Berkeley: Updating the Image(s)

Robert Dentler Sets Pace for SPR as Editor

Robert A. Dentler

Think San Francisco!
August 9-13, 1989

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May 1989

by Calvin Larson, University of Massachusetts-Boston

It is a pleasure to announce that Robert A. Dentler will become the first editor of Sociological Practice Review. Bob is currently Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. His practical experience, interests, and hopes demonstrate the exceptional quality of his work in the field.

As Bob tells it, his practical self became socialized earlier than his academic self. He began work as a crime and court reporter in 1949 for the Chicago City News Bureau. His first graduate degree (MA in English from Northwestern University in 1960) was paid for by working as a nightclub and restaurant columnist and press agent. While employed as a political intelligence officer after the Korean War, he pursued graduate work at night at the American University where he obtained an MA in sociology (1954).

Bob’s research at the University of Chicago as a doctoral fellow (PhD, 1960) was highly applied. He was hired by Ernest Burgess to obtain the consent of 150 mari- ried people to be interviewed for his “Middle Years of Marriage” project. And with Peter Rossi, he evaluated the urban renewal citizens’ participation program in Chicago’s Hyde Park and Kenwood neighborhoods. He was also commissioned by the American Friends Service Committee to evaluate its young adult volunteer work groups.

As a young PhD in the Bureau of Child Research at the University of Kansas (1959-61), Bob researched for ways to grow happy, healthier, less criminalogenic youth. At Dartmouth (1961-62), he and Phillips Craithead wrote Horace Mann a week which called for a grassroots movement to achieve a nuclear freeze.

At Teachers College of Columbia University (1962-72), Bob organized a consortium of nine colleges and universities to do research, evaluate, and provide technical assistance in urban education. Some 400 faculty participated along with 2000 public school teachers and hundreds of Black and Puerto Rican community leaders. He directed the Center for Urban Education based in midtown Manhattan with branches in the South Bronx, Williamsburg/Brooklyn, and the Lower East Side. Bob also began work on school desegregation planning and monitoring that became an increasing specialty from 1965 to 1989. In the 1960s and 1970s, Bob’s sociological practice came to include administrative and their (efficient) clergy served as the police of the largely upper-middle-class dog park. Members of a voluntary organization, the Oaklands Dog Park Association (ODPA) are fighting a neighbor’s NIMBY attempt to close the 10-year-old park.

photographs, and pasture. In other words, a body politic decided into radical milks and bourgeois stomachs.

Some point to Berkeley’s willingness—nay eagerness—to experiment with new ideas. As evidence, they cite these pioneering policies: a city employee health benefit plan for un-married couples, a phasing out of styrofoam fast food containers, re-cycling, a “pre-cycling” campaign encouraging consumers to shun overpackaged products at the point of purchase; a municipal off-leash dog park; a proposed city ordinance to stock homeless rooms with a little free kit. They note that Berkeley was the birthplace of the disabled rights movement and the first city

The Cheeseboard, a collectice-owned-and-operated business in the “gourmet plaza,” serves left-wing political and right-wing Care Program.

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ASA Award Winners

Committees for the five major ASA awards have announced their 1989 winners. They are Jose Obari, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; Charlie Filly (New School for Social Research), Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award; James A. Davis (Harvard University), Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award; David J. Sills (Social Science Research Council), Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology; Sanso & Cohn (University of Wisconsin) and John S. Aker (University of Oregon), Jessie Bernard Award. These awards, plus the newly established Dissertation Award, will be conferred during the Awards Ceremony at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Footnote coverage of the occasion, with biographical profiles of the awardees, will appear in October.

First Ogburn, Now Clogg

Clifford Clogg, Pennsylvania State University, has become the coordination and applications editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association (ASA). Clogg is currently the editor of ASA’s Social Methodology. Clogg is the first sociologist to be the editor of JASA since William J. Ogburn held the post in the 1930s.

Published by The American Sociological Association

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Observing
International Linkages and Jobs at Home

There are a number of signs pointing to the internationalization of sociology. Past President Melvin Kohl's Presidential Address on "Humanism in a Free Society" at the Annual Meeting in May. More than half the articles are from foreign scholars to include health, education, women's movement, the labor force, political legitimization of the state, industrialization, and social stratification. The 29th Conference of the International Institute of Sociology will be held in Rome June 12-16. The IIS has been revitalized under the leadership of Edgar Borgatta, its President, and signs point to a stimulating Conference around the theme "The Status of Sociology as a Science, and Social Policy Formation." Plans are proceeding for the 12th meeting of the International Sociological Association in Madrid, Spain, in July of 1990. National associations from 46 countries are now novellized in ESA, while individual members now come from at least 72 countries. It is expected that some 350 U.S. sociologists will be on the program, with as many as 500 sociologists from the U.S. expected to be among the 5,000 attendees.

Another sign: in the past five years, the percentage of foreign scholars receiving PhDs from U.S. universities has risen from 15 to 19 percent. And, according to an article in the newsletter of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there were at least 21,000 Chinese students in U.S. graduate programs in 1986, about 2,400 of them were in the sciences. Rough estimates would be that about 300-500 were in sociology. The American University research that college officials are fighting to retain them.

The ASA worked closely with the Soviet Sociological Association to help facilitate the admission to U.S. graduate programs of the first cohort of Soviet graduate students. At this writing about 20 Soviet students have been accepted into U.S. departments for the Fall Semester. If all goes well, we may expect increasing numbers in the years ahead. Another sign of the times is the upcoming publication this month of The Rhythms of Everyday Life: How Soviet and American Citizens Use Time, co-authored by John F. Robinson, Vladimir G. Andreychenkov, and Vasili D. Potemchenko. Wesley Fisher of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) describes this book as "an important advance in international social science research: the first jointly cooperative survey of representative samples of the societies of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The Ukrainian Department of the Soviet Sociological Association has asked that we inform interested U.S. sociologists of their desire to explore the possibility of some form of collaborative relationship. Professor V.E. Khinzelko and V.I. Panitko of the Ukrainian Department have a paper at the joint 12th meeting of the IIS with a presentation at the IIS-sponsored Seminar in Erlkroth, MD, in October of 1988. If interested, you may write to Natalya Sevchenko, Secretary, Institute of Philosophy, Ukrainian Department of 2555, House 2, Volodymyr'ska 2, 50000, Kiev, USSR.

In recognition of the growing interest in cross-national research and in an effort to enlarge the scope of relationships beyond China, the Soviet Union, and the European countries with which we already have long-established contacts, President Joan Huker has asked Craig Calhoun, the chair of the Committee on World Sociology, to prepare a report on how we might extend these relationships to other third world countries. Members with ideas or suggestions may write to Dr. Calhoun, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

...on the U.S. Employment Scene

Even as the level of international contacts expands, the sociology employment outlook continues to show signs of strength. The Employment Bulletin for the academic year 1989-90 again exceeded the previous year's totals, with this year's total close to 800. Just six years ago, the total was 444. Two particular examples: one inside and one outside of academia, are worth noting.

From a colleague in a Midwest university comes the following note: "This year has been an extremely tight year for hiring. I'm filling four positions (one assistant, one associate, one full) and have been experiencing extreme competitiveness. Last year I was hiring people for $24,000, this year it's hard to get anyone for less than $30,000. One ABD has three offers in hand. A (candidate name) Ph.D. had a total salary offer of $30,400. We're bringing in someone from another university name next week who has been interviewing every week for the last four and six..." and from a colleague in New York State comes the following hopeful note: "This fall, there was a small but significant change in the New York State Office of Mental Health. Graduates of sociology programs became eligible for positions in the Intensive Care Management Program, including positions as Intensive Case Manager and Coordinator of Intensive Case Management Services. These are jobs in what might be called applied clinical sociology, involving the design of service systems for mentally disabled persons who live in community settings. It is interesting that there were two criteria on which the inclusion of sociology graduates was justified. First, it was pointed out that a significant number of persons with degrees in sociology would be well qualified on the basis of their previous employment experiences. Second, it was noted that many persons with training in sociology are minorities, and their inclusion would assist the agency in reaching its affirmative recruitment goals.

We hope soon to do some follow-up work on Employment Bulletin listings; what percentage of the ads were filled, by whom, and at what salaries? If you have data on the changing job situation for undergraduate and graduate students, I would be happy to learn about them—WVDYA?

Linda Aiken Wins Section Award

Linda Aiken

The Section on Sociological Practice presented the annual award to Linda H. Aiken, a position of her leadership in the practice of sociology applied to health and mental health care. She is currently a Professor of Nursing and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and was a former fellow at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. She has a Ph.D. in mental health care and is currently conducting research on the national's largest private foundation in health care.

She provided leadership and was responsible for developing large-scale, multi-site health and illness service delivery evaluations and research initiatives involving the chronically mentally ill, the homeless, persons with AIDS, school-based health services, high risk middle and adolescents, and the elderly. Her leadership pointed to the serious gaps in mental health and social services for the homeless because of the fragmented way in which services are organized, administered, financed, and provided in cities. She persuaded the Foundation to fund a program for the Chronically Mentally Ill in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Aiken has written widely in the sociology of health and mental health care, with six books and over 70 journal articles.

