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Published by the American Sociological Association  
1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 • (202) 833-3410

# Footnotes

ISSN 0749-6931

May 1985 • Vol. 13, No. 5

## Fieldnotes Case Resolved; Scholars' Rights Supported

by Ruth E. Thaler

Scholars may claim legal protection similar to that enjoyed by reporters when promising confidentiality to research sources, according to interpretation of the "successful" ending of a case involving a sociology graduate student whose fieldnotes were subpoenaed during an arson investigation.

"The litigation concerning Mario Brajuha has ended successfully," said James A. Cohen at FOOTNOTES press time. Cohen, a professor in the New York University law school, donated his services as supervising attorney in the case. "The outcome in this case represents a victory, for Mr. Brajuha and to scholars everywhere...Scholars in general now have protection in the form of two federal court opinions which set forth requirements for establishing a qualified scholar's privilege in a proper case," he said.

Brajuha was asked by a New York grand jury to turn over his fieldnotes after a restaurant in which he worked while performing research burned down. Investigators thought the fieldnotes might be germane to an arson investigation in the fire. Brajuha refused to turn over his notes on the grounds that his presence and research were based on having promised confidentiality to those whom he interviewed at the restaurant. The case was considered important in extending the rights of academics to protect confidentiality of re-

search data, much as journalists can protect their sources on sensitive stories. ASA supported Brajuha's case by contributing funds to his defense as did many individual ASA members.

In response to a directive issued by the Second Circuit Court, Cohen and his legal interns prepared an edited version of Brajuha's research journal which was accepted by U.S. Attorney's Office as sufficient to satisfy the original subpoena. As a result, the New York District Attorney agreed orally to dismiss the state's case against Brajuha.

"From the beginning, Mr. Brajuha was prepared to testify as to his observations and non-privileged communications," Cohen said. "In the context of this case, a claim of privilege with respect to (his) observations was unnecessary. The issues in this litigation centered around the portions of the research journal which contained communications with privileged sources and matters of personal privacy, for example, opinions."

William V. D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer, expressed deep satisfaction with the decision. "The resolution of the Brajuha case is an important victory both for Mario Brajuha as an individual and for the field of research in general," he said. "We congratulate Mario for taking a stand on this issue and are pleased that ASA could have an active role in seeing it resolved in favor of the confidentiality of research data."

## Membership Committee Initiates System of Area Representatives

One of the outreach efforts of the ASA Committee on Membership is a network of 26 area representatives. These colleagues will help inform members in their geographic areas about the programs of the Association and the benefits of membership. They will inform the ASA about the activities of its members and the professional concerns they want the Association to address.

The representatives were chosen by the Committee on Membership for their professional involvement in state, regional and other professional associations; their conscientiousness in working in this voluntary outreach program, and their ability to communicate with the diverse membership of the Association.

The United States and Canada were divided up into regions with approximately equal numbers of sociologists per area. Between now and the Annual Meeting, the area representatives will compile a roster of sociologists in their areas, with special emphasis on identifying sociologists working in practice settings and community colleges. The "reps" will serve staggered terms of two or three years. Please contact your rep as we begin this ongoing project to enhance the communication between the members of the ASA and its Executive Office and governing Council.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine—Diane Margolis, University of Connecticut-Stamford.

Massachusetts—Michael Malec, Boston College

New York/Upstate—James Spates, Hobart & William Smith College

New York/Metro Area A—Corinne

Kirchner, Foundation for the Blind

New York/Metro Area B—Audrey Meyer & Ruth Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology

Delaware, New Jersey—Howard Robboy, Trenton State

Maryland—Steven Steele, Anne Arundel Community College

District of Columbia—Coralie Farlee, NIII

West Virginia, Virginia—James Skipper, Jr., Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Pennsylvania—Charles Babbitt, Edinboro State College

North Carolina, South Carolina—John Maiolo, East Carolina University

Florida, Georgia—(to be announced)

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee—William Falk, Louisiana State University

Indiana, Kentucky—J. Robert Lilly, Northern Kentucky University

Ohio—Kathleen Piker King, Mount Union College

Michigan—Marvin Olsen & John Useem, Michigan State University  
Illinois—Baila Miller, Private Consultant

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota—Timothy Fiedler, Carroll College

Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska—Mary Ann Lamanna, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Texas, Oklahoma—Joy Reeves, Stephen F. Austin State University

Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico—Celestino Fernandez, University of Arizona

Southern California/Area A—Peter Nardi, Pitzer College

Southern California/Area B—(to be announced)

North & Central California—Earl Babbie, author

Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii—Richard Vandiver, University of Montana

Canada—Julia Kwong, University of Manitoba

## A Tribute to Paul Williams

by Robert B. Hill  
Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.



