Breakthrough: Feds Adopt New Job Description

by Stephen A. Roff

In a long- awaited development, the Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has adopted a revised version of the Classification Standard for Sociologist (GS-154), a considerable improvement over the original classification issued June 1965. Classiﬁcation standards are used by OPM to help determine which federal positions will be open to particular specialties. They also spell out the characteristics necessary for an applicant to be classiﬁed eligible for sociologist positions. That is, a potential employee as a Sociologist GS-154 must meet the standards established by OPM and would then be eligible for employment by agencies with a position open to such a category.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists (COFSES) has been working on this project for several years, correspond-

1990 Program Committee Invites Suggestions for Sessions

The 1990 Program Committee cordially invites the membership to provide suggestions for topics and organizers for the regular sessions as well as for plenary and thematic sessions for the 1990 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. The program theme will be "Sociology and the Public Agenda." Since the Committee is also planning didactic seminars and workshops, it also would welcome suggestions that would give it a better idea of the scope of research and problems that might be represented in the program.

All suggestions for the 1990 program must reach the Program Committee no later than February 1, 1989. Such a long lead time in planning the program is necessary because the names of organizers, session topics, and so on must be published by the summer of 1989 to give members enough time to plan and prepare their papers.

Members of the 1990 Program Committee are: Michael Akers (University of Pennsylvania), Jeffrey Alexander (UC, Los Angeles), Margaret Anderson (University of Delaware), Edna Bonacich (University of California-Riverside), Wendy Griswold (University of Chicago), Robert Heeser (University of Wisconsin), Beth B. Hess (Columbia University), Dennis F. Hogan (Pennsylvania State University), Woody Powell (University of Arizona), Theola Skocpol (Harvard University), A. Wade Smith (Arizona State University); and William P. Wilson—Chair (University of Chicago). Program suggestions may be sent to William J. Wilson, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, or to Janet Aten, Program Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Committee Moves on Other Fronts

To enhance the hiring of sociologists by the federal government the Committee

The Committee on Nominations has announced the candidates for the top offices in the 1989 ASA election. Those elected will become President and Vice-President during the Annual Meeting in 1990.

President-Elect

Amir Aharoni, Harvard University

Stanley Lieberson, Harvard University

Vice President- Elect

Charles M. Berenson, University of Texas at Austin

Barbara F. Berlin, University of Illinois

Additional candidates may be nominated by ASA voting members through the open nominations process as outlined in the By-Laws. Petitions supporting candidates for the above offices must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association and must arrive at the ASA Executive Ofﬁce (1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036) no later than January 16, 1989.

Views of the Atlanta Meeting

photographs by William Silverman

October 1988

Volume 16

Number 8
NIMH Program for Hispanics Celebrates 11th Anniversary

September 1, 1988, marks the eleventh anniversary of Fordham University's Hispanic Research Center, founded at the beginning of the second year of a predoctoral training program for Hispanic Americans. Inaugurated by the Center and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, the program was developed in collaboration with the Minority Fo...
MFP Announces Fellows for 1988-89

by Lionel A. Maldonado

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is supporting 26 Fellows at 21 universities during the 1988-89 academic year. Ten new Fellows join the 16 continuing with MFP awards. The number of Fellows being supported this year is three more than last year, but still below the sixty-nine predoctoral students funded in 1981-82, when the MFP had two NIH grants. The new award is due in a result of long-term cuts in support for social and behavioral sciences at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and similar federal agencies. Funds for the MFP are provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences at NIMH.

In addition to the 26 Fellows receiving stipends from the MFP, another six were awarded dissertation grants. These are for extraordinary expenses related to completing the dissertation. NIMH recently made additional funds available for dissertation support to current and former MFP Fellows and applications are available from the ASA for this year’s competition. The American Federation of Teachers and other facts on all Fellows—the 26 on stipend support and the six receiving dissertation grants—are available in the accompanying table. As in previous years, demand among minorities for financial assistance is greater than the supply of money. This year there were more than fifty completed applications for the new awards. Another 20 applications initiated, but did not result in awards, fell below the sixty-nine predoctoral students funded in 1981-82, when the MFP had two NIH grants. The new award is due in a result of long-term cuts in support for social and behavioral sciences at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and similar federal agencies. Funds for the MFP are provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences at NIMH.

MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: NEWLY SELECTED AND REFUNDED Fellows for 1988-89

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellow</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Degree/University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beard-Chen, Phyllis Karen</td>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>MA/University of Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaut, Emma Dianne</td>
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<td>Brayton, Sharon Anita</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>MA/Yale University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldeira, Jose</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>MA/University of Colorado-Boulder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chang, Jennie Raquel</td>
<td>Hisp/Chicana</td>
<td>MA/University of Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooles, Dina P.</td>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>MA/University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davila, Harold Goldwell</td>
<td>Black</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Devers, Robert Morgan</td>
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<td>Delgado-Montenegro, Margarita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winters, Loretta Irene</td>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>MA/University of California-Riverside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graduate School

University of New Mexico
Texas Woman's University
Yale University
University of California, Los Angeles
University of Hawaii
University of Illinois-Chicago
University of Arizona
University of California, Berkeley
University of California-Santa Barbara
University of California-Davis
University of Minnesota
University of New Orleans
University of Florida-Gainesville
Ohio State University
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California-Los Angeles
John Hopkins University
University of Maryland-College Park
Howard University
University of Michigan
University of Texas-Austin
University of California-Riverside
Northwestern University
Benedict University
University of California-Riverside

Benefits of the ASA Credit Card

In the months of September ASA members received a letter and application outlining an ASA credit card program. Open to all members, regardless of membership category, the newly launched ASA credit card program promises to relieve financial pressures on members and the ASA.

After reviewing the experience of other associations with similar programs, the ASA, with Council’s approval, contracted with Trans National Financial Services and Maryland Bank, N.A., to offer an ASA Credit Card. Members may choose from two card plans: One is available free of the annual fee of $30 for the first year, or ASA Silver Mastercard, issued free of the annual fee of $50 for the first year. Both cards carry an annual percentage rate of 16.9% but vary in the range of additional benefits offered. The cards provide ASA identification and, because of the group basis, may offer a lower finance rate and/or more benefits for a lower annual fee than comparable cards available to individuals.

Not to be overlooked are the benefits to the Association when members opt for the ASA card. Trans National Financial Services and Maryland Bank, N.A., offer benefits to the ASA. For example, the contract provides royalties to the ASA: $1 for each account opened the first year and $6 for each renewed account. In addition, the ASA receives one quarter of one percent of the average of the 12-month-end outstanding balance for Gold/ASA accounts. The ASA assumes no administrative costs for the program. Although a substantial income is not expected, it is believed that the credit card program will contribute to ASA revenues while serving as an additional attraction to membership benefits.

Members are asked to make careful comparisons between credit cards currently in use and the ASA card if the comparison is favorable, hope you’ll switch. If you did not receive your ASA credit card application letter, or wish to request a card, please contact MBNA, toll-free, at 1-800/867-7978.

Kanter, Riley

Ladies Home Journal

Rosabeth Moss Kanter and Matilda White Riley have been selected two of America’s “100 Most Important Women in 1988” by the editors of Ladies Home Journal. The selections, which appeared in the November issue, were drawn from women in business, the arts, law and politics, science, media and entertainment, sports, education, religion, public service, and philanthropy. The citation for the two sociologists follow:

Rosabeth Moss Kanter—“Her knowledge of business comes from experience as well as theory, she founded a management consulting firm, and she's a professor at Harvard Business School. Now she's also working as a senior adviser to the Delano campaign. One of her challenges, she says, 'to work on some of the pressing problems of our times.'”