Culbertson Wins Student Award

Beverly Ann Culbertson was the recipient of the Section’s student award. After receiving her PhD from the University of Wisconsin in 1984, she became a postdoctoral fellow in Clinical Sociology at St. Vincent’s Hospital.

Kenneth C. Liebman, Chair, Awards Committee, Section on Sociological Practice.

Corrections


The BIBNET ID number for the IIS conference was incorrectly listed in the December 1988 issue of Footnotes. The correct recognition is AMM3ASJGBR.MUNISA.

A paragraph was omitted from the article by Sherry Cavan’s article, "What Ever Happened to the Haight-Ashbury" (February 1989 footnote). The paragraph omitted was on p. 618 of Haight-Ashbury and should have read: "In the mid 1980s, a permit was requested to build on the space. What happened in that permit process would make a provocative doctoral dissertation. The end result was that a Thirty-foot Drugstore and a number of residences were located in the building, to another of the famed chain on the street and preempting the street People’s colony."

We apologize for the errors.
Participate in the POD Grant Program

by Richard H. Hall, SUNY-Albany (Chair, POD Committee)

Problems of the Discipline (POD) grants have proven to be invaluable for their recipients, many of whom state that their work was not completed without the grant. However, our evaluations of the most recent round of grant applications indicate some problems which can be advanced or enhanced by the activities proposed in the application. POD funds are intended to fund the first Federal Assistance of the Discipline (FAD) within ASA -- the current proposal support is an add on and subject to performance, applications and reviews. FAD money comes in large measure from the National Science Foundation and is set aside for discipline-enhancing projects.

The problems of the discipline are not problems of the profession. There are usually some professor-oriented proposals (i.e., in each grant round which do not qualify for support. Proposals of the profession include the development of new teaching, new teaching, new learning, materials. Those can be very attractive and potentially useful, but will be used by new teaching, new learning, materials. Those can be very attractive and potentially useful, but will be used by the committee on the basis of new teaching, new learning, materials.

Washington University Department to Close

On April 11, Washington University's Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Matthew A. Jernigan, announced that the Department of Sociology by the end of the 1980-1 school year. He noted that the Department has a strong core faculty, that the University wanted to make the resources available elsewhere.

The Department is being closed primarily because of a reorganization of the Department of Sociology by the end of the 1980-1 school year. The reorganization was designed to strengthen the department and to increase its visibility within the University.

AASC Project on Societal Major by Carla B. Haney

The Association of American Colleges (AAC) has received funding to embark on a national project to develop new college majors, or "study in depth." The project involves eleven fields and their corresponding learning communities. The field of sociological is one of the fields and the ASA Teaching Services Program is the link to the project. Each field appointed a task force to conduct the review of its major. The Sociology Task Force includes: Catharine Behnke, Skidmore College; Kathryn K. Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago; Paul Evert, Connecticut University; Zelda Cameron, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Carla B. Haney, Washington University; and Theodore C. Wagoner, Brown University. The task force for the Improvement of Undergraduate Education at Washington University, the grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the task force meetings of each task force.

The AAC charge to each task force is to undertake an appraisal of the role of the undergraduate liberal arts major. The Sociology Task Force will try to articulate what "study in depth" means in sociology. How are courses sequenced? What are the prerequisites? How should a sociological major be different within the field and to other fields? The notion of "depth" comes from the AAC reports. It is an intensity in which "depth," the report insists, "cannot be reached merely by cumulative expansion to more and more materials. It requires that students grapple with connections across subject matter, that it implies that the discipline develops a capacity to discern patterns, coherence, and significance in their individual learning."

The task force is charged with (1) formulating a rationale for concentrated study in sociology that describes the specific contributions that advanced study in sociology makes to the overall purposes of undergraduate liberal learning, (2) framing a set of recommendations on ways to strengthen study in depth in sociology; (3) identifying exemplary campus programs whose practices suggest promising and significant ways in which study in depth in sociology can contribute to liberal learning.

The Task Force is looking for input from faculty and students on whether the major (and should) look like in a variety of departments -- four-year state colleges, religiously affiliated schools, state university systems, departments with graduate programs, dual (or more) majors, schools in rural and urban locations, etc. In your department, you have a goal statement, a list of requirements for the major, course descriptions, a list of books recommended for the major; you should send that information to Carla B. Haney, Director, Teaching Services Program, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The task force on the sociology major will hold a workshop on the major at the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. One of the purposes of the workshop is to have a "town meeting" format where sociologists can comment on strengths and problems in the sociology major and give the task force ideas that should be included in their final report. Consult the Preliminary Program for date and time. The Program also shows several other teaching workshops, including one on the generative issue of sociology curriculum. Join us!
Is There a Future for the ASA Child Care Program?
by Jan L. Suter, Meetings & Marketing Manager

While many associations are sensitized to the needs of child care and their conditions, must do not have the means to acquire full-sledged on-site day care programs. Cognizance can be taken to the same dilemma with a desire to meet the needs versus the reality of locating program funding. ASA recently surveyed its membership to ascertain conversion child care needs in an attempt to establish quality and affordable standards for future convention child care programs.

Next August, when the American Sociological Association holds its annual meeting in San Francisco, two members of the ASA staff will, for the first time, implement an ASA kinder-convension child care program that is tailored around these survey responses (for complete details about the San Francisco Child Care Program, please see article within the Annual Meeting section).

By mid-January, eighty-three child care survey responses were received from a survey sent out to three hundred ASA members. About half of the respondents had used the ASA Child Care Service. Meeting sites for their use varied from the past to the present and the range of ages was spread evenly from infants through nine year olds. One-third to one-half of the respondents rated their dual-sociology couples with a desire for both people to participate in the meetings. While the remaining responses represented a mix of single parents (mostly women), members with a spouse who couldn’t come to the meetings as a child care provider, students, and a few people who bring their families (and a non-sociology spouse) to the meetings as a vacation.

Survey data about prices that people pay for child care at home and prices they are willing to support during the meetings are reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>An spouse pay for 8-hour Day Child Care At Home, one child: range</th>
<th>median</th>
<th>mean</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12-$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Note the spread of the range of child care costs paid by members in the home location, a spread explained by cost of living differences.)

The data shows that ASA members are willing to pay the same daily fee at the convention as they pay at their home; approximately half pay $25 per day.

Written comments dealt with Association substantiation of child care, concerns about preregistration deposits, and recommended changes for future programs. Three respondents felt ASA should not subsidize child care for dual-career people, but that low income, single parent families should be eligible for ASA subsidization. Three people said ASA should subsidize it more, given the high costs two people stated that the fundamental principle of ASA subsidizing child care should be examined and voted on by the membership. Nonrefundable preregistration deposits posed a problem for some people, but others said once air fare was booked, the problem existed in making a firm commitment to child care. Half day fees and evening care at an additional cost were recommended changes.

A few parents were enthusiastic about a camp arrangement where they could work a half day in exchange for fewer fees, but several others were adamant that they were at the meetings to participate fully and couldn’t spare the time to work in the child care center. ASA personnel have since learned that initiating a camp strategy for child care during the convention is not feasible due to insurance constraints which exclude volunteer coverage. Most respondents agreed that an on-site program where parents could visit from time to time, and that offered toys and activities was sufficient. Outside field trips were discouraged for safety reasons.

The future of the San Francisco Child Care Program looks bright to Jen Suter and Susan Frenelli who are committed to developing a quality on-site program, to the ASA Council who continues its support of the program, and to the following companies and individuals who are contributing a total of $2,950 toward defraying Pro gram costs: Agate Travel/MVM Jane and Jack Carey, Greenwood Press/Paeger Publishing, IRL Press, Macmillan Publishing Company, Research Publishers, W. Davies, Sociologists for Women in Society, Sociological Abstracts, Larry and Jen Suter, and Wadsworth Publishing. Jen and Susan hope that the San Francisco Program will institute convention attendance by making single parents and dual-career parents to participate fully in the meetings.

As to the future of the 1980 and beyond Child Care Programs, ASA staff will continue its search for outside funding sources that promote reasonable and affordable fees to convention registrants, and its commitment to maintaining a safe, quality on-site program that the membership has requested. The ASA staff will explore greater convention hotel participation in future child care programs, as well. The Seattle Sheraton has recently offered a VIK Very Important Kids program for children ages five to twelve which educates children about the workings of a hotel. On a tour of the hotel, kids see the laundry room, the front desk, the presidential suite, and the kitchen where they receive a chef’s hat and apron and instruction from specialty chefs on how to make salads, sandwiches, and soups. The VIK program has been so successful that the hotel is dead set to continue it. Perhaps the Seattle Sheraton’s sensitivity to child care will be noted by other hotel chains and viewed as a positive method for their further involvement in providing on-site convention attendee needs.

The ASA staff appreciates your survey responses and will use your comments in planning and implementing future programs for your children.

Good Ideas

At Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, many course syllabi reprint part of the College’s Joint Statement of Academic Responsibility. For example, in the sociology department, they often include the statement: "The Department of Sociology/Social Work requires that written work and class discussion avoid sexist, racist, and chauvinistic personas because of gender, race, religion, nationality, political conviction, or physical disability or age. The department encourages students to make full use of issues related to these categories."

The Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, sends letters congratulating students to students who receive an "A" grade in Introductory Sociology. It encourages students to take additional sociology courses and provides information aboutearlier offerings. For information, contact Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Enjoy a Laugh With SWS

The SWS Bay Area Chapter and ASA invite you to participate in the SWS Minority Scholar Program by taking a Comedy Break starring Diane Anne and Marg Gomer. They will be free of charge on the first Sunday of August, 2:30 p.m. at the San Francisco Hilton Ballroom. Please help us by purchasing tickets in advance. Send mail to the Bay Area Chapter of SWS for $10 per ticket to Karen Gomer, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

Positional theorists, if they exist at all, no doubt would disapprove of this approach to the study of human societies. But in the context of our times, we feel that the sociological study of the family is of great importance.
All About the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting!

by Janet L. Astor and Jon L. Sizer

1989 Preliminary Program

The 1989 Preliminary Program will be mailed to all members in mid-May. This special publication provides complete information about the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting at the San Francisco Hilton in San Francisco, California, August 9-13. The Preliminary Program contains a schedule of events, information on each program session, notes on other special and social events, information on making hotel and travel reservations, and registration information for the convention and ASA services as well as for Wassonian, Workshops, and Tours.

Abstract and Paper Service

Authors of papers accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco are requested that May 1 was the last date for getting abstracts and papers to the ASA Executive Office 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 ASA Abstract and Paper Service, your paper must have been accepted for presentation in an eligible session: Regular Session, Thematic Session, Special Session, Section paper session or Section roundtable. Additional abstract forms and information on the program can be obtained from the ASA Executive Office on request at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3160.

Child Care

Child care will be available during daytime program sessions at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Jon Sizer and Susan Frenell of the ASA staff are preparing a day-care program for children to be held in the hotel that will provide that sufficient participation is determined prior to the convention. We are pleased to announce that the following individuals and companies have generously offered to help co-sponsor this year's child care service making it possible to offer a first-rate program by devoting some of its costs and lower daily fees to parents. Artists: Travel/MAIA, Jane and Jack Carey, Greenwood Press/Prager Publishing, IHR Press, Macmillan Publishing Company, New Day Films, Sociologists for Women in Society, Sociological Abstracts, Larry and Jon Sizer, and Wadsworth Publishing Company. We thank each contributor for their commitment to assisting ASA in providing another quality professional experience for your children.

Daily activities are designed to entertain, educate, and provide a fun and enjoyable experience for your children during their stay in San Francisco. Arts and crafts projects, learning games, recreational exercises, swimming, instruction (optional), music appreciation, story hours, excursions around the hotel, social events from a clown, magician, mime and puppeteers are among the list of events. Nutritionals snacks and lunches will be served each day with built-in flexibility that will allow for dietary requirements. Morning and afternoon snacks will include fruit, crackers/cornerers, juice and sandwiches, salads, vegetable assortments, cookies, puddings and yogurt.

Program hours will be from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Wednesday through Sunday, August 9-13, 1989. Although ASA child care personnel do not provide evening care, details on local babysitting agencies specializing in this service may be obtained after June 15 from the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-3160.

You may pre-register your children for the program by submitting a $50 (25 cents per student) non-refundable fee for each child, which entitles parents to one free day of care and a reduction in the daily fees for continued use of the service. The daily fee for pre-registered children will be $25 ($12.50 per student/low income). The daily fee for children who are not pre-registered will be $45 for a half day (9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.) and $65 for the entire day. For children using the service for shorter periods, the half day fee will apply in order to encourage more stable arrangements, discourage frequent drop-ins, and to simplify payment. Children who have not pre-registered for the service will be accepted on a space-available, first come, first-served basis. Parents/guardians using the service must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting. Remember that sufficient participation will be required for the implementation of this year's program, so do not delay in pre-registering your children.

DANI

The Sixteenth Annual Departmental Alumni Night (DANI) will be Wednesday, August 9. The gathering will begin at 6:30 p.m., following the close of the first evening plenary session of the 1989 Annual Meeting. This annual event is open to all convention attendees and their guests, so plan to arrive in San Francisco in time for the opening sessions and DANI! Invitations will be mailed to all graduates of departments of sociology in May. Remember your department chair to reserve a table before the summer session begins. Other groups wishing to participate by sponsoring a table are requested to contact the Executive Office before June 15.

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 San Francisco Hilton from 1:00-5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, August 8, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday through Sunday, August 9-12. The service will not be open on Sunday, August 13.

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 1989 Annual Meeting.

Facilities will be available for reviewing listings, exchanging messages, and interviewing. To obtain forms for listing vacancies (Employer Forms) or applications for registering with the Service (Candidate Forms), send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to ASA Employment Office, Attn: 1989 Employment Service, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Be sure to indicate which form you need. Additional copies can be made without further permission.

During the Annual Meeting in Atlanta last year, 66 employers listed 125 openings, including 15 positions outside academia, and 265 candidates registered with the Service. Over 1,200 interviews were conducted. You can help make this year's Service even more effective by urging all convention personnel at your place of employment to list all available openings with the ASA Employment Service.

Exhibits

The 1989 exhibits will be located in the Grand Ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton. Exhibits will be open to convention registrants from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 9, and from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 12.

All Annual Meeting attendees are encouraged to plan their schedules to include several visits to this year's exhibition. Take time to leisurely browse through the latest publications and explore current computer hardware and software, view new film releases, chat with representatives of statistical and informational literature, and meet with colleagues in the lounge/food area at the back of the hall. Come early, stay all day, and take the opportunity to discover current trends in sociological publishing, information processing, and the variety of services being offered by ASA exhibitors. A special feature of this year's show will be "Reservations Tonight!" an on-site restaurant service booth that will be ready to assist you in locating and reserving the best in San Francisco dining.

For your convenience, the 1989 exhibition company names and booth numbers will be listed in both the Preliminary Program and the Final Program. Don't forget to watch for the Final Program for special ads too.

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 provide 30-minute slots in evening hours when no program sessions in other ASA activities are scheduled.

Topics to be discussed this year include: "Gender Equity in Sociological Workshops" (Barbara Altman); "Future Directions in Durkheimian Scholarship" (Robert Alford); "Medical Sociology: Experiences and Prospects" (Kevin J. Landis); "Women in Science: Needed Research" (Janet Gehrke); "Open Meeting for Sociologists of the Study of Social Change in Taiwan in the 1960s to the Present" (Michael J. McQuillan); "The Role of the Department of Social Science in the Education of Students in the Humanities" (Gerald S. Tuttle, Harvard); "Gender and Social Change in China" (Jane E. Hofstetter); and "Social Psychology Dissertations: An Analysis and Comparison" (Timothy C. Orton), "Stop Recovery Concerns: Teaching and Personal Involvement" (D. A. McKinnon); and "Teaching Medical Sociology: What Should Students Read? The Use of Texts, Anthologies, Fiction, and Narrative" (co-sponsored by the ASA Teaching Services Program and the Section on Medical Sociology).

Other organizations planning to meet during the Annual Meeting include: Alpha Kappa Delta, American Journal of Sociology, American Sociological Association, Association for Formal Science, American Sociological Association, California Sociological Association, Chair of California State University Departments of Sociology, Chair of PhD Department of Sociology, Christian Social Psychology, Coalition for Using Sociology, Honors Program, Indiana University Alumni, ISA Research Committee No. 9 on Disabilities, North East, and the Section on Medical Sociology.

See Annual Meeting, page 6
Annual Meeting  


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

Tours

Troy Dudley, University of California-Berkeley, has arranged four interesting sociological tours for registrants during the San Francisco meetings. You will have an opportunity to visit two applied sociological research centers in Berkeley that conduct studies of alcohol and drug use and abuse, and a chance to learn about the transformation in Berkeley’s political development and the issues and politics of its political struggle that can be located in its grassroots activism. Troy Dudley won’t want to miss the chance to explore the San Francisco AIDS Foundation and observe the functioning of many of its 90 staff members and over 800 volunteers who have contributed greatly to the human rights and effectiveness of San Francisco’s response to the AIDS epidemic. And, for a more physically stimulating experience, take a leisurely walking tour of Angel Island and explore the port of entry for Chinese immigrants. Several sightseeing motor coach tours of San Francisco will also be offered throughout the convention so that you can acquaint or macacoqu yourself with the beautiful host city in comfort. Don’t leave San Francisco with out including at least one of these tour offerings on your convention schedule. Complete tour information will be provided in the Preliminary Program, along with reservation information.

Tours to consider:

 Preventing, and Treating Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Co-Sponsor: Coalition for Utilizing Sociology, Consisting of the Sociological Practice Association, the Society for Applied Sociology, the ASA Sociological Practice Section, the ISSP Task Force on Applied Sociology, and Sociologists in Business)

The Urban Geography of Political Development in Berkeley

San Francisco AIDS Foundation (Co-sponsor: Sociologists’ AIDS Network) Angel Island Tour

San Francisco City Tour

Resources for Attendees with Special Needs

The ASA Information Desk will coordinate resources during the convention week for registrants with physical disabilities. Registrants are urged to visit the Annual Meeting.