The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) was only two years old when Paul Williams was appointed its Director in 1975. For more than a decade, Paul has dedicated himself to fulfilling the MFP mission: increasing the representation of racial and ethnic minorities in the doctoral ranks of sociologists. When he steps down from his post this year, Paul will have the satisfaction of knowing that he played a major role in enriching the career development of hundreds of minority graduate students.

About 220 students have been supported by the program over the past 12 years. One-third (82) of them have received PhDs—one of the highest rates of completion of any of the five MFP programs sponsored by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health. Indeed, Paul will leave a legacy of outstanding accomplishments for the entire discipline through his roles as administrator, counselor, colleague, and friend.

Paul, who received his PhD from the University of Chicago, brought an impressive array of skills and experiences to his job. Prior to coming to the ASA Executive Office, he served on the faculties of the University of Rochester, Wesleyan, Fisk, Vanderbilt, Yale, and Chicago. He was a staff member of the Population Council and served on the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, Social and Behavioral Sciences Branch, Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Because of declining national commitment to programs aiding minority and low-income groups, Paul's fundraising capabilities were called upon repeatedly. He was able to partly offset the loss of funds from the National Institute of Education by: (a) securing

See Williams, page 6

## Lively Plenary Sessions Set for Annual Meeting

Four Plenary Sessions have been scheduled during the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting. The two regular Plenaries, both addressed to the overall theme of "Working and Not Working," are scheduled for the first day of the meeting, one at 4:30 p.m. and the other at 8:30 p.m. The thinking behind this unusual arrangement is that the two sessions might serve as a kind of overture to the theme for the rest of the meeting to follow. The speakers will be: Anthony Giddens, Michael Harrington, Arthur Stinchcombe, Shirley Williams, and Daniel Yankelevich; Mirra Komarovsky and Elliot Liebow will preside.

The Presidential Plenary will begin at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27. Kai Erikson will give the Presidential Address, tentatively titled "On Work and Alienation," following an introduction by Stanton Wheeler.

A Special Plenary on "The Threat of War" will be held at 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 28. The featured speaker is E.P. Thompson. Informal discussion groups will commence following the plenary and cash bars will open for discussion participants.

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# Everything You Need to Know about the 1985 Annual Meeting!

by Janet L. Astner

## TRANSPORTATION

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce that Karson Travel has been appointed travel coordinator for the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting to be held in Washington, DC during the dates of August 26-30, 1985. They have made special arrangements to offer discounted airfares on major airlines for our attendees and exhibitors.

- Save up to 45% on airfares
- Flexible travel dates
- No advance booking or ticketing restrictions
- Fares not available to the general public

Although this discount offer is available for travel on major airlines, Karson Travel's computerized reservations system can arrange air transportation to the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting from any city on all carriers at the lowest applicable airfares.

Special 1985 ASA Annual Meeting airfares are available through Karson Travel. Ask for the special fare from your home city! Just call either of the Karson Travel reservations numbers between 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday: nationwide, (800) 645-2182; New York, (516) 764-5300.

Call as soon as possible to secure the best arrangements into the busy Washington, DC area or write: Karson Travel, 3185 Long Beach Road, Oceanside, NY 11572.

## ACTIVITIES OF OTHER GROUPS

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

Topics to be discussed this year include: "Courses in Programs in Clinical Sociology" (Jan Fritz); "Dissertations and Progress" (Population Section Student Members); "Dissertations-in-Progress" (Medical Sociology Section Student Members); "Microcomputers Users Group" (Nicholas Mullins); "Political Economy" (Robert Liedman); "Teaching Medical Sociology" (Kathleen Charnaz).

Other organizations planning to meet during the ASA Annual Meeting include: Alpha Kappa Delta, *American Journal of Sociology* Editorial Board, Christian Sociological Society, Committee on Sociology and Christianity, Clinical Sociology Association, Honors Program, ISA Research Committee on Logic and Methodology of Sociology, ISA Working Group on Sociocybernetics and Social Systems Theory, National Council of State Sociological Associations, North American Chinese Sociological Association, Quaker Soci-

ologists, Research Committee on the Sociology of Disasters, Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, Sociological Research Association, Sociologists for Women in Society, Sociology Radical Caucus, Editorial Board of *Work and Occupations: An International Sociological Journal*.