Matilda White Riley—“During her exceptional career in behavioral research, Riley, 77, has studied all stages of human development, with a focus on aging and the elderly. A former president of the American Sociological Association, she says, 'My commitment is to enhancing the level of excellence in science.'”

Minority Scholars Awarded NRC Fellowships

Thirty-six minority scholars were selected by the National Research Council for year-long postdoctoral fellowships. These are in sociology and of those, two are former ASA/MFP Fellows. The 36 scholars represent the ninth group of recipients—now totaling 225—from the annual Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minority Programs sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Administered by the Research Council. In the words of Frank Press, chair of the National Research Council, “This postdoctoral fellowship program gives outstanding teaching/scholars in their freedom to pursue research interests without added teaching responsibilities. Not only do the fellows contribute to the knowledge base of science and the humanities, but they become better teachers because of the experience.”

Fellowships are from 16 states and include 21 Blacks, six Chicanos, five Puerto Ricans, and four American Indians. Those in sociology include Gilbert Ramos Cardena, currently at Stanford, who will spend his fellowship year at UC-Berkeley; Danielle W. Champagne, now at UCLA after spending his year at UC-Irvine, and Walter L. Davis, Touro College, who will be at Mississippi State University for the year. Champagne was in the MFP’s second cohort of fellows, earning the PhD at Harvard in 1979. Davis was in MFP’s fifth cohort and earned the PhD at Harvard in 1978.”

Minority scholars awarded NRC fellowships.
More Section Awards Presented in Atlanta

Community and Urban Sociology

The Section on Community presented the Lynd Award to William Fothergill Whyte. For many of us, William Fothergill Whyte is the creator of the Dec and the Norton Street Gang. As a former president of the American Sociological Association, respected author, and pioneering social scientist whose works have been studied by the tens of thousands, he is an inspiration for all who wish to understand human relations. Throughout his career, he has dedicated his research, writing, and concern to help others—Whyte's "underdogs." And because he is personally committed to tracing his own thought processes, Whyte has written about his own life on several occasions (Notes from the Field, 1974), providing specific examples about "learning from the field" so that others could build upon his experiences. As a result, many of you are already familiar with the basic facts of Professor Whyte's life.

A social psychology section meeting was also presented by William H. Sewell, Jr., of the University of Michigan. Sewell is a member of the Association for Applied Anthropology and the American Sociological Association. He is a fellow of the American Anthropological Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Center for Employee Ownership. He is the author of 11 books and co-author of 7 others, including the classic "Social Structure and Society." He was the president of the American Sociological Association in 1979 and 1980.

Sociology of Education

The Section on Sociology of Education presented the Vincent Festival Award to Dr. William H. Sewell Jr., professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for his "outstanding contributions to the understanding of social structure and social change." Sewell is known for his work in the field of social psychology, and his research has focused on the relationship between social theory and empirical research.

Sociology of Psychology

The Section on Sociology of Psychology presented the John W. Reid Award to Dr. John W. Reid, professor of psychology at the University of California, Berkeley. Reid is known for his work in the field of social psychology, and his research has focused on the relationship between social theory and empirical research.

Sociology of Work

The Section on Sociology of Work presented the Donald K. Price Award to Dr. Donald K. Price, professor of sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Price is known for his work in the field of social psychology, and his research has focused on the relationship between social theory and empirical research.

Sociology of Technology

The Section on Sociology of Technology presented the David S.期金 Award to Dr. David S.期金, professor of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.期金 is known for his work in the field of social psychology, and his research has focused on the relationship between social theory and empirical research.
How Can the ASA Increase the Representation of Practitioners in the Membership, Program, and Elected Leadership?

This is a new section in Footnotes that asks members to comment on a question of importance to ASA's programs and future direction.

Make Membership Worthwhile by Merideth Gold

I was disheartened but not surprised to feel disenchanted from the professional association that I had started to become a member of academia. And believe me, I tried to hang on as long as possible. Although I was in a practice setting, I still managed to attend meetings in 1987. In part I had to because I held board positions, and, silly me, I thought I should.

Not much later I resigned from those board positions, feeling guilty for possibly having stereotypes about the writing inability of practitioners to hold office.

I'm now into my second post-academic career move and the American Sociological Association might not make my dues budget next year. Was the question about increasing the representation of practitioners? I have some random thoughts and suggestions derived, obviously, from my own experience.

Make my membership worthwhile. The professional associations have not always been an important source of support during my graduate student and professorial years they aren't now. I'll settle for interesting stuff in Foot-Notes. Don't expect me to either read or write journal-length articles. As it is, I'm only able to read the American Sociological Review and Clinical Sociology Review. My time is inable these days and my attention span is short. I do find, however, I can handle without my Biannual, Communications and newsletters stuffed with bullet points.

Don't expect me to attend annual meetings unless I can find something practical. Rarely do papers contribute to my professional development.

If you want me to participate on a panel, get me out of bed or schedule me on a weekend. If I do attend, make me feel welcome. I may be a sociologist and I just get too many office day events. The answer to both questions is yes, happily.

I'm willing to talk, but don't ask me to sit through anything other than working at my own rate in my own environment. Please understand that anything I do for the profession is pro bono and does nothing for my career. Invite me to contribute out of my own interests. Ask me to help solve a problem or to do something specific. Ask me again if I can't do it the first time. I am especially willing to talk with sociologists about making a taxation out of academia.

I just cannot participate the way academically-based sociologists can (not sure I would want to at this point). Maybe if the concept of participation is redefined, more practitioners will come play.

Helping Practitioners Reclaim Their Sociological Identities by Elizabeth J. Clark, Chair, Sociological Practice Section; President, Sociological Practice Association

In the past several years ASA has shown a renewed interest in attracting sociological practitioners to its membership. These efforts have been applauded by the ASA Social Action Committee, by the ASA Committee on Sociological Practice, and by various other groups such as the Sociological Practice Association. Despite recruit-

ment efforts, there are several groups of practitioners who remain uninvolved with the ASA. Two of these groups are our bachelor's and master's prepared sociologists. The second two groups have been college practitioners. With a few exceptions, they have been denied access to the academic where "mainstream" sociologists reside. In fact, there is still debate about whether or not one can be a "really" sociologist without doctoral training and without membership in an academic department. As a result of this posture, we lose the vast majority of the graduation of our bachelor's and master's sociology programs. They acquire a non-sociologist identity such as human resource specialist, social worker, organization development specialist, social worker, or a variety of other titles. They also become involved in the professional organizations most closely aligned with these occupational titles. They continue to use their sociological training and skills of which academic sociologists are justly proud and have imparted, but they do not present themselves in the work force as sociologist nor do they retain ties with professional sociology organizations.

It is especially important to encourage these sociologists to reclaim, and even to determine, their sociological identity. If they have committed to the ASA and other professional organizations, we can help them in a variety of ways. First, we need a well-planned campaign to aid students in the academic environment as this is the beginning of one's sociological studies. We need to make them feel welcome at the annual meetings and to plan some specific events (such as training workshops) relevant to these practitioners. Many of our current efforts are geared toward the "retraining," of academics who wish to move into consulting or some support aspect of the practice realm (while maintaining their academic positions). We need to expand our training offerings such as to provide continuing professional development opportunities for sociological practitioners at a variety of levels, and we need to incorporate those bachelor's and master's prepared practitioners into our training resources pool. They have been out there in the field for years. They must have much to teach the academics, who until recently, have not been involved in professional publication and the positions are of interest to many of us, even those not looking for a job.