You may request services by using the Special Services Reservation area of the meeting registration form found within the Preliminary Program packet. Personal acknowledgments from the ASA Office will be mailed to attendees requesting special services as soon as arrangements have been completed. Upon your arrival in San Francisco, please check in at the ASA Information Desk to ensure that you receive the assistance you need. Should you encounter any problems during the week or need any additional information while in San Francisco, please do not hesitate to see someone at the ASA Information Desk.

Seminars and Workshops

A wide variety of seminars and workshops are available during the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Between the 8th and 13th of August, 11 didactic seminars, 15 professional workshops, and 11 teaching workshops will provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas. Log in ahead of time to reserve your place for the following free seminars and in-depth workshops, review the descriptions provided by the session leaders, and decide which events you will include in your schedule when your Preliminary Program arrives. Didactic Seminars require advance registration and an entrance fee.

Didactic Seminars

Analyzing Social Interactive Processes
San Francisco, Oregon State University

This seminar focuses on the logic and implementation of quantitative procedures for the analysis of face-to-face social interaction. It begins by describing links between sociological theories of social process (Mead, Blumer, Goffman, Collins, Sacks, and Schegoff) and quantitative models. An emphasis is placed on selecting appropriate models, given the constraints of theory and data. The seminar demonstrates these different quantitative approaches, logit models (a logistic approach), survival/longitudinal models (an event history approach), and covariance structure models (a LISREL approach).

Analysis examples with longitudinal data include parent-child interaction in the adjustment to remarriage, parental discipline and child antisocial behavior, and models for the duration of strikes, wars, riots, and family conflict. Some knowledge of multiple regression is the only recommended prerequisite.

Studying Kinship
Alco S. Rosi and Peter H. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This seminar will emphasize issues of design and measurement in the study of kinship structures and intergenerational relations. Special attention will be given to the use of biographical data in cross-sectional surveys, and the factorial survey methods for the study of normative obligations to kin. Empirical examples of a selected range of topics will be drawn from our forthcoming book, Of Human Bonding, a study of parent-child relations across the life course (Alaine de Gruyter, in press). No specific prerequisites are recommended, but familiarity with survey design and analysis will be assumed.

Introduction to Multivariate Population Models
Robert Schoen, University of Illinois-Urbana

The seminar will examine multivariate (or increment-decrement) life tables to give those attending a basic understanding of (1) the structure of those models, (2) the methods for calculating them, (3) the summary measure they provide, and (4) how they can be applied to available data. There are no prerequisites other than a knowledge of elementary algebra.

Measuring Religious Values, Andrew Greeley, National Opinion Research Center

Discussion will focus on the various ways that religious imagery can be measured, particularly in surveys, and the need for a theoretical orientation before one even begins to try to measure the image.

Measuring Residential Segregation, Douglas Massey, NORC-U of Chicago

Over the years, researchers have put forth many indices as potential measures of residential segregation. A review of the methodological literature reveals no fewer than 20 separate candidates. In this didactic seminar, I consider these indices, their properties, and the underlying structural relationships between them. I attempt to reduce the confusion to a choice among indices grouped into five different conceptual categories that correspond to separate axes of spatial variation. Using empirical examples, I show how different indices lead to different conclusions about the nature of residential segregation, and argue for the conceptualization of segregation as a multidimensional phenomenon.

Computer Analysis of Qualitative Data
Elihu Katz, Carnegie-Mellon University

A computer-assisted approach for comparing knowledge (perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, meanings) across individuals and groups, for determining what knowledge is "social," and for looking at changes in such knowledge and implications for this change for the society or group will be presented. Using the computer, verbal protocols (such as interviews or excerpts from journals or books) can be coded so as to construct not only what "concepts" are present, but also the relationships between these concepts. This procedure generates a "map" of the knowledge expressed in the verbal protocol. Maps from two or more verbal protocols can be used to visually locate qualitative differences. Alternatively, computer procedures (which will be described) can be used to quantitatively measure the degree of similarity and difference in two or more verbal protocols. Examples will be drawn from the following areas: (1) comparison of expert and non-expert knowledge, and (2) comparison of the evolution over time of differences and similarities in the perceptions of a social role by members of a group. Finally, it will be demonstrated that qualitatively based data such as this on the differences and similarities in shared knowledge, perceptions, culture, etc., can be used in conjunction with other data on the group (demographic changes, social structure, or presence of an "innovative idea") to explore the potential for change in the group or society in question via simulations.

Methods of Social Network Analysis, Peter V. Marsden, Harvard University

This seminar will serve as an introductory overview of methods for studying social structures conceived as social networks, emphasizing qualitative approaches. It begins with coverage of study designs, sources of data, instruments for data collection, and research on the quality of network measurement. It will also introduce major methods used to analyze network data including centrality analysis, role analysis, homophily, and positional analysis. The seminar will include worked examples and discussion of computer software for network analysis.

Cultural Interpretation. Bennetta S. Franklin, University of California-San Diego

The seminar will cover a cross-section of methods and models of analysis in the sociology of art, culture, and knowledge. Background on major issues in the

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Open Forum

Humanities and Social Sciences

Link to Inform Policy

The comments by Joseph R. Gusfield in the February 1989 issue ("Sociology and the Humanities Closing the Gap") strike me as powerful regarding the apparent approach between the social sciences and humanities in many areas of research. Let me add that we also share many social policy and political concerns as citizens. Indeed, on the whole, I think there may be as much or more common ground here than in our research interests, something that should not be forgotten in future efforts to build bridges. In my view, social scientists and humanists should begin discussing ways of formulating national agenda toward the mountainous social problems that face us. A coalition between those two groups would be essential to any new "progressive era."

I also found important Professor Gusfield's point about the long-standing interest in items in the phenomena of daily lives both historians and sociologists. This is a topic of great relevance to humanitarians such as literature and folklore. My interest in community studies and oral history has led to a long-standing conviction that works in literature, history, social scientists, folklorists, and novelists, and, among many converses and experiences between which exist important colleagues, they have for a much clearer view of our mutual interest in human agency and cultural linguistic and structural interaction, individual experience and social process. If we have a common "language," it is in this perspective. The "sociological imagination" becomes the humanistic imagination. I must also add to a less optimistic note that in many humanities' quarters the social sciences continue to have a poor image. At the extreme we are still not as primarily interested in method (at least the expense of substance), historical, structurally deterministic, and concerned with writing to ourselves and not writing very well it's social scientists' negative impres- sions on humanities persist over concern with the written word (to the detriment of method), psychologically reductionistic, of a reductionistic or simplistically theoretical. To be sure, not all of these stereotypical traits are entirely unac- cepted, I am not surprised, therefore, that there has not been more contemporary discussion of these issues and others of mutual interest, including policy concerns. Perhaps someone should consider a NEH summit or some other form to continue the discussion.

Essays like Gusfield's, as well as concrete research on the amount of literary consel- fertization, are hopeful signs. Like Gus- field, I am optimistic about the possibilities for the future. The next step would seem to be some organized form for discussion.

Robert P. Wodak, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Which Came First?

I cannot circulate error. On the first 27 answer sheets to "Which Came First?" that were sent out there was a typographical error. The correct answer to question 22 is B. Pierre van den Berghe was the first to discover error.

Richard F. Tomason, University of New Mexico

Cultural Literacy, Indeed!

Cultural literacy indeed! Did someone else notice that only 81% of the profes- sionals (doctors, lawyers and college profes- sor) who took Tomason's "Who Cares First" test, knew that Moham- med was chosen for his, and wrong, that only 56% knew that Beethoven did not compose Vivadali. And what about the chicken and the egg?

Naomi Bennett, SUNY-Oswego

A Response to Coleman

I read James Coleman's January, 1989, Article reassertion of his 1976 ASA con- vention that "citywide boards provided as quintessential white flight in cities where it has been used as a desegrega- tion tool". That conclusion was contro- versial, for it was made before legislative and professional bodies thirteen years ago, and it remains un- accepted by many today.

Crucial for these doubting sociologists has been the issue of where (1) research-based generalizations applicable to empiri- cal universes of (2) summary judgments with a high level of generality (here, all of us in the region. There are no angels. Indeed, I have yet to discover social scientists who believe that professionals can resist the temptation to jump from the first to the second reference, especially if the crowd applause emanates from those with politi- cal authority to mobilize social science judgments tosms 144 advocates who pitch against segregated justice. Professionals are a legion of opportunists.

According to Alfred McChesney and many others within the sociology pro- fession, James Coleman has taken that jump. Thomas F. Pettigrew and Robert L. Croun have attempted, for example, that there has been some confusion as to where P. Coleman's conclusions revolved around two major points: where his sweeping opposition to court- ordered desegregation (and bussing) began.

To air the matter today we should devise plenary sessions for regional and national meetings, not that these sessions will settle anything, but at least we can take available data and parking them to professional testaments made over the years between governmental gatherings such as the Massachusetts State Legislature. If it is discovered that data and Coleman testimony match up, then he wins. If on the other hand, we observe great and recurrent discrepan- cies between data and testimony, then we should return to AI Lees 1976 ASA Presidential proposal to censure Coleman.

