Facolta di Scienza Sociali, Parallelo Aldo Moro, 1, Roma 00186, Italy. The ISS does not have funds for grants or support for participants, but the American Sociological Association is exploring the possibility of travel grants for U.S. scholars participating in the Congress.

Marxist Scholars Conference, March 10-12, 1989. University of Louisville, Louisville, KY. Completed papers or proposals for panels and workshops are due November 1, 1988. Send one copy of paper or proposal to each of the following: A. Landau, Department of Theater Arts, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40205, and Samuel Tubiolo, Institute of History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 600 East Monument Drive, Baltimore, MD 21205.

Middle States Council for the Social Studies Annual Conference, April 6-8, 1989, Radisson Hotel, Arnprior, MD, Theme: "Towards the 21st Century: Today's Yesteryear...Tomorrow's Realities." Submit presentation proposals by October 1, 1988, on official proposal forms from Tina Iceton-Rivers, 707 Independence Street, Capitol Heights, MD 20743.

NSF Foundation Program for Decision, Risk, and Management Science Working Conference on Longitudinal Field Research Methods, September 16-18, 1988. University of Texas-Austin. Prospective participants should send a vita and a two-page statement explaining their interest in participating by July 15, 1988, to George Hake, Department of Management, CB 292, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Pacifica Council on Latin American Studies Midr Yearly Meeting, October 20-21, 1989. Maxwell, Bain, Theme: "1989". Call for papers and roundtable topics are invol
 Awards, continued

Robert Hutchison, University of Chicago, Donald Taplin, University of Michigan, and James Oster, University of Illinois-Chicago, were among a group of seven Chicago residents on the list of participants in the 1987-1988 Chicago, Groomed for Greatness, Program.

John Hennessy, Stanford University, was a recipient of the 1988 AIPF Foundation Research Achievement Award.

Karen Pollock, Old Dominion University, received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of the South.

Bonnie Svarczek, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the 1988 AIPF Foundation Research Achievement Award in Economic, Social, and Administrative Science. She was cited for her development of the widely accepted health communications model that helped explain the inexplicable of patients to medications regimen.

Mass Media

Deborah A. Atwood, Bucknell University, had her research on life style and political participation published in a March 9 issue of Higher Education Review.

Near, a society major in the Israeli reserve army, had his 21st birthday last Sunday. His service in a secret occupation territory featured in a New York Times article.

Elijah Anderson, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 29 New York Times article on the Killen Teprops 20 years later story.

Lawrence Robb, University of Wisconsin, Howard Sachar, and Charlotte Stark, University of Michigan, Douglas Massey and William Julian Wilson, University of Chicago, and Anna Jullan, Clark Park, Ill., were all cited in the May 8 issue of the National Journal on integration in America.

Rose Brewer, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a March 14 Polish Press article on the black middle class.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a former sociology professor at a Brazil law school, was featured in a New York Times article.

David Finkelstein, University of New Hampshire, was cited in a recent New York Times article as a principal investigator of a new national study which found that children are at risk of abuse in day care centers as they are in their own homes.

William C. Flatt, Miami University, Ohio, authored a December 27 issue "Perspective" article on corporate crime.

Edward Green, University of Washington, and his research on the sociology of embarrassment featured in the January 10 issue.

Jeffrey R. Hadden, University of Virginia, and William Martin, Rice University, were cited in a New York Times article on investigating the financial aspects of college expenses and students.

Martin also spoke on the Jimmy Swagart affair on ABC’s Nightline.

James Davison Hunter, University of Virginia, was cited in a New York Times article on the evangelical trend.

George V. Klement, University of Technology, was awarded a March 26 Higher Education Research Publication Award for his work on adult education in 1988.

Emmanuel Levy, Wellesley College, was interviewed in a January 1990 article regarding his book, And the Winner in the History and Politics of the Oscar Awards.

Susan Loh, Florida State University, had her research on the place of Biblical exegesis in public school science classes reported in several Florida news sources.

Bruno Magid and John F. Wurz, Western Illinois University, were among the list of radio and television news sources about their research on October 1987 Social Justice Journal article, "Religious and Ethnic Stereotypes in Professional Wessen," numerous newspapers reported on the article.

Patricia Yanez Martinez, Florida State University, had her research on the future of large social welfare agencies cited by the Associated Press. Her comments on the judicial treatment of rape survivors were quoted in the New York Times.

Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was cited in a New York Times article on the future of large social welfare agencies associated by the Associated Press. Her comments on the judicial treatment of rape survivors were quoted in the New York Times.

Winfred McCarthy, Lyndon State College, had her attendance at a major international conference reported in several Vermont newspapers.

Charles Moskos was featured in a March 14 Time magazine article.

David J. Phillips and John Willis, University of California-San Diego, had their research on social networks and holidays cited in a December 20 Centenair Explorer article.

Craig Reinmann, Northeastern University, authored an article in a Washington Times magazine, "Social Welfare in America," in 1984. He was also featured in a 1983 article on the future of large social welfare agencies.

May E. Short, University of Wisconsin-Madison, had her research on community service featured in an August 6 Christian Science Monitor article.

Dorothy Sills, a Hungarian sociologist, was quoted in the New York Times on the history of Jewish ethnic groups in New York City.

Lyd D. Wacquant and William Julian Wilson, University of Chicago, had their research on social segregation featured in a September 1987 issue of the Washington Post on the history of Jewish ethnic groups in New York City.

Robert Weller and Bruce Henderson, Florida State University, had their research on the effects of social networks on material wealth and individual’s health reported by several Florida newspapers.

Monika Zelensky, Pennsylvania State University-Dallas, was mentioned in a March 2 Dublin Center article on the history of Jewish ethnic groups in New York City.