A Useful List of Ideas by David J. Kalles, Editor, The Clinical Sociology Review, Michigan State University

The attention paid to practice through the good offices of Steve Fales, the Director of the ASA Professional Development Program, in, of course, a major step in the right direction to increase the participation of practitioners. In addition, I think the following ideas might have some effect; they are not necessarily listed in order of importance:

1. Offer practitioners who are not presently ASA members significantly reduced membership fees for a two-year period. ASA would be receptive to this. By offering practitioners reduced fees for a two year period, ASA would have an opportunity to demonstrate its relevance to them.

2. Provide more practice oriented sessions at the Annual Meeting. For example, at the 1988 meetings, only one regular session on Sociological Practice is offered.

Outreach to Practitioners Sociologists by Mitchell A. Przeworski University of Illinois-Chicago, Chicago Sociological Practice Association

Many practitioners who steer clear of general sociological associations do so because they do not see them as sources of what Gould (1987) has described as "tangible or instrumental benefits. I went to the Professional Practice section of my job more effectively and to access resources that will help me now and in the future." The challenge is to find ways to provide this to practitioners, and be acknowledged as doing so, while getting and keeping them interested in sociological ideas and traditional ASA activities. The implications of this for member recruitment, the annual meeting program, leadership recruitment, and other ASA functions are obvious.

The new Sociological Practice Review will be helpful in stimulating interest in ASA on the practice side; articles of special interest and relevance to practitioners should be encouraged. The other ASA journals should encourage practitioners to submit articles on appropriate topics, and editors should be receptive to publishing practice-relevant articles in the columns of their journals. The assistance of the national and local specialty associations in sociological practice should be enlisted, both in terms of selling their members on the value of ASA membership in general, and sharing their membership lists for promotional mailings. Associations outside sociology which enjoy substantial participation by both academics and practitioners, like the American Association for Public Opinion Research and the American Psychological Association, can be valuable sources of ideas on all aspects of the practitioner outreach issue. ASA should also enter into an ongoing dialogue with such groups.

The new Wednesday-Sunday scheduling of the Annual Meeting offers new
**Differing Views on the ASA’s Annual Meeting Child Care Service**

A Commendation...

by Carolyn Howe and Jerry Lemache

We want to commend Gloria Haecker of Kid Care and her fine staff for the excellent child care provided at the Atlanta Meetings in August. Jen Suter of the ASA office did a superb job of screening and organizing the child care program. This year our daughter was so happy in the child care program that she didn’t want to leave Atlanta. After feeling that the child care program at the 1985 meetings in Washington, DC was inadequate (and we hope a different child care service is used in 1986), we did not use the service during the New York and Chicago meetings.

To improve future usage, we urge that more detailed information about the child care program be made available with the registration materials. Information about field trips, daily schedule, security and safety measures, etc., that is available now, is only sent out after child care pre-registration deposits are received. We feel that quality child care which provides safe, fun, and interesting activities to ASA members’ children is an important component of the annual meeting, enabling parent members of the Association to fully participate in the meetings. It is disappointing to hear that some prestigious members of the Association feel that the child care program should be discontinued. While the cost of child care was quite expensive at the Atlanta meetings, Jen Suter and others worked hard to get good childcare and organizational contributions to help defray the costs to parents. Wadsworth Publishing Company and the Sociologists for Women in Society should be commended for donating the indispensable service. We call on the officers of the Association to do everything possible to ensure that an excellent child care program will be offered during the San Francisco and subsequent meetings.

... And a Complaint

by Art Stinchcombe, Northwestern University

I write to complain of the fact that the ASA convention is pricing itself out of the market as a place to present and hear advanced research in sociology. Particularly for couples with children (my wife is a sociologist), the price of $60 for child care for the first day and $30 for succeeding days, for a family with two children like ours, comes to $360 for the convention period. This is unacceptable: if we pay for a full-time baby-sitter plus preschool in Evanston—we cannot find any child care scheme in Evanston that charges as much as the ASA in Atlanta and Evanston is a high-wage community. By choosing expensive hotels, so that even with the convention discount they are far from competitive, ASA is adding further cost burden. Now that children pay full fare on the airlines, our rough estimate was that it cost us around $400 per day ($200 per couple) to come to the convention.

Rather than giving up, we found a cabin at a lake about 50 miles north of Atlanta where we could cook for the children, for $60. We were able to get $100 of room at the hotels in Atlanta. We will trade days taking care of the children, get all the food we can in Atlanta, and save because driving is cheaper for a family. Being at a cabin at a lake with my children, rather than in the ASA convention for a couple of days, of course, has its advantages, but I wouldn’t have been forced to count those blessings if the ASA child care had been reasonably priced, and the convention hotel had been competitively priced.

A Note from the Executive Office

by Carla Hinkey

In 1982, at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, ASA provided what amounted to babysitting service—safe, custodial care as distinguished from an educational child care program. Members and ASA officers expressed dissatisfaction with this level of service and asked that ASA provide more enriching activities geared to the developmental level of the children using the service.

Every year, Jen Suter sends out about 300 "call for proposal" letters to solicit a child care program from educational institutions, day care centers, and babysitting companies within the convention city. Local sociologists are also contacted for their advice on other contacts for possible child care providers. At a rule, this search process generates three or four proposals, which are scrutinized for quality and cost. Serious problems that complicate this intricate search are the exorbitant cost of liability insurance, with rates that have tripled in recent years, and the difficulty of locating an established child care provider that will work within the confines of a convention hotel meeting room where they must provide lunches, snacks, toys, arts and crafts materials, all within a safe environment. At the same time we’ve been seeking more enriching programs, the subsidization policy has changed. The ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget has recommended to Council and Council has approved a subsidy of 40% with fees from parents to cover the remaining 60% of costs.

An additional problem that ASA faces is setting fees for the Preliminary Program deadline that will reasonably generate enough revenue. Of course, if the fee is too high, demand will decline. That was the dire situation we faced a month before the Atlanta meeting. Some parents, but not enough to cover costs, had signed up to use the service. We did not want to displace and disappoint those people, but we had to watch the subsidy balance. Fortunately, we were able to locate two outside contribution sources, Wadsworth Publishing Company and Sociologists in Women in Society, which provided the funds needed to meet the subsidy requirement.

Many associations that once offered child care have dropped the service entirely. However, the Executive Office continues to receive inquiries from other associations requesting information on how they might implement a program such as ours at their meetings. Through the costs for serving a relatively small number of members seems high in light of other possible uses for ASA funds, one must also weigh the benefits derived by offsetting this service. The ASA is open to creative ideas from members about how to continue the high quality child care programs at a cost reasonable to both the Association and to parents. Please send your comments to Carrie R. Hinkey, Assistant Executive Officer, ASA, 7222 N. West Hwy., Washington, DC 20036, 202-833-3410. ASA Council has this item on its agenda for its January 1989 meeting.