## 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 1985 ASA Employment Service will again be under the very capable direction of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Clement.

The Employment Service will be open at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC from 1:00-6:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 25, and from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. on Monday through Thursday, August 26-29.

## SITE VISITS

The 1985 ASA Annual Meeting will focus on the theme "Working and Not Working." Part of the "Washington flavor" of the meeting will be site visits to places where sociologists work.

The District of Columbia has an active sociological society, celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Jack and Matilda Riley are the co-presidents. There are other groups of sociologists that meet regularly, including the local chapter of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), a sociological theory group, sociologists at NIH, a social indicators task force, medical sociologists, and Research Resources for Children, Youth and Families.

These groups share a blend of sociologists working on campuses, for government and in the private sector. ASA President Kai Erikson asked the District of Columbia Sociological Society to arrange for site visits to places where sociologists work in various

Add these tours to your Annual Meeting agenda and who knows? Potomac Fever may bite and you'll end up working at one of the many interesting locations where sociologists are found in Washington, DC. —CBH

## CHILD CARE

Child care will be available during the daytime program sessions at the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC for children three months and older. A determined effort is being made to provide a quality day care program similar to last year's service in San Antonio.

Due to ASA Council's commitment to provide this service for the membership, fees will again remain the same as in previous years. By submitting a \$5.00 non-refundable pre-registration fee for each child, parents will be entitled to unlimited daytime use of the service during the five-day convention. If children are not pre-

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.

## EXHIBITS

The 1985 Exhibits will be located in the Exhibit Hall of the Washington Hilton Hotel and will be open to convention attendees from Monday, August 26 through Thursday noon, August 29.

This year's Exhibits include not only book publishers, but computer hardware and software companies, combined book exhibits, and statistical and informational literature suppliers. Company names and booth numbers will be listed in the *Preliminary Program*.

Plan now to visit the 1985 Exhibits in Washington!

## 1985 PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

The 1985 *Preliminary Program* packet will be mailed to all members in late May. This packet contains a schedule of events, including information on each session; information on making your hotel and travel reservations; registration information for the convention and ASA services as well as for Seminars, Courses, Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables; and information on other special and social events. A thorough review of the *Preliminary Program* will convince you that this is an Annual Meeting not to be missed. Watch for your packet and return the registration forms promptly to ensure that all your preferences are available!

## PAPERS/ABSTRACTS DUE

Authors are reminded that papers and abstracts accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting in Washington were due in the Executive Office on May 1. If you have not sent these materials, please do so immediately. Additional abstract forms are available upon request to the ASA Executive Office: 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

## SEMINARS, COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

A complex series of workshops, seminars and courses has been lined up for the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Between August 24 and 30, four mini-courses, 11 didactic seminars, 15 professional workshops, and seven teaching workshops will provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas. Look through the following lists of sessions and choose which events



Zip around Washington on its Metro subway system!

The fee for using the Employment Service is \$30 for employers; \$5 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 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: Attn: Employment Service, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Be sure to indicate which forms you need. Additional copies of these forms can be made without further permission.

During the Annual Meeting in San Antonio last year, 52 employers listed 73 openings and 220 candidates registered with the Service. A total of 560 interviews were conducted, representing an increase of 21% over 1983. You can help make this year's Service even more effective by urging placement personnel at your place of employment to list available openings with the ASA Employment Service.

capabilities. The sites identified by the Rileys include the federal government and workplaces that are not the usual funding agencies with which ASA members may have contact. At each site, several sociologists and other professional staff will meet with the tour group to describe the type of work that goes on at the site, demonstrate or summarize some recent projects and give a tour of the physical plant. There will be time for questions and individual consultations.

Pre-register for the site visits using the card in the Annual Meeting *Preliminary Program* packet. Each tour will take either a morning or an afternoon; bus transportation is included. The current list of sites includes:

- National Institute of Mental Health
- National Institutes of Health
- General Accounting Office
- Wilson Center of the Smithsonian
- Bureau of the Census
- National Center for Educational Statistics
- National Academy of Sciences
- National Research Council
- Department of Defense
- Social Security Administration
- Library of Congress

registered, the following fee schedule will apply: \$7.50 per child for half-day usage; \$15.00 per child for full-day care. Of course, parents using this service must also be paid registrants for the Annual Meeting.

Information about the child care service will appear in the *Preliminary Program*, and pre-registration cards for the service and for the Annual Meeting will be included in the program packets. Families using the service will also receive additional information later in the summer.