Continued on next page
Obituaries, continued

By Beverly L. Haywood

Beverly carried about her an odd malady, a kind of writer's block that turned into a disdain for worldly work, yet at the same time the need to recognize and encourage researchers and nurses. Without fanfare or even recognition for her work, she was quietly side-by-side with the graduate students, sometimes offering to be their mothers. Unconditionally, students were someone who appreciated her efforts, even in small ways. To understand her, students had to understand the depth of her intense, quiet, and honest gentleness. She was someone who took her students on a lifelong journey, whether in the discipline or the larger society. She would have nothing to do with the liberal arts, even in small ways. She was someone who worked on her own terms, whether for herself or anyone else. She was selfless and straightforward. When she read, she was a role model before we knew there were such things, although her own self-concept had nothing to do with pretensions. Sociology was her calling; she was the embodiment of her discipline, a lifetime husband and colleague.

David Gallow and Henry Minton
University of California, Santa Barbara

Beverly L. Haywood (1937-1998)

Beverly Haywood was born on March 3, 1938, and died on February 12, 1998, at the age of 60. She received her B.A. from the University of Southern California and her M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles. Her research focused on the sociology of women and the sociology of aging.

In the case of inequality, if one assumes that all individuals (e.g., house- holders, villagers, etc.) are rewarded according to comparable efforts and that units of wealth are indivisible and non-exchangeable (i.e., a certain amount of wealth is necessary for survival), then one can derive that inequality is the most likely outcome. Furthermore, if units of wealth are distributed among individuals according to the most efficient use of that wealth, then the inequality will result due to different positions and opportunities. Thus, the role the sociological question may play here is the role of inequality in groups. Out of this may come a new sense of distribution of wealth within a society and culture. The results of this sociological question may thus be observable in the distribution of wealth among groups and individuals.

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Other Organizations
The Midwest Sociological Society an
nounces its 1988-89 officers: Norine K.
Deyoung (University of Oregon—Police
Prevention); Robert G. Southern (Uni-
versity of Kentucky)—President-Elect; Eri-
sa S. Crumley (University of Illi-
nois-Chicago)—Vice President; New
State Directors: Phil Nagy (University of
Illinois at Chicago); Bert Link (Uni-
versity of Wisconsin—Milwaukee); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver); Carl
K. Wamser (University of Denver)
Sources for Women in Society an-
nounces its new officers: Frances 
Carr, University of California—Presi-
dent-Elect; Bonnie Shibley (Tow-
son University)—Vice President; Jeanne 
Scirich (Creighton University)—Chair,
Membership Committee; Barbara 
Ariens (University of Kentucky)—
Chair, Finance Committee; Nancy 
Moss (University of California—Santa 
Barbara)—Chair, Discrimination Commit-
tee; Patricia M. (Martha) Whitmire 
(Mississippi State University)—Chair,
Journal Committee; Rita B. Daud (Un-
iversity of Missouri-St. Louis)—Sec-
retary.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Committee Reports
Committee on Federal Standards for the 
Employment of Sociologists
In 1987, the Committee conducted its 
second year of activity, with a wide range 
of efforts continued: the development of 
Clearance Standards, employed by the 
Federal Government, and the organization of seminars for Federal govern-
ment and personnel offi-
cers to describe the job qualifications of 
licensed sociologists. 

Draft classification standards for Fed-
eral and sociologists were compiled by the Committee, with a major effort by 
Car-
taline Fisher, who developed the initial draft. The draft standards, designed to re-
flex the six principal areas under which sociologists are certified by the ASA, were submitted to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Divi-
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Draft listing for Federal and 
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licensed sociologists.
Reports, continued

approvingly any new ventures with- 
out other creative ideas and appro-
ved their support in giving up some of its 
assets in the company's new move 
for its re-

commitment. That has been a great year for the Sex 
and Career show and we now look to the future with 
interest, excitement, and participation. We look forward to 
1988 programs, meetings, and activities.

Mary Frank Fox, Chair

Minutes

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEET-

ING OF THE 1987-88 COUNCIL

The second meeting of the 1987-88 Council was held on Tuesday, March 
21, 1988, in the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Washington, DC. Council 
members present were: Mark 

Mentken, Allen, Judith R. Bass, Charles M. Buyar, Richard T. Campbell, Lois B. 
DeYeur, Nancy DFtiamitea, Glen H. Eldridge, Jerry L. Gans, Richard Hall, 
Mae R. Heep, Richard J. Hall, Joseph S. Jones, Hugo, Melvin L. Kavanagh, 
Oppeheimer, Nancy Tusa, and Myer Z. Naylor. Z. Taeko was in attendance, 

previously. Jane T. Lestor, Stephen A. Boll, William V. Antonoff, Carola R. Howert, 
Betraya, C. H. M. Martin, Irene Deutch- 

er, W. J. Miller, and Robert P. Wrigley, presented the

preliminary committee reports.

Approval of the Agenda. The report on Annual Meeting Stu- 

ots was moved ear-

lier in the agenda as part of the Execu-

tive Officer's report, and the agenda was approved as

read.

Report of the President. Gara indicated his intention to make a brief report since the agenda was relatively short.

The meeting adjourned to a

breakout session. The agenda he expressed a hope for a 

adjournment on Saturday and suggested that all those contributing to the 
Council discussion be succinct and brief in their remarks. It was noted that the 

discussion would be a report of the Council.

Gara reported that the 1987 Program was well-in-hand and indicated that 

there have been several requests for exemptions from the participation pol-

icy of the 1988 Program, as originally presented.

The report of the 1987-88 Council was submitted to the Council and adopted. The report includes a 

list of actions taken in the past year.

Report of the Executive Officer, An-

tonoff was presented in a number of differ-

ent areas.

American Sociological Foundation (ASF) was 
deliberated in later in the 

agenda.

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