### TABLE 1: ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL MEETING CHILD CARE SERVICE

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>On-Site</th>
<th>Pre-reg</th>
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<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>29.1</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
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### TABLE 2: INCOME, EXPENSE, AND ASA SUBSIDY FOR CHILD CARE SERVICE

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expense</th>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>$7,073</td>
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*Note: structures are as follows: 1985-1986: registration fee [pre-registration provided unlimited use of the service to additional fee of $75.00] day, $15 full day when pre-registered, $45 half day, $45 full day when not pre-registered; 1987-1988: pre-registration fee $30 daily, $80 when pre-registered, $50 half day, $50 full day when not pre-registered; 1988-1989: pre-registration fee $30 daily when pre-registered, $45 half day, $45 full day when not pre-registered.*

Sociology

I have been pursuing a dual strategy of pushing for revision of the Classification Standard and educating federal employers and personnel. Since 1965, COBES has sponsored Federal Seminars for officials of selected agencies. Under a new format, the Committee sponsors breakfast meetings with policymakers, sociologists speaking on substantive topics of interest, and another resident sociologist introducing the featured speaker and commenting on the work of federal sociologists. In the last year, Carolyn Port (New York University) spoke at the Department of Education and was introduced by Sally Klincei; Peter Rossi (University of Massachusetts-Amherst), spoke at Department of the Census and was introduced by Calvin Beale; Andrew Charlow (The Johns Hopkins University), introduced by Katrina Johnson of the National Institutes of Health, spoke to a combined audience from the Social Security and the Health Care Financing Administrations. On September 28, Ann Arbor, Timo Eriksen (Harvard University and George Washington University) addressed potential employers from the General Accounting Office and was introduced by Roy C. Frost. COBES also seeks to protect the interests of sociologists with regard to some federal policies that go beyond employment issues. The Committee was able to respond effectively to proposed "Guidelines for Federal Statistical Activities" promulgated by the Office of Management and the Budget (OMB) that would require stringent requirements and additional justifications for questionnaire survey and administrative data bases prior to clearance by OMB. Particularly, the rules impose a heavy burden on federal agencies and some information is nearly impossible to collect. At the suggestion of the Committee, ASA Executive Officer Bill D’Antonio wrote to OMB, with numerous copies to legislative aides, urging that the proposed guidelines "will undoubtedly be onerous and burdensome to the federal agencies upon whom they will be imposed." A more practical solution, he suggested, would be to have federal agency-level review by substantive experts in the appropriate area of statistical data collection.

The proposed Guidelines impinge upon the profession because many sociologists use data sets collected by federal agencies. The COBES proposal would make it much more difficult for agencies to collect data, making public release files even more difficult to obtain, and as data becomes scarce, so would the studies that rely upon such data. This has implications for employment and scholarship in agencies conducting such studies and in the wider academic community. Some receiving grants to study

**Two Sociologists Receive NSF Awards**

David B. Grusky, University of Chicago, and Mark S. Mizruchi, Columbia University, were among 149 academic scientists and engineers to receive Presidential Young Investigator Awards from the National Science Foundation in 1988. The awards, which fund research by faculty members near the beginning of their careers, are intended to help colleges and universities attract and retain outstanding young PhDs who might otherwise pursue non-teaching careers. Each young investigator can receive up to $100,000 per year for five years in a combination of federal and matching private funds.

The NSF received 105 eligible nominations for the 148 awards. More than 60% of the awards will go to engineering and the physical sciences.
Update on 1989 Program Sessions

Additiona information on organizers for Regular Sessions and sponsored program sessions appears below. This is a supplement to the main announcement of the 1989 program organizers which appeared in the August issue.

The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is December 15, 1988. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date.

Regular Sessions

Ethnomethodology, John Heritage and Harvey Sacks, Department of Sociology, UCLA, 415 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024; Don Zimmerman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

History of Sociology, Marcel Tournier, Department of Sociology, Université de Montréal, C.P. 4128, Montréal, Quebec, H3C 3J7, Canada.

Public Opinion, James A. Davis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Sociology and Geography, Douglas Maynard, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Welfare State, Jaanie Nagel, Department of Sociology, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Sociological Methodology, Douglas T. Massey, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Student Session

The Honors Program Student Association (HPSA) is organizing a paper session on "Student Research: A Review of the Literature." The theme of the session is the research interests of students and what these interests tell us about the current state of the discipline. Are students of the 80's focusing towards a geographic or discipline specialization or are they conducting research which is grounded in broader theoretical concerns? How the move to specialization limits our ability to gain broader insight and understanding of social phenomena is a central consideration.

Papers which demonstrate current student research in sociology (criminology, aging, policy, gender studies, etc.) are sought. Papers which address the strengths and limitations of working with the data are especially welcome. Suitable specializations are also encouraged. Send submissions to: Trudo F. Miller, HPSA President, 712 N. Lincoln Avenue, Newton, IA 50208.

Sections

Aging, Sociology of. In keeping with the ASA theme of "Macro-Micro Relationships," the theme of the Section on Sociology of Aging meetings this year will be "Changing Social Structures and Aging Individuals." The aim is to emphasize both individual aging (or the life course) and the link to structures in the larger society. All ASA members, as well as members of the Section, are encouraged to submit papers on the theoretical or methodological questions of any of the following sessions: (1) "Family Structures and the Aging Individual," Norval D. Glenn, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1088. (2) "Educational Opportunities and the Aging Individual," Charles M. Ditrassi, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. (3) "Very Young and Very Old Individuals and Resources for Their Care," John R. McKittrick, New England Research Institute, 9 Lake Avenue, Newton, MA 02172. (4) "Roundtables (one hour)—send ideas, papers, or abstracts to Eleanor Cren-
Women's Representation Among Graduate Students in Sociology

by Karen A. Miller, Stephen Kolls, Leonard Gardner, and Morris Axelrod, Arizona State University

In a recent issue of Footnotes, we reported on women's representation on sociology graduate faculties in the United States (Miller, et al., 1986). Our results indicated that, despite increases in their proportionate representation over time, women as of 1984 were still only a small minority of faculty, and were still disadvantaged relative to men in terms of security and rank of their academic jobs. Prospects for changing this situation depend in part on women's representation among graduate students in sociology. In this report we assess trends in enrollment and financial support for women sociology graduate students from the late 1960s to the mid-1980s. We then give an overview of the career picture for women in sociology as of 1984, and speculate about the implications for the discipline as we move toward the 1990s.

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 15 western states and a stratified random sample of departments in the remaining states. Completed questionnaires were received from 230, or 91 percent, of the departments in the study. The census data from the western states were compiled as a five-year follow-up to a 1979 census of the same type (Axelrod and Kolls, 1981). 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 western regional data are analyzed and discussed more extensively in Kolls and et al., 1986.

Findings: Women Graduate Students in Sociology Departments

There is a striking contrast between women's clearly minority position on faculties, where they comprised in mid-decade only one-quarter of all faculty members, and their growing representation among the ranks of graduate students. Table 1 shows national data from 1969 and 1972 indicating that women were then a clear minority among sociology graduate students, and particularly among doctoral students. In the western U.S., by 1979 women not only achieved parity of representation with men overall, but the gap between their representation in masters and doctoral programs narrowed considerably. This same trend continued into 1984, when women in the nation numbered more than half of all PhD students, and three-fifths of masters students. Thus, women in 1984 were 56% of all sociology graduate students in the U.S. Women received 51% of the doctoral degrees in sociology earned in 1980 (Coyne, and Bae, 1987). The substantial proportions of female doctoral students indicate that, at least numerically, women are currently a large part of the pool from which employers of sociologists, both inside and outside of academia, are drawing.

The bottom rows of Table 2 show, for the western region, that the increases in women's proportionate representation occurred in the context of drastic declines in graduate student enrollment. Between 1979 and 1984 the numbers of both women and men enrolled as graduate students declined; however, the declines were greater for men, at 3%, than for women, at 20.9%. The changes in women's representation are thus a result of a situation of steeper declines for men rather than one of expanding opportunities for women.