Why did whites emigrate from the central cities to the suburbs during the 1952-72 period? Here is my bare-bones hypothesis. It is as good as if not better than Coleman's. Our central cities have been laced with redlining, the renaissance, and which included the 1945-50 recession and which was in its second phase. It was one of the few in the United States to be a major factor in the industrial flight of the 1970s and 80s. That combination has all but destroyed the economic base of the city center, including my own hometown of Detroit. Consequently, the widespread unemployment, severe decline in the city's tax base, opportunistic real estate planning, and a truly massive scale, plus federal negli- gence, led producer price capital flight followed by gradation amidst back generations of non- employment within legitimate, union organized, good paying jobs. That eco- nomic catastrophe was especially tough for young non-whites, since they were those who found it difficult to get jobs shing the shrinking number of facili- ties, steel works, and major construction jobs, especially after 1970. As early as the 1960's these material conditions plus abiding racisms began to plunge the non-whites of central cities into a truly visible underclass with widespread absence of personal self-discipline among those cast aside, day- time shootings sometimes within school classrooms, hallways and bathrooms, muggings as commonplace within the school, parking lots, drug, detabloulons of even elementary school children, whom- ing, again, forced non-white minority, nearly African Americans.

During the Eisenhower era and beyond it was not the statistically signifi- cant issue of "busing" which served as the source of white flight but the politi- cal decisions of our country's upper classes—both located within our multinational hierarchy/two major political parties and wedded to a permanent war- time economy—to transfer productivity to the Sun Belt, to Mexico, Korea, France, Malaysia, Singapore and beyond to the det- riment of those left behind, especially the blue collar, blue brown people.

My position is a little over simplified, so l'd like to toss in a complementary assuranc. Again, with towns like Detroit in mind. Had the white flight to the suburbs wound up within a multi-country metro- politan school district replete with bussings to achieve proper racial/class- gender balance from school to school, what might have happened? Just what would have occurred in the three county metropolitan Detroit district. It had been what we term as a base, one system, ultimate political authority? Now that is an equity question. Still, we should note that despite despecialization of the central cities, there has been some added service industrialization within the sub- urb, and hence there could have evolved a tax base, however limited, to support a skimped-funded but workable regional- wide school system.

Professor Coleman suggests that the Catholic school system provides an alter- native. In the short term, for sure, maybe, in the long hard, no. The Church cannot afford to pick up the pieces within the cen- tral cities, as indicated by the patient and widespread closing of churches and schools within central Detroit. And the Detroit experience is not unique.

This letter did not begin as a polemic, but becoming one as I hesitantly con- tinue Coleman's lament that ossified academicians have suffered little from the baths of the Lees and Pettigrews. My God, relative to the shelfed Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Jews, we teaching research professionals live the lives of the semi-retired at very handsome pay. As jet- set fat cats pulling their billions, we're fiddling one hundred thousand dollars a year, plus perks, we don't know what true hor- nor.

I look forward to the publication of my lengthy statement it only because I have never written a letter. Despite over a course of my 34 years of membership within the ASA.

John C. Leggat, Rutgers University

Comes Was Right

Coleman's speech was right on target. There is indeed an effort on the part of the left wing of the ACS to exercise too much control. I hope that the code of ethics and provi- sions for its implementation will not be used to enforce ideological conformity.

Charles L. Hart

More on Coleman

In response to your suggestion that you "encourage thoughtful readers" on James Coleman's attack on Thomas F. Pettigrew, Kenneth Clark, and myself, I offer the following:

On December 30, 1975, I asked the ASA Council and the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics to give serious considera- tion to the unethical statements being put forward by Coleman before legislative, judicial, and other public forums and calling them "tendentious find- ings." His statements opposed the use of bussing for educational opportunity equali- zation. My movement was inspired by the statement in the ASA ethical code's preamble that "Sociology must not be an instrument of any person or group who seeks to ... misuse knowledge."

Without considering in detail Coleman's reports and speeches, the ASA Council at its March 1976 meeting took the following action.

The Council rejects President Ler's recommendation that it ask the Ethics Committee to censure Professor Cole- man's right of freedom of expression and conscience.

The issue I raised was not one of Coleman's right to freedom of expression and conscience. He had considerable freedom of expression before the Massachusetts State Legislature, before many other governmental bodies, and in the mass media. But I asked that his contentions be subjected to a critical review by his fellow sociologists. I insisted that his pointing of "what amounted to flammable propaganda on the conflict situations in South Boston and in other American cities required some judicious consideration by responsible agents of our professional association. As Marie L-Hoge, a member of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics, wrote me in connection: "It is an unfortunate fact that sociology, not simply one of its prac- titioners, is viewed by the public both non- academic and academic, as having vali- dated a particular view on the basis of "scientific" evidence."

Pettigrew and Robert L. Green made a 50-page analysis of Coleman's attacks which was published in the February 1976 Howard Educational Review. They summar- ized their findings there.

"Throughout the furor created by Cole- man's statements, there has been an unre- search from adult where his limited researches and his sweeping opposition to court-
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in the U.S. to stop investing in companies with a clear record of such actions. And yet, they say that while other cities pay to clean up graffiti, Berkeley sponsors it: bright-colored stencils appear on to 860 cars, identifying the city’s 12 hidden creeks by name and totem animal.

Most observers agree that some things haven’t changed much since the 90s. Luckily, many are easily accessible to visitors: dramatic vistas, flower power, big redwood trees, classic coffee, a mix of multicultural music/dance/art/theater, architectural gems, listener-sponsored radio (KPFK), and a vibrant Bay Area press.

Things to Do Highs and a Lowtie

Here is a short list of continuing payoffs for a real high, climb a rock—Indian Rock, where professionals practice top roping and rappelling, on a clear day you can see forever or at least Sausalito, the city, and 3 bridges (AC Bus 47 to Arlington Circle). For the lowtie, a good outing, city classics: a hike in the Marin Headlands, a walk through the Berkeley Botanical Garden. If water ratting is not for you, look at gardens throughout the city. For moments of identity, walk on a path through the Berkeley hills or hike a trail in Tilden Park. For the menu, Chad’s, Great Guns, and political benefits (e.g., Women’s Convoy to Central America, Indian Treaty Council, Free Speech Network). Also, look for LaPena Cultural Center 3058 Shattuck Avenue, fans of Salsa, reggae, and pop, bleegie at Ashkenaz on 130 Pablo east Alcatraz. Political junkies, attend an organized city council meeting on Tuesday evenings, 7:30 pm at 2543 Martin Luther King Way. Film buffs, visit the Pacific Film Archive’s daily presentations on the UC campus (662 1326). Gallery goers and collectors of Tchelitchew, tour the Lawrence Hall of Sciences (Berkeley BART, Humboldt Go-BART). UC Berkeley’s Louie Museum of Anthropology, the Arts Gallery, the American Folk Art (2646 Cedar Street), the Judah L. Magnes Museum (291 Russell Street Ashby Avenue, AC Bus 50, and the Ashby BART Flx Market; weekends only).

For a more complete listing of August festivities and last-minute sales and food (for reporting), get a copy of the East Bay’s free weekly. Express, it is available at Cindy’s, Hyde’s, Black Oake, and Pegasus bookstores or the mahogany bookcases. Also note UCBA’s The Daily Californian, the weekly Berkeley Voice, the monthly Mercury (a 12-pager focusing on minority women), the monthly Ecology Center Newsletter, and the Berkeley Monthly.

Reemergence of Things Present

What else has not changed in two decades? Here are some of my candidates: ambience, immortality, UCB’s influence, a frayed bureaucracy, and neighborhood un-typeness.

The City Galore. First, the city’s liveliness. Berkeley contains districts that will Foote Whyte and Jane Jacobs might coin Berkeley Telegraph, for one, is a ballet of chaotic, underemployed activity and a chorus of strings and voices. It is an international congregation and street galore. Venues line the avenue with their wares: mystic crystals, rainbow tie-dye shirts, the jewelry, and fresh flowers. At the top of Telegraph Avenue, near famed Sproul Hall, vendors work from mobile stands. In fact, a local food bank based at the shelter, bagels, buns, spun rolls, veggies, and creative California cuisine. These are street people and underfellers too, haggling personal or political demons, hangin’ out, asking for a hand out, or handing out drugs...for a price.

What there isn’t any Whyte thinks has destroyed city center: overhead skyways, underground concourses, scaled, and galleries. There isn’t one incumbent-scale shopping mall or megastore in Berkeley. Instead, there are street-level cozy corners that beckon to the uninitiated. One, Union Square on Shattuck Avenue, houses Panini (2118 Allston Way), a sandwich shop rated *** and recommendable by the San Francisco Chronicle. It is run by a controversial Freudian (or rather Freudian and Sanskrit scholar).

Mini-Mac Plaza: Benches. Another urban notion is Walnut Square. A pleasant 15 minute walk almost due north from BART (one-half block east of Shattuck, on Volt). the shops border on what’s become known as the “gourmet ghetto”, thanks in large measure to Alice Waters’ internationally acclaimed restaurant and cafe, Chez Panisse, at 1517 Shattuck. Here flourish mini-mini micro Plaza benches. Ordinarily benches outside Peet’s coffee store and The Juice Bar Collective are seldom empty during daylight hours, they draw regulars, drinking House Blend in politically and ecologically correct non-styrofoam cups.