Table 2 also shows trends in the percent of women and the percent of men who receive financial support as graduate students. From 1979 to 1985 in the western region, the percent of each gender receiving support increased, apparently indicating that financial resources for graduate students did not contract as fast as enrollments declined. Contracting resources may, of course, have contributed to declining enrollments. In the western region in 1979, a greater proportion of women than of men received financial support—41.3% compared to 34.9%. By 1985, women were slightly more likely than women to receive financial support in the western region. For the U.S. as a whole, this difference in favor of men was even more pronounced—62.1% of men compared to 57.4% of women received financial support. Thus, male graduate students were getting a slightly disproportionate share of whatever financial resources were still available in a situation of general contraction. When we look at gross allocation of resources, however, a higher proportion of all supported students were women (not shown in Table 1); that is, 53.9% of all supported students were female and 46.1% were male. We can now give an overview of the career picture for women in academic sociology as of 1984. Table 3 shows trends in the transition of women across several stages of the academic career: masters study, doctoral study, untenured faculty, and tenured faculty. It is clear that women across the nation predominate at the earlier stages of preparation for a career in sociology, and that the proportion of representation of women declines at every subsequent step up the academic ladder. Although women are above parity with men among the ranks of students, and not far from parity among untenured faculty, they are still noticeably uncommon among the ranks of tenured faculty members. Still, there are encouraging signs for women in sociology.

TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF FEMALEs IN GRADUATE PROGRAMS BY YEAR AND DEGREE SOUGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MA Programs</th>
<th>PhD Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data for 1969 are from Rosal (1970), and for 1972, from Hughes (1978). Data for 1979 are for the western region only; data for 1984 are from the national sample.

TABLE 2: ENROLLMENT IN SOCIOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS AND PERCENT SOCIOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL SUPPORT, BY SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent change 1979-84:
- Enrollment: -4.1%
- Percentage of students receiving financial support: -9.4%

*Women's region only.

TABLE 3: CAREER STATUS OF SOCIOLOGISTS NATIONALLY AND IN THE WESTERN REGION, BY SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Master Students</th>
<th>Doctoral Students</th>
<th>Tenured Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region, 1979 and 1984</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The numbers in the table have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Conclusions

Whether the substantial numbers of women at lower academic levels subsequently move up to higher levels depends on several factors. First, positions must open up. As we approach the 1990s, projected upsurge in college enrollments and in retirements of full professors may create openings, but money available for faculty positions also depend on larger economic trends which may not be favorable. Second, women must be hired and/or promoted into available positions. For women and for institutions, this involves a continuing process—observable— that impede women at every step up the academic ladder (Theodore, 1986; Simonsen, 1987). Third, affirmative action must be taken and relevant legislation enforced, even in an unsympathetic political climate.

Women's progress toward equity within our discipline thus depends on a complex of factors. We believe this is important to monitor that progress with accurate data as we move into the next decade.

Footnotes

The universe was defined as four-year colleges or universities listed in the 1984 edition of the ASA Directory of Departments 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, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

References


The Whys of ASA Membership

by Karl Bahr, ASA Membership Committee

When I first invited to write this article, I was initially at a loss for words, something I dread more than ... oc. It concerned the fact that getting a bad piece of fish in a cheap restaurant. I didn't know how to write the article, but I had to endure it because that year's renewal was a personal, thoughtless one on my part. God, I was so stupid.

I agreed, nonetheless, to reflect on my past behavior, perhaps to grow in the process, and now I try to pass on what I've learned to others through a window of my own experience. It has, in fact, been a rewarding process for me and I am at least able to share some of what I have discovered with you.

I first joined the ASA some 25 years ago, as a graduate student at Berkeley. I seem to recall that it happened in a theory class taught by George E. Mather and Paul Solnick, and someone (let's just say, the "pusher") passed out ASA membership cards during a discussion. I joined it sound as though joining the ASA was a rite of professional passage. A short time to joining the big kids of sociology.

Talcott Parsons belonged to the ASA, where were you? I am sure that he was, too. I still remember the kind of thing that he actually said at the time. In my opinion, it seemed an acceptable thing to do right there in class. The fact that the phrase seemed to be that you weren't a "real" sociologist unless you did it.

Ever since my undergraduate days, I had wanted to be like Talcott Parsons, and while I had the body shape—well, rather, the body was there to look real. So, I decided to take the easy way out. I picked up the membership card, I marked my pen in a way that everyone could see what I was doing, and I joined the ASA. Now I was like Talcott Parsons.

That first enticement to ASA probably didn't have to amount to anything more significant than what I did, but what I did was more, I gained a broader sense of the life I had lived out for myself. I became familiar with the resources of sociological, who had chosen that same life. Publications like Footnote exposed me to the "possibilities of my choice" as sort of the "scientific" aspect of sociology. I began to think of sociology in society. Like many first-time ASA members, I found myself daydreaming about what an American society is like if everyone were... you know... into sociology.

So, I discovered that ASA membership and attendance at the annual meetings was like entering a huge room in the prevailing notion was that you could handle it. Moreover, the meetings that year were being held across the bay in San Francisco (Coincidence? I think not.) The next thing I knew, I was a meetings junkie, traveling from one end of the country to the other in search of roundtables, dietic, sectional,档次 sessions, dinner meetings—I did it all. I didn't even like some of the sessions I attended, but I just couldn't stop.

I've now come to look forward to the next annual convention as a high point in any year. It's a chance to catch up quickly on the new stuff just starting to circulate and always an opportunity to honor our mutual goals. I enjoy immersing myself in a critical mass of fellow sociologists. (The term "sociologist" and all my friends still pronounce it "so-si-o-" but I don't. I am a sociologist, and my ASA membership says I'm not alone.) Someone who took a sociology course once, when I was young and inexperienced. In that sense, my ASA membership has become an objective expression of a personal and one in making the transition from starry-eyed student to professional sociologist.

The year I joined the ASA, the annual meeting took place in San Antonio, Texas. I was a freshman MA student at a small state university in California. The opportunity to hear well-known and renowned sociologists—those who until then were simply authors of the books I read—was exciting. I suppose, in a sense, they were idols. During the San Antonio meeting, Kingsley Davis chaired the first paper session I attended, while Gerhard Lenski presented the first paper that I was both impressed and yet relieved. It was that "ahh!" feeling you get when something long anticipated finally comes about, and it is not what you expected. I realized that these individuals were scholars, and that means, no matter what you were. For me, I learned to capitalize on relationships to develop my own professional. While I am still the apprentice, and they are the professionals, I have learned to capitalize on relationships to develop my own professional. While I am still the apprentice, and they are the professionals, I have learned to capitalize on relationships to develop my own professional. While I am still the apprentice, and they are the professionals, I have learned to capitalize on relationships to develop my own professional.
Section Awards, from page 4

James Coleman has received many honors for the total body of his work—he is a member of several distinguished societies and has received many honorary degrees from both American and European universities. The Walder Award, however, honors him specifically for his enormous contribution to the Sociology of Education.

James Coleman’s study of education spans a period of twenty-seven years. It began with Adolescent Society in 1961 and attained major policy importance with the publication of Equality of Educational Opportunity in 1966, a work which set the agenda for much which followed in research and policy in public education. Coleman’s work continued to have national influence during the 1970s when, as Chair of the President’s Science Advisory Committee, he authored Youth Transitions to Adulthood (1973). During the current decade, he has published two books which have stimulated serious reflection and raised new questions about how schools work and might work better, they are High School Achievement with Hoffer and Miller in 1982 and Public and Private High Schools with Hoffer in 1987. In addition to these significant works, one theme of Coleman’s research over the years has concentrated on and informed educational issues.

Review of James Coleman’s work convinced committee members that he is more than qualified for this award. There is a substantial body of research, distinguished by conceptual clarity and rigorous analyses, which is more than enough to justify the award decision. There are, however, almost three decades of commitment to studying problems and informing matters of widespread concern and social importance.

Dan C. Lavey, University of Chicago

Undergraduate Education

Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento, received the Hans O. Manskiack Award for Contributions to Undergraduate Education, an award of the Section on Undergraduate Education. Many people have worked to improve the status and legitimacy of college teaching in sociology, to gain professional visibility and support in the ASA, and to support the professional work of teachers. Dorn is among that group of colleagues.

Moreover, in addition to changing the profession, he has made major contributions to the discipline—enriching the body of knowledge of sociology of teaching. One of Dorn’s initial contributions was his work with Kolb’s learning style.

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You’ve spent years instructing and guiding your students toward a rewarding career in sociology. Now you have an opportunity to add that final touch by presenting them with a gift of the Cumulative Index of Sociological Journals. This valuable resource covers the 1971-1985 period and contains both an author and keyword/subject index for major sociology journals. What a great way to let your students know that you have confidence in their future!

The Cumulative Index is available for a limited time to ASA members at a special gift-price of $25.00; for non-members for $35.00; and for institutions for $50.00. Offer expires December 31, 1988, and is valid only with the accompanying form. Send prepaid orders to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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Member ID ______________________

Address __________________________

City __________________ State ______ Zip ______

Please return this form and your check to the ASA Executive Office.

New ASA Dissertation Award

After several years of consideration, and with the advice from chairpersons from a sample of sociology departments in the U.S., the ASA is pleased to announce the inaugural year of its annual Dissertation Award. The Award will be given to three or four scholars at the annual meeting of the ASA in recognition of unusually good work. This award was proposed in order to encourage excellence in dissertation research, and it is hoped that, in addition to winning the Award, some publication arrangement can be made so that the dissertation itself will be exposed to the work of the winners. This is still being worked out and may result in publication of one of the ASA journals or a subsidized monograph.

In order for a dissertation to be considered, it must be nominated by the student’s advisor or that scholar most familiar with the student’s research. This nomination must be detailed, explaining the precise nature of the work undertaken and why the recital meets the Award. The deadline for letters of nomination is February 1, 1989, and the dissertation must be defended before any award can be made. In any case, a dissertation must be defended before the following December 31 of the preceding year. (In this initial year the Selection Committee will consider any dissertation that has been defended after January 1, 1988). We hope to select the first winners in time for an announcement at the 1989 ASA meeting.

Nominations should be sent to Alan Sica, Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Two clearly readable copies of the dissertation must be sent to the Committee after it is defended, even if not yet defended by the university library.
Giddens Joins UC-SB Sociology Department

by Richard P. Applebaum, University of California-Santa Barbara

Anthony Giddens—who has brought the elements of time and space to center stage in social theory—has been experienced first-hand the effects of time-space "dissociation." In one of the larger campuses in academia, the noted British sociologist has accepted a joint appointment between his native Kings College, Cambridge, and the Sociology Department at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Giddens, who is currently the only sociologist to hold a chair (professorship) at either Cambridge or Oxford Universities, is no stranger to the United States. Despite the demands of his teaching responsibilities at Cambridge, his duties as co-founder and editor at Polity Press, and his book-a-year productivity, Giddens has managed visiting positions and lectureships at such places as Harvard, Berkeley, Brown, New York University, and Indiana, as well as institutions in Canada, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Finland, and Germany. In recent years, his American stop-overs have often included the Santa Barbara campus as well, where he has taught colloquia and participated in departmental seminars.

This year that relationship will be formalized as a joint appointment requiring him to divide his responsibilities between Cambridge and UCSB. Exactly how that will be worked out remains one of the practical challenges of a career whose theoretical concerns have long been global in nature.

Although Giddens formally accepted the UCSB position in July, the need to partially disengage from prior commitments at Cambridge will delay his full arrival until the 1989-90 academic year. At that time he will begin his half-time appointment, offering undergraduate courses and graduate seminars. He expects to work with graduate students, and in general participate as fully in Departmental life as the constraints of time and space will allow. Among his initial requests is the opportunity to offer the undergraduate introductory sociology course, typically a lecture to as many as 400 lower-division students. We are confident that Giddens, who was once described as "speaking in pubilshable paragraph"—will be up to the challenge.

Giddens is arguably the leading social theorist in the English-speaking world today. The author of over a dozen books, some sixty articles and hundreds of shorter articles and book reviews, he has emerged in recent years as the central figure in the current reshaping of social theory. While his works range from examinations of the history of social and political thought to empirical studies of modern industry, class structure and politics, he is perhaps best known for his seminal contributions to social theory and sociological analysis.

Taking as his point of departure Marx's famous opening of The Eighteenth Brumaire, "To make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please," Giddens has sought to elaborate a theoretical framework that respects the complex interplay of structure and action in human affairs. This interplay—which he has characterized as a central problem of social theory—is presented in a book by that title—is captured in his notion of "structuration." In this view, social structure is both resource for and outcome of social action. Structure is realized in Giddens', terms, "instituted" only in social practices, even as it provides the material for such practices. In this formulation, the sense of empowerment manages to bridge the classical Durkheimian concern for structural effects, with ethnomethodology's insight that social structure is ultimately accomplished only in interaction among actors. Along the way, Giddens covers an extremely broad terrain, drawing on such seemingly disparate fields as social geography, phenomenology, linguistics, dramaturgy, psychology, and critical theory. He, too, has a few ideas.

Among other conclusions, he argues that the "micro-macro" interface—"now very much in vogue among American and German sociologists—erases in sustaining what he regards as a fundamentally untenable division between the micro and macro levels.

Many sociologists—myself among them—regard Giddens' theory as promising a major breakthrough in the dualisms that have troubled western social theory since its inception in classical times 2,000 years ago. We are excited about having him as a colleague, and hope that his long-distance commute will facilitate the further development of social theory on two continents.

Group Disability Income Insurance

A Special Enrollment Period for the Group Disability Income Insurance Plan for ASA members is now in progress through December 1, 1988. Those applying during this Special Enrollment Period will pay just $3 for their first month of coverage.

Acceptance into this plan is automatic with minimal entry requirements. ASA members and their spouses are guaranteed acceptance in the plan if they are under age 65, have been actively working for the past 90 days and have not been hospitalized in the past six months. No physical exam or further proof of insurability is required during the Special Enrollment Period.

Disability income insurance protects a very important asset: an individual's income. This plan pays a monthly cash benefit when an insured is disabled and unable to work due to covered disability.

Members and their spouses may choose either a $500 or $1,000 per month benefit, to suit their needs and budget. These benefits are paid on the 31st day of disability and are completely tax-free. Furthermore, they are available to members at economical rates.


Students Honors Hans Mauksch

By August 24, 1988, at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta, the Honors Program Student Association (HPSA) presented Hans O. Mauksch with a plaque which gratefully recognized his support for the ASA Honors Program and the HPSA for many years.

When the Honors Program originally started, under the direction of John Shope, Hans Mauksch, then Executive Officer of the ASA, gave the program his warm support and has given unswervingly of his efforts on behalf of the program and the HPSA since that time.

Academic and Practitioner Roles of Industrial Sociologists: A Career Bulletin for Students

Delbert Miller, Editor

$4.00 to ASA members/students $6.00 to non-members

Describes career options available to sociologists with a special interest in industrial relations and the sociology of business. Especially useful to undergraduates planning to pursue graduate training and those who want additional information about industrial sociology.