Counterparts Meet Cousin Brewer in the Gourmet Ghetto. Across the street, in the heart of the gourmet ghetto, is another much-occupied bench—front of the Cheesehead, a collective begun in 1967 and still going strong. The aroma of fresh-baked curry-chicken-onion bread may attract some patrons. Generous discounts encourage others. According to Art, one of the bakery-cheese store’s 25 owner-workers, the store offers 5% “to anyone who needs it”, 20% to bulk buyers (the “food compassion” discount), and 10% off to centenarians.

Up one block, a two-story, triangle complex of shops in 11 Formos, a blood relative of its French bakery namesake, and Gia, a bookstore and catalogue company featuring co-owner Patrice Wymore’s book, The Wimpywood Sowetown, and god- damn great doughnuts.

Down two blocks, past the outdoor cafe of The French Hotel (named to serve the Northern Hemisphere in town) lies the extinct Co-op, once the nation’s largest consumer cooperative; soon, a yuppiesville grocery is planned. Former card-carrying Co-op members tend to view this symbolically: counter-culture meets the beats counter- culture in the gourmet ghetto.

Medium-Sized City, Big Mass. Second and third, the city’s shape and size. Short and rich. Berkeley is no “bald slugger” like Chicago, my hometown. No doubt Carl Sandburg would have classified Berkeley as one of those “little soft cities”. True, it makes sante, not tools; it stacks no wheat nor handles little freight. That medium-size Berkeley (113,000) offers a range of goods and services usually available only in bigger cities. That, of course, is Berkeley’s most influential: the university. Aside from its intellectual impact locally-to-internationally, UC Berkeley incorporates a big chunk of the city’s population (30,000 students), voter potential, and property. The university’s continuous growth and dominance is expressed every which way—spatially, politically, financially, socially, and visually.

Like many European cities of medieval vintage, Berkeley’s architectural high point is secular, not sacred. UCB’s 307-foot-high campanile. (The bell tower’s competitor for primary landmark status is neither a smokestack nor a bank but rather a pleasures palace—The Claremont Hotel, built by a railroad magnate for his wife in the Berkeley hills.)

And the Test Goes On. Like other great universities, UCB is a magnet attracting graduate students. Berkeley has not changed since the ’60s. Neither have the town’s tenements. Especially Paisley People, Berkeley’s minority students and community residents created the park in Spring, 1969 in a UCB-owned vacant lot. When UCB attempted to move it over its property, violent protests ensued, resulting in the killing of one person. Today, this symbol of deadly protest remains greenish space: a community garden will bloom in May in the former park’s 20th anniversary. But the park is also a haven for drug dealers, and its future remains uncertain. UCB recently proposed various uses for the site, including administrative offices and student housing. Berkeley Mayor Hazel O’Leary offered a counterproposal: deed the historical landmark to the city. A few blocks from People’s Park, there is a commemorative mural, unlike much public art, it has not been defaced.

Causess still draw a crowd—even with a student body that is more money and power-oriented than 20 years ago (according to the American Council on Education’s annual poll). Some causes faster silent, highly visible protests, such as the ongoing anti-nuclear vigil on campus. Others are audible and high, such as this winter’s cannon-creasers, who occupy a 260-foot high crane, encouraged motorists to honk in support of their eight-day protest against construction of a new UCB animal research lab.

Locals: As for great characters, there is no dearth. Berkeley’s Jesus Christ gets his mail delivered to the transient maildrop on Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Way. The Orangie Man, decked out in an orange jumpsuit, gives away oranges near the old School for the Deaf. The wave (rush hour only) brightens motorist’s mornings on MLK with a hearty hello; everyone waves back. Aging hippie Pink Cloud peacefully co-exists on Telegraph with the obsesively-hurling Hate Man and a non-Sinatra streaker.

My choice for the quintessentially quirky Berkeley person of the-month award is Dr. Clifford Stoll, an astronaut at the Lawrence Berkeley Lab Stoll made front-page news in early March for his key role in breaking up the Saint-Cookie ring in West Germany that worked with Soviet intelligence agents to steal U.S. military data. How did Saint-Cookie originate? Why did he work so diligently to catch these hackers? Stoll tells NPR’s “All

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ordered desegregation begins. Then crit- ics questioned his views, they repeatedly suffered at homophobie abuse (in other words, attacks on personal mat- ters in order to avoid dealing with issues). Some critics have outright abused such abuses to Coleman. They make good copy for the media, perhaps, but they bespeak the debate, lower the public’s respect for social science, and divert public attention from real issues. Indeed, the whole epis- ode goes beyond racial issues or attacks on personalities, to raise painful ethical questions about the relationship between social science and public policy.

At that time, ASA Fortunates provided Coleman with lots of space in November 1977 to make an irrelevant personal attack upon me for having raised the issue. It also freely printed similar letters by Coleman’s friends, William Foote Whyte and Jackson Toby, in its August 1976 issue. Its editor, however, did not agree at all equal space to the many anti- Coleman letters he also received. In fact, he refused to publish many of them, nor did he publish a publicity released letter to

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sociology of culture will be helpful to par- 

ticipants. The seminar should be of special 

to interests to scholars engaged in the analy-

sis of cultural and expressive forms. Inter-

pretations of cultural and technological ob-

jects and social issues of contemporar

y society will be discussed. Attention will be 

directed to the relevance of anthropologi-

cal, sociological and other perspectives in the 

study of cultural evolution. The seminar will 

focus on the analysis of recent developments 

in sociological approaches to cultural analysis. Case 

studies of popular art and the impact of new 

technologies will be presented as case-study 

methodologies.

Methods of Conversational Analysis. 

Emmanuel M. Schlegel, University of California-Los Angeles.

This seminar will focus on some syste-

matic methods for analyzing ordinary talk in 

interaction in the absence of “inscrip-

tion.” The main practical concern re-

searchers is how to get initial tech-


tical access to what is going on in some 

place. The seminar will include the first 

review of some relevant past work and 

then an exercise in collective data analysis 

on some sample data.

The Revival of German Sociological The-

ory, Richard Maun, University of Delaware.

Recent developments in German soci-

ological theory have received particular 

attention within the scholarly community. 

This seminar will provide an introduction to 

two major theories and will critically discuss their 

achievements: Niklas Luhmann’s systems theory and 

Jürgen Habermas’s theory of communicative action. Also introducing the 

two theories, their application to 

explaining order and the development of modern society will be discussed. 

The seminar is open to all who are interested in recent developments in Ger-

man sociological theory. There are no specific requirements, but some familiarity 

with the theoretical sociological theory will be helpful for participants.

Professional Workshops

Job Clinic. Richard Joiner, Transcendental 

Corporation.

This two-day workshop will be held on 

August 7-8, and will explore job and fee 

submission is required; see article elsewhere in

Getting Research Funded. William V. Aita-

los, American Sociological Association.

Panel: Phyllis Meier, National Science 

Foundation; Howard Sillen, Consortium of 

Social Science Associations; Wendy Belluscio, 

National Institutes of Health.

Evaluation Research. James Wright, Temple 

University.

Going on the Academic Job Market, Judith 

Thata, University of Southern California. 

Panel: "Job Seeking as Marketing, Activ-

ity," Howard E. Frank, University of California-Los Angeles; "Job Seeking as 

Social Interaction," Gerald Marsella, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and 

"Job Seeking as Performance of Self," Catharine White, Briarcliff, Skidmore College.

Interviewing: Sung-a Boyle, Fordham University; Carol C. James, University 

of California-Santa Barbara; Jim O'Brien, University of Washington; Jan Lew; 

Northeast and Nonacademic.

Secrets, strategies, don’ts and dows for 

getting a job at a college or university.

Participants will visit various positions, 

polish recruitment talks, interview, negoti-

ate offers. Presentations followed by 

questions from a panel of job seekers and 

from the audience. Recommended for 

graduate students, job seekers, graduate 

advisors.

Going on the Business or Governmental Job 

Market, Larry Suter, National Center for 

Education Statistics; Ron Manheim, National 

Institute of Mental Health; Islanda Newton, New York City Partnership; 

Mary M. Kett, Cornell University; David 

Pronz, N.Y. Ayer Advertising.

This workshop will be a discussion of 

in-demand employment for sociologists 

who are seeking information on what to 

expect from jobs outside academia. It is 

intended to introduce sociologists who 

are seeking employment to the types of 

jobs available outside academia. This panel 

will be comprised of five sociologists who 

have previously employed in the non-academic sector with specific opportunities and procedures for 

obtaining employment in government agencies (federal and state), in the 

advertising and insurance industries, and in private research and agencies. The format 

will be short presentations by four panel 

members followed by questions from the audience.

International and Comparative Sociological 

(chaired by the ASA Committee on World Sociology).

Teaching Workshops

Academic Leadership: Orientation for 

New Chairpersons, Lee H. Boulter, Humboldt State University; Hans O. Makkai, 

University of Georgia; Dennis McGinnis, University 

of New Orleans.