Hans O. Mauksch

Students have had the pleasure and privilege of hearing Hans Mauksch at virtually every meeting since 1974 and have enjoyed the lively exchange of ideas and perspectives which invariably result whenever he speaks to them. It is no exaggeration to say that the Honors Program and the HPSA would not be what they are today without the close relationship with Hans Mauksch which has been enjoyed for so many years.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES


American Bar Association Fifth Annual Higher Education Conference, March 2-4, 1989. Jeffrey J. Baer, GA: "Rights in Conflict: The Individual versus the State and Beyond." Send a curriculum vitae and a paper cover page kit by December 1, 1988 to: John Paul Ryan, ABA Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Students, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. For additional information on the conference, contact John Petersen (312) 987-3857.

The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States Biennial Meeting November 17-20, 1989. Westin St. Francis, San Francisco, CA. Panels will be organized on all aspects of Canadian Studies and American Canadien relations. Send abstracts of 150 words or less by February 15, 1989 to: Victor Koven, Program Chair, ACUS, 76 Canadian Avenue, Centre University of Maine, 114 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04469. A copy of the abstract should also be sent to: ACUS, One Dupont Circle Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. The Association for Death Education and Counseling 1990 National Conference April 14-16, 1990. Westin Plaza Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Death in the Public Service: Facing the '90s." Further information contact: Mrs. Martin, GTO Group, PO Box 728, Frederick, MD 21705; (301) 696-7414.

The Association for the Study of Food and Society Third International Conference, June 2-4, 1989. Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. Theme: Changing Food Habits. Abstracts or completed papers should be sent by December 1, 1988 to: William White, President, ASF, Sociology Department, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

Ferris State University's Second Annual Conference on Humanities, Science and Technology, April 7-8, 1989. Proposals should include a 300 word abstract and the participant's vitae. Please include in your proposal if you are interested in serving as a session chair or commentator. Proposals or inquiries should be sent to: Craig Newberg and George Nagel, Coordinating Program Committee, Department of Humanities, Ferris State University, Big Rapids, MI 49307; (616) 429-2771 or 2778.

The Institute on Western Europe Student Conference, is accepting papers (post-graduate level) on current West European economic, political, and social issues for its student conference, real April, 1989. Columbus University, efforts to receive papers copies should be arrived at Columbus by January 30, 1989. Contact: The Institute on Western Europe, Columbus University, 1921 N. 18th Street, New York, NY 10029; (212) 480-1419. International Association for Impact Assessment 1989 Meeting, June 24-28, Montreal, Quebec, Theme: "Impact Assess- ment: In An Age of Transformation: What Is Important? What Approaches?" Submissions 200 word abstract by December 15, 1988 to: Victor C. Goddard, Joan O.C. Program Chair, IAA, 99, Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement, Gouvernement du Quebec, 514 rue Sherbrooke est, bureau 3860, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3T 2T5; (514) 873-5662.

The Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society 1989 Annual Conference, October 27-28, 1989. Baltimore, MD. The seminar is composed of academics and military officers from the social and behavioral sciences, humanities, and law who study linkages between armed forces and society both within and among nations. Submit abstracts or inquiries to: Roger D. Little, Economics Department, or John Fitz- gerald, Political Science Department, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402.

Montana State University, National In-terdisciplinary Conference for Health Promotion Research, Education, Ser- vice and Policy, July 10-12, 1989. Deadline for submission is December 15, 1988. For information and abstract guidelines contact: Conferences Services, Montana State University, Room 2809, Strand Union, Bozeman, MT 59717.


The Pennsylvania State University Con-ference on "Values and Values: Past and Present" April 14, 1989 in Univer- sity Park, PA. Papers by scholars and researchers in the social sciences, humanities, and in the labor movement are invited. For more information or to submit proposals contact: Freda Shoenberger, Barnes, Department of Labor Studies and Industrial Relations, Old Bos- ton Building University Park, PA 16802.

Proposals should be received by Janu- ary 1, 1989. Final papers will be due March 15, 1989.

Sunbelt IX Social Network, Ninth An- nual Conference, February 9-13, 1989, Rey-Harboe Inn, Tampa, FL. This year's conference is sponsored by the Inter- national Network for Social Network Analysis, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Institute for Coastal and Marine Sciences at East Carolina University, and the Depart- ments of Anthropology at the University of Florida and the University of South Florida. To submit a paper con- tact the Program Chair, Jeffrey E. Johnson, Institute for Coastal and Marine Sciences, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4835; (919) 757-5621 or (901) 757-6757. The Social Science History Associa- tion's 1989 Meeting, November 16-19, 1989, Crown Sheraton Hotel, Washing- ton, DC. Those interested in participating should send a description of their proposed paper or panel along with their address and phone numbers together to Cheryl Thomas, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, W 53201 or Jack Goldston, Department of Sociol- ogy, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208. The deadline for propos- als is February 15, 1989.

Society for Disability Studies Second Annual Convention, June 21-24, 1989. Hyatt Regency, Denver, CO. Possible Themes: Research issues of policy, history, sexuality, law, "culture," statistics, methods, politics, media, literature, gender, self-advocacy, cross-cultural, family, etc. Deadline for submissions is February 15, 1989. Please send two copies of a two-page abstract to: Kenneth Zol, Department of Sociol- ogy, Brandeis University, PO Box 9810, Wayland, MA 02158; (508) 491-2090. Third World Conference Foundation 1989 Annual Meeting Third World Confer- ence, April 15-20, 1989, Chicago, IL. Theme: A 15 Year Retrospective of Social Move- ments and Social Change in Third World and Diaspora Communities Pro- fessional to the Future." Contact: Roger K. Oder, Program Chair, Professor of Political Science, Third World Confer- ence Foundation, PO Box 3310, Chi- cago, IL 60603; (312) 241-6468 or (312) 334-5000 ext. 2459.

Western Sociological Association Chron- ological and Disability Section Annual Meeting, April 26-29, 1989, Albu- querque, NM. Scholarly and critical papers on disability theory, policy, meth- ods, evaluation research, ethnographies, and advocacy are welcome for presen- tation. Submit a two-page developed abstract including author(s)' affiliations, mailing address, and title of paper. Proposals will be refereed. Ab- stracts should be sent before November 1, 1988 to: Stephen C. May, Depart- ment of Sociology, Willamette Universi- ty, Salem, OR 97301.

PUBLICATIONS

The American Sociological Association is updating its volume Titleing Sociol- ogy of Education (to be available in Au- gust 1989). We need syllabi class pro- jects or assignments, class or ideas with brief description and how used bibliographies. International materials encouraged. Please include permission for us to reprint. Also we need any materials for Jeanne Bodnar, Chair, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435 or Caro- line H. Powell, Department of Sociology, New York University, New York, NY 10003.

Social Justice has issued a call for papers for a special issue on "Crime, Civi- lian Justice and the Poor." Arti- cles due January 31, 1989. Send inquiries and proposals to the special.

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New Books


David Bowness, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia’s Pastoral and Parochial Culture: Catholic and Congregational Influences in Southern Virginia (University Press of Virginia, 1988).


Ann Barry Flood, University of Illinois College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign, Orthopaedic Trauma (Delmar, 1988).


Diana Harris, University of Tennessee, Dictionary of Genealogy (Greenwood Press, 1988).