This workshop is designed to acquaint 

new sociology department chairs and 

chair-designates, as well as chairs of 

departments in which sociology is 

combined with related disciplines such as 

anthropology, criminal justice and social 

work, with some useful general principles of 

department administration, a set of 

discipline-specific strategies that appear to 

be successful in most sociology depart-

ments, and information about sources of 

help that are available to department 

chairs from the American Sociological 

Association and other professional associa-

tions in the higher education communi-

ty. The six-hour workshop will be held on 

Tuesday, August 8 (the day before the 

Annual Meeting).

Pre-registration is 

required; fees include lunch: $55 for 

ASA Members, $75 for non-members. Check the 

Annual Program for more details.

Strategies in Dealing with Mandated 

Restructuring, William S. Johnson, Ball State 

University; Mary List Wybier, James Madi-

son University.

Participants will examine how colleges 

and departments can add the issues 

surrounding academic assessment. Suc-

cessful outcomes will be presented and 

an outline of implementation discussed. 

The impact of program assessment on the 

curriculum and the outcomes in the major will be presented.

Teaching Introductory Sociology, Brent 

Preston, Iowa State University.

Sugars, Tacoma Community College.

Methods of Undergraduate Courses: 

Designing Applied Curricula, John E. Sam, 

Vallejo College; Paul Dener, Cornell University.

This workshop will provide applied cur-

ricular design with reinforcing pedagogical methods which faculty may collectively 

answer to developing an applied curricular and individual applied courses. Examples 

of applied curriculums will be presented. 

Participants will work in small groups to 

outlines an applied curriculum and/or an 

applied course.

Peaceful Alternatives to the War System: 

Courses and Curriculums, Brian A. Lovett 

University of Lowell.

Presentations include: "Conflict Resolu-

tion"; James Low, George Mason Univer-

sity; "Ethnic Studies and North-South Relations"; A. W. Stowe, Brooklyn College; 

City University of New York; "Alternative Defense and Alternative Security"; 

Carolyn S. Steiner, University of Hawai'i and "Peace Movements," Nigal 

Young, Colgate University.

Teaching Sociology in the Religiously Affil-

iated Liberal Arts College, Robert J. Meier, 

St. Olaf College; Mary Ann Gurew, Manhattan 

College; Robert A. Clark, Whitworth College.

This workshop will focus on two issues: In what ways does the nature of an 

educational institution—in this case a religious liberal arts college—affect 

the teaching of sociology? What are some of the pedagogical strategies for 

mentoring religious and sociological concern in the curriculum?

Making Sense of the Sociology Major in the 

Liberal Arts, Thomas C. Wagoner, Miami 

University; Zeida Gansso, New England 

Resource Center for Higher Education; 

Paul Dener, Cornell University; Kathleen 

Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago; Cath-

erie Wilt Petrukh, State University of New 

York; Barry N. Kinney, ASU Teaching Services Program.

The Content and Quality of Graduate Edu-

cation, Maurice Kellner, Northeastern 

University; Benton G. Eaves, Miami 

University.

This workshop will provide participants an opportunity to discuss and become 

familiar with resources in the following areas: various curricula; models; 

national data on graduate education; GSE scores, employment options, the impact 

of international students, the role of post-

doc education, and the "teaching of teaching."

AIDS Education. Michael P. Lein, Bloom-

field College.

Teaching Medical Sociology: What Should 

Students Read? The Use of Texts, Antholo-

gies, Fiction and Nonfiction, co-sponsored 

by the ASA Teaching Services Program 

and the Section on Medical Sociology.

Regional Workshop: Phil Brown, Brown University, Fred Weinberg, 

Texas A & M University; Catherine Bier-

mann, Swarthmore College; Richard Herder, 

University of Missouri.

What is the most effective way of intro-

ducing students to the study of medical sociology? A wide array of written material
Inside the ASA Budget

(Second in a series of feature articles that aim to explain the ASA budget and the goals and choices it represents)

Minority Fellowship Program

by Lowell Malmstrom, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program and ASA Deputy Executive Officer

The purpose of this report is to inform readers about one ASA project, the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), and discuss the controversies associated with it.

The MFP is one of the original programs of the Association since 1949, when the first federal grant was received for its support. Originally funded by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), it later received additional support from the National Institute of Education and a private foundation, the Carnegie Fund. Carnegie monies were used for dissertation-related expenses for advanced fellows and were an important part of the MFP budget for a decade, ending in 1985-86 when the Fund’s Board of Directors voted not to make an in-kind contribution to the Program.

The MFP’s sole grant in the past few years has been from the Minority Research Resources Branch in the Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences of NIMH.

The MFP budget from NIMH has been about $100,000 annually since 1986-87. These funds are to cover trainees’ stipends (set by the agency and presently at $6,552 annually with a scheduled increase next year to $8,300), training-related activities, and indirect costs.

The NIMH grant is calculated by agency personnel on the basis of a predetermined number of trainees allocated to ASA. For the past few years, this number has been twenty-five (N=25) traineeships. Along with funds to support twenty one trainees at the mandated stipend level, NIMH also provides ASA a fixed amount of $500 per trainee for travel-related expenses. Training-related activities include the MFP Committee’s annual trainee selection meeting in Washington, D.C.; visiting trainees to training sites, related program enrichment activities, and as a number of other structures and mechanisms of the Association; serving as an associate editor of Footnotes; and otherwise representing the Association locally and regionally, as well as lobbying activities.

One activity in which MFP staff have been busy over the past three years has been to restructure the Program. With a $25,000 grant from Ford and $60,000 from the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, as well as in-kind contributions from the Hogg Foundation, a Task Force on the MFP has proposed, and Council approved, a summer institute for minority under-graduates and seniors. Scholars intended to become operational in the summer of 1990 at the Universities of Wisconsin (Madison) and Delaware. The program is intended to increase recruitment, retention, and completion rates of minority students.

The summer institute is expected to cost approximately $200,000 per year and have a three-year pilot period. Funding for the program will come from several sources: ASA will provide overall administration and program development. Each host university is responsible for major contributions in faculty salaries and local administration.

Berkeley, from page 8

Things Considered" that he first became curious when his $2,000-a-month computer bill arrived. "I was in bed writing a book when suddenly, I had a dream about the computer," he wrote. "As I woke up, I realized that I didn't need it."

In the same vein, he was a keen observer of his surroundings, noting the crows in his backyard that often gathered in large flocks. One day, he decided to see if they could be trained to perform a simple task.

"I wanted to see if they could learn to associate a particular sound with moving in a certain direction," he said. "I taught them to say 'hurry up' and move around. They seemed to understand the command and did so without hesitation.

When the crows started to perform the behavior, they were rewarded with a small treat. Over time, they became more responsive to the sound and eventually learned to repeat it themselves.

"The crows were very intelligent," he said. "They were able to recognize the sound and respond appropriately."

As the crows continued to learn new sounds and behaviors, they became more and more like the other birds in the flock. Eventually, they were able to fly together and communicate with each other in a manner similar to humans.

The crows were a great success, and other birds began to flock to the area. The scientists were able to teach the crows new behaviors and sounds, and they became the talk of the town.

At the end of the experiment, the scientists were able to raise a small flock of crows and release them back into the wild. The crows were a great success, and other bird species began to flock to the area. The scientists were able to teach the crows new behaviors and sounds, and they became the talk of the town.

The scientists were pleased with the results of their experiment, and they continued to study the crows and other birds in the area. They were able to teach the birds new behaviors and sounds, and they became the talk of the town.
Upcoming Teaching Workshops...
Meetings, continued

May 1989 Footnotes

University of Southern Indiana, Evans-

ville, IN 47552; (312) 464-1719.

October 6-7. Anthropologist and Sociolog-

ist of the Annual Meeting, Louis-

ville, KY. Theme: "Mediator's Archetypal

Patterns and Sociogenetic Contributions

in Social Policy." Contact: Lenora Finn

Finn University of Louisville, School

of Urban Policy, Louisville, KY 40292.

October 6-9. Social Theory, Politics, and

the Arts: 19th Annual Conference, Ten-

tota, Ontario, Canada. Supported by

York University and the University of

Ontario. Contact: Joseph C. Goss, Direc-

tor, Programme in Arts and Media Ad-

ministration, Faculty of Administrative

Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street,

North York, (Canada) M3J 1P3. Tel: 709-582.

October 11-14. Nineteenth Annual Con-

ference. Honolulu, HI. Theme: "A Dia-

logue for the 90's: Dedicated to Teaching.",

Contact: Teachers Conference, Depart-

ment of Correctional Services, Eastern

Kentucky University, 220 Penfield, Rich-

mond, KY 40330.

October 12-14. Ninetey-fourth Annual Con-

ference. Chicago, IL. Theme: "What's

New in the Field of Political Science?"

Contact: Robert L. Nield, Conven-

tor, University Library, University of

Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68106-2024.

October 16-20. "National Wellness Week

" at the Institute of Demogra-

phy, Cardiata University of Leuven and

the Social and Demographic Institute

of Demograhy, Leuven, Belgium. Them:

"Revolution and Consumption: Demogra-

hic Aspects of Main Political Relations." Con-

tract: Chaire Queret. 1989, Institut de

Demographie UCL, 1 Place Montes-

quieu, B-5034 Louvain-la-Neuve, Bel-

gium. Tel: (10) 279-83.

October 20-22. "Applications of Social

Science: Seventh Annual Conference, De-

vondale, CO. Theme: "The Policy Relevance

of Applied Sociology." Contact: Preston

Carr, Director, Department of Sociol-

ogy, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208;

Tel: 303-871-2600.

October 28-29. 29th Annual Conference. To-

onto, Canada. Supported by York

University and the University of Ot-

tawa. Contact: Joseph C. Goss, Direc-

tor, Programme in Arts and Media Ad-

ministration, Faculty of Administrative

Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street,

North York, (Canada) M3J 1P3. Tel: 709-582.

October 29-27. The Havana Panel Research

Center of Miami College works,

on creative approaches to secondary

analysis of big data. CDC, and

Cambridge, MA. Theme: "Working

with Longitudinal Data: New Quest-

ions for Old Data." Contact: Evelyn

Lubin, Murray Research Center, 10

Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02139;

Tel: 1-417-456-8140.

Funding

The Bureau of the Census is in the pro-

to ethnographie of America's

enrollment community to partici-

pate in research evaluating the behav-

ior of community college students.

Field project at 31 sites, nationwide is planned to

survey "The Beginning of Careers. Principles should be

received by August 1, 1989. Mail to: L.

Brownrigg and L. Stronger, 1700 Clap-

ton Avenue, Washington, DC 20036.

The National Humanities Center offers

30-40 fellowships for advanced study and resea-

ch in the humanities. Scholars from any na-

tion may apply. Social scientists, natural scient-

ists, or professionals whose work has a humanistic

dimension are also welcome to apply. Application dead-

line is June 1, 1989. For further information and ap-

plications write to the National Humanities Center,

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004.

The National Science Foundation Un-

dergraduate Faculty Enhancement Pro-

gram (UFEP) provides grants to con-

struct, renovate or modernize a classroom,

large laboratory, or a combination of both.

The NSF's Grant Guidelines are:

1. The proposal must be a single sub-

mission. The proposal may include a

single-year project or multiple-year

projects.

2. The proposal shall be written in

simple language and in plain English.

3. The proposal shall be submitted

in the same format as the NSF.

4. The proposal shall be reviewed

by a panel of experts.

5. The proposal shall be reviewed

by the NSF.

For more information, contact your local NSF

agent or visit the NSF website at www.nsf.gov.

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ford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8015.

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Office, 123 Encina Commons, Stanford, CA 94305-6020.

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Continued on next page.
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They are listed with their BA institution and their proposed graduate institution:

Jonathan Warner, Michigan State University, University of California Berkeley
John Smith, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Michael Reisch, Trinity University, University of California Santa Cruz
John Hall, Rhode Island College, University of Connecticut
Lisa Stevens, Northwestern University, University of Chicago
Alexandra Hoyos, Rutgers University, University of California Berkeley
Jane Martin, Westfield State University, University of California Berkeley
Julie Ann Setser, Wells College, University of New York
Omar Alikhan, George Mason University, University of California Berkeley
Jennifer Coone, Hampton College, University of Pennsylvania

New Books

Cynthia B. Epstein, Graduate Center, CUNY, Deceptive Beliefs: Struggle and the Social Order (Dissertation, 1999).
Stuart Henry, Eastern Michigan University, Degrees of Difference: Student Accounts of Their Ethnic Background (Prentice Hall, 1999).
Donald B. Kraybill, Elizabethtown College, The Usuak of Amish Culture (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1999).
Mary Rieger Lerner, Arizona State University, Dating: Choices, Discord, and Discord (University of California Press, 1998).
Sara Fletcher Lutker, The United States and the United States of America (Satellite University Press, 1998).
Craig Kizman, Northwestern University, American States of Mind (Yale, 1997).
Pete E. Zech, Jr., Guilford College, American Prison as a Failure (Greenwood Press, 1999).

New Publications

Library Literacy Program: Analysis of funded projects, 1996, published by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Library Programs, Office of Educational Research and Improvement. This publication provides an overview of the Library Literacy Program which was created to enhance library literacy among middle school students. It presents an overview of the program, including a summary of activities, an evaluation of the program, and a statistical analysis of the program's impact. Copies are available from the National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Pacing Equity: Empirical Inquiries, contains ten original research papers that examine the level of student achievement in mathematics and science at the elementary school level. The papers are organized into four sections: the impact of socioeconomic status on achievement, the impact of race and ethnicity on achievement, the impact of gender on achievement, and the impact of school size on achievement. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20410.

Foundations: The People and the Money, the latest major document on the subject of American foundations, received a Gold-Hugo at the Chicago International Film Festival in the Social and Political Documentary category. The documentary details the history and operations of American foundations and provides a glimpse into their activities and impact on society. It is available for purchase.

Contact

A call for information on operational issues in conducting urban surveys. Mary O'Brien is compiling information on operational issues that affect design, costs, and management practices in conducting surveys in urban areas. She asks that all those who have directed personal or phone mail to explore race and gender-based differences in targeted samples. Participants can be requested for future research or for their own benefit. Contact Mary O'Brien, 101 Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, (312) 922-5912.

Amy Carson Foundation. On November 9, 1999, while on duty as a mental health outreach worker, Amy Carson was attacked, and died two days later. Peter S. Cameron, Clinical Director of PWCAM is beginning an investigation into the incident, a library literacy program, and its impact on society. Information is available at the National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Pacing Equity: Empirical Inquiries, contains ten original research papers that examine the level of student achievement in mathematics and science at the elementary school level. The papers are organized into four sections: the impact of socioeconomic status on achievement, the impact of race and ethnicity on achievement, the impact of gender on achievement, and the impact of school size on achievement. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20410.

The Sociological Review of Detection. As a part of the National Conference of Professional Congress in the Sociology of Detection Fiction, the American Sociological Association, 172 Ridge Street, Glen Falls, NY 12803, (518) 790-1367.

Deaths

Arthur Serger, Norther Michigan University, died on February 18.
Robert Clay, Los Angeles Valley College, Registrar and former chairman of the Department of Sociology and Social Science, died December 23, 1989, at the age of 48.
Robert W. Hodge, died February 23 in Los Angeles.
Other Organizations

National Crime Survey Users’ Group Newsletter. The American Statistical Association’s Committee on Law and Justice Policy, in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, has included a newsletter for users of the National Crime Survey Data. This newsletter will include articles on such topics as available data changes in the questionnaire, computer-assisted telephone interviewing and workshops and conferences concerning the NCS. If you would like to receive the newsletter, please send your name and address to Ms. Law Decker, American Statistical Association, 1731 Rhode Island Ave, N.W., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Society for Applied Sociology has announced the results of its 1989 election. The new President-Elect is Howard McCollum, Applied Management Sciences, Vice-Presidential Elect is Stephen Steele, Ann Arbor, Community College, Elect to Treasurer was Patricia Ryan of Eastern Michigan University, Alpha Kappa Delta International Sociological Association. The Society recently concluded its election of Regional Representatives for 1989-90. Region I: L. Eli Cohen, Western New England College; Region II: David Denic, Virginia Tech University; Region III: Janis Elders, University of Wisconsin Madison; Region IV: John Hartman, Wichita State University; Region V: D. Len Loeb, University of California-Davis; Region VI: Sam Clark, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Oshi for 1986-90; President: Don Shumaker, Virginia Tech; President-Elect: Jim Zipperer, University of North Carolina-Greensboro; Vice President: Can- dace Clark, Michigan State University; Secretary-Treasurer: Wayne Sebold, Lamar University; Past-President: Mike Merrick.

Boston College: Editor of Sociological Inquiry: Dennis Teck, University of Massachusetts, BOSTON: Associate Editor: Dona Darden, and ACS/ Representative: Dudley Poston, Cornell University. For information about establishing an ACO chapter or assistance in activating inactive chapters, contact: Wayne Sebold, Department of Sociology, Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77771 (409) 883-5855.

The National Adoption Information Clearinghouse provides information on all aspects of adopt and intercountry adoption and the adoption of children with special needs. Clearinghouse services and information include: fact sheets and reports on adoption issues; a national directory of adoption agencies; referrals to adoption agencies; crisis pregnancy centers and resources for pregnant women; listings of state and federal laws related to adoption; and names of experts in a variety of adoption areas. It also maintains a computerized database of adoption resources. Contact: National Adoption Information Clearinghouse, Suite 400, 180 Eye Street NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 833-1939.

The California Sociological Association will hold its first general meeting Aug. 30, 1989. The purpose of the association is to direct attention to sociology as a teaching enterprise, and to the various problems and solutions department operating within their specific local campus and statewide organizational structure. The objective of this meeting is to plan format and other details related to future meetings and activities.

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This edition of the Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology includes information on 244 graduate departments of sociology. The Guide is a valuable resource for students, faculty members, advisors, department chairs, and researchers. Information on each department includes:

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May 1989 Footnotes

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