Call for Abstracts

Come to Yellowstone Country!
July 18-21, 1989

Meeting Health Promotion and Health Education of Rural Populations

National interdisciplinary conference for health promotion research, education, service, and policy. Symposium, panel, contributed papers, posters. Deadline for submission: December 15, 1988. Further information and abstract guidelines contact:

Conference Services
Montana State University
Room 2880
Bozeman, Montana 59717
(406) 994-3533

Statistics in Society

American Statistical Association Winter Conference San Diego, California
January 4-8, 1989
Sheraton Harbor Island East

Featured Speakers

- Leo A. Goodman, University of California, Berkeley
- Clive Granger, University of California, San Diego
- Donald J. Rubin, Harvard University

Tutorial

“Meta-Analysis,” Ingram Olkin, Stanford University

The program will also feature invited paper sessions on specialized topics in business statistics, social statistics, and survey research methods; numerous contributed paper sessions, poster sessions, and other continuing education programs. Topics include:

- Multilevel Analysis
- Regression Analysis and Multivariate Regression
- Causal Modeling
- Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology
- Social Experiments
- Survival Analysis: Applications to Economic Problems
- Applications of Time Series Methods to Survey Data

At sessions interested in the statistical aspects of business, economics, the social sciences, and the behavioral sciences.

Registration, housing, and employment forms will appear in the September-October issue of Arststat News. Nonmembers may call the ASA office at (703) 684-1221 to request this material or write to the American Statistical Association, 1429 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314-1402.

Funding, continued

Sorrell Foundation, African Dissemination Internship Awards, Doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa are invited to apply for dissertation research support. The program, implemented with the African Academy of Sciences, Kenya, enables Ph.D. students enrolled in U.S. universities to return to Africa for extensive field research in areas relevant to economic development or poverty alleviation. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1989. For a full description of the competition and the application requirements, write to African Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefeller Foundation, 123 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Sociology of the Family invites nominations for the 1989 William J. Goode Book Award, honoring the outstanding book contributing to scholarship in the sociology of the family. The $1,000 award will be made with copyright dates of 1987 and 1988. Send nominations by December 15, 1988, to: Sharon H. Bussieke, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

Contact

Social Problems seeks editor. The term of the current editor will end in the summer of 1990. The search for the next editor has begun and is being conducted by the Editorial and Publications Committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Written or tape nominations to: David F. Luckenbill, Chair, 5907 Eulleta and Publications Committee, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115. Nominations should be received before May 1, 1989.

Illinois State University. Our department is considering a minimum grade or average requirement for our "core" course. If you have any data for references to such data on the number/percent of sociology departments with a similar requirement and the specific nature of those requirements, please send mail to: Kathleen McKinney, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. A new laboratory for the study of Regional Systems and Social Processes has been established at the Department of Sociology at Stanford University. The lab features advanced computing and digitizing technology and several "geographic information systems" software packages. Course work in conjunction with the lab includes a project-oriented and two graduate seminars. For further information contact the director of the laboratory.

Ida Roussavel Mengeke, Morehouse College, has been appointed Associate Professor of African Affairs at Morehouse.

An issue of the American Journal of Sociology has been published. The issue features an article on the work of the American Sociological Association and the American Sociological Association, Inc.

Clarence Y. H. Leu, University of Mississippi, Columbia, wrote an opinion piece on taxes and the presidential campaign for the September 30 issue of The Los Angeles Times.

Murray Melton, Boston University, was cited in the New York Times on an article on automated services available after dark.


Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was cited in the New York Times in an article about Michael Dukakis and his ties to the Greek Orthodox Church.

Frank Orsini, President, Behavioral Consultants, appeared on Goodwill on October 3 and 4 as a guest on the show. He discussed his work on social psychological research and the effectiveness of mental health interventions.

Donna Gailus, SUNY Stony Brook, had a photo essay about a local teenage hangout on the North Shore of Long Island published in the October issue of The Magpie. She also published an article on women and cars titled "My Car" in the Autumn issue of Contemporary Woman.

Patricia Gravett-Clybo, University of Oregon, James McFarlane, St. Benedict’s College; Jan Steers, Washington State University; and Murray Strauss, University of New Hampshire, were cited in the September 5 issue of Time for their work on franchising.

Wan Mao-Hui and Kwang Chong Kim, Howardsville University, had their research on the effect of alcohol on mood and physical activities in a study of prisoners in China. The study was published in the September 7 issue of The Journal of Health and Social Behavior.

Dudley W. Shull, Southern Illinois University, wrote a column on August 29 Chicago Tribune on national and external migration.

Awards

Woodell Hall, Yale University, received the 1988 Distinguished Alumni Award from California State University, Fresno. Enfield J. Farge, Executive Director of the Lines Eye of Texas Eye Bank, received the 1988 Leonard Visnos Award from The Eye Bank Association of America. Farge was recognized for his contributions to eye banking and sight restoration.

Mary S. Harper, Washington, D.C., was one of six people honored by the National Caucus and Center for Black Age, Inc. for a 1988 Living Legacy Award. Harper was recognized for her work in geriatric care, her book on mental health in nursing homes, and her advocacy for the elderly.
New Books, continued


W. E. Burroughs and Josephine Whit-
beck, leopard. (W. W. Norton, 1987)

New Publications

The AndreaGenome Center of the University of California at Berkeley and the Asso- ciation for Genomics and the Human Brain Educa-
tion has published a series of reports on personnel from four professional
"elderly population. The re-ports include Personnel in the Field of Counseling, Personnel in the Field of Social Work, Personnel in the Field of Health, Physical Education, and Athletics, and Personnel in the Field of Education. The supply and demand for these reports is crucial for our understanding of the needs of individuals.

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Shelby began her academic life studying

gender-based income inequality, reviewing the advice of her sociolog-'
ical colleagues and their research.

The Institution of International Educa-
tion has a new edition of the book "The ages of the World." The volume describes nearly 400 opportunities for educators to teach in countries around the world. It is the first new volume since 1984 and is available for $22.50 prepaid from: ERI, 819 U.S. Post Office, New York, NY 10017. (ERI, 800-225-8890)

International Journal of Technology and Aging is now a new journal intended as a forum to serve the burgeoning group of researchers, academics, health care professionals, and government agencies who are addressing a major new phenomenon - the convergence of dramatic advances in technology with unprecedented health care accomplishments. This journal, which has resulted in the aging world, published in 1997.

Shelby received her Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with distinction. Her dissertation was titled "The role of gender in the development of self-esteem in the elderly population. She also taught at the University of California at Berkeley, where she was a visiting scholar in the Department of Psychology. In addition, she served as a research associate at the National Institute of Aging, where she conducted research on aging and health. Shelby's work has been cited in numerous publications, including the Journal of Gerontology and the Journal of Aging and Social Policy. She has also presented her research at several national and international conferences.

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Minority Fellowship Program

The American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program announces doctoral fellowships for 1989-90. Open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including, but not limited to, Blacks, Hispanics (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Polynesian). Asian-Americans who document an interest in and commitment to teaching, research, and service careers on the sociological aspects of mental health issues of ethnic and racial minorities. Open to students beginning study in sociology departments. Potential for success in graduate studies, financial need, and an expression of commitment to sociological work on mental health issues relevant to ethnic/racial minorities are considered. Fellowship amounts vary from $6,500 to $8,200. Application deadline: December 15, 1988 for all forms. For information, contact Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 993-3410.

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Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words. "Obituary," "SIDEREAL," and "Let's Talk" fits, 400 words. "Notes from the Field" fits, 400 words, peer reviewed. "Sociological Analysis," "Doing Research," "UMP," "JASA," and "Sociological Realities" are not open to outside contributions.

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