## DAN!

The Thirteenth Annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) Party will be held on Monday, August 26, at 10:00 p.m., following the second Plenary session of the 1985 Annual Meeting. The annual DAN Party is open to all convention attendees and their guests, so plan to arrive in Washington in time for the opening plenaries and the DAN Party!

Invitations will be mailed to all graduate departments of sociology before Memorial Day. Remind your department chair to reserve a

## More on the Annual Meeting!

(continued)

to sign up for when you receive the Preliminary Program packet later this month. Mini-Courses and Didactic Seminars require advance registration and fee submission.

### Mini-Courses

*Refresher Course in Quantitative Methods*, William M. Mason, University of Michigan  
*Refresher Course in Sociological Theory*, Alan Sica, University of Kansas  
*Lisrell/Joreskog Type Models*, Blair Wheaton, McGill University  
*Software and Microcomputers*, Charles C. Ragin, Northwestern University

### Didactic Seminars

*Simulation and Gaming: Learning to Run "What's News," A Game Simulation of TV News*, William A. Gamson, Boston College  
*Life Course Analysis*, Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina  
*Analysis of Longitudinal (Panel) Data*, Ronald C. Kessler, University of Michigan, and David F. Greenberg, New York University  
*Multivariate Contingency Analysis: Introductory*, Robert W. Hodge, University of Southern California, and John V. B. Raz, University of Chicago  
*Multivariate Contingency Analysis: Advanced*, Michael E. Sobel, University of Arizona, and Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University  
*Constructing Cross-National Data Sets*, Dane Archer, University of California, Santa Cruz  
*The Census as a Resource*, Paul M. Siegel, U.S. Bureau of the Census  
*Social Network Analysis*, Frank P. Romo, State University of New York, Stony Brook  
*Doing Field Observations*, Shulamit Reinharz, Brandeis University  
*Fundamentals of Content Analysis*, Robert Philip Weber, Harvard University, and Peter Philip Mohler, Center for Surveys, Methods and Analysis, Mannheim, West Germany  
*Using Court Records*, John Hagan, University of Toronto

### Professional Workshops

*Job Clinic*, Richard Irish, Transcendence Corp.  
*Ethical and Legal Problems of Research*, Lyle Hallowell, State University of New York, Stony Brook  
*Federal Funding of Sociological Research: Successful Proposal Writing and the Review Process*, Thomas Guterbock, National Science Foundation  
*Federal Funding of Sociological Research: Exploiting Long Term Research Opportunities*, Tina Vanderveen and Nathan Rosenberg, National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse  
*Feminist Theory/Sociological Theory*, Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota  
*Certification in Sociology*, Richard H. Hall, State University of New York, Albany

*Whose Sociology Is It Anyway? A Critical Assessment*, Walda Katz Fishman, Howard University  
*Effective Federal Job Hunting Techniques*, David Waelde, Federal Research Service, Inc.  
*Unions in Academia*, Nona Glazer, Portland State University  
*Teaching Sociology from a Humanist Perspective*, Stuart L. Hills, St. Lawrence University  
*International and Comparative Sociology: Japan*, Patricia Steinhoff, University of Hawaii, Manoa  
*International and Comparative Sociology: Africa*, David Wiley, Michigan State University  
*International and Comparative Sociology: Canada*, Thelma McCormack, York University  
*Sociologists as Activists*, Ed Walsh, Pennsylvania State University  
*Dealing with Publishers*, Woody Powell, Yale University

### Teaching Workshops

*Academic Leadership: Orientation for New Chairpersons*, Lee Bowker, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Hans O. Mauksch, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Dennis McSeveney, University of New Orleans  
*Teaching About Nuclear War and Society*, Lynda Lytle Holmstrom and Charles Derby, Boston College; Elise Boulding, Dartmouth College (co-sponsored by the Society for the Study of Social Problems)  
*Teaching Social Theory*, Louise Levesque-Lopman and James Latimore, University of North Carolina, Charlotte  
*Teaching Social Problems*, Paul J. Baker, Illinois State University, and Louis Anderson, Kankakee Community College  
*Teaching Sociology of Education*, Jeanne Ballantine, Wright State University, and Caroline Persell, New York University  
*Teaching Work and Occupations*, David Booth, University of Windsor, and Jane Hood, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
*Teaching Urban and Community Sociology*, Ivan Light, University of California, Los Angeles, and Philip Olson, University of Missouri, Kansas City  
*Teaching Applied Sociology*, Joseph DeMartini, Washington State University, and Alex Boros, Kent State University



Washington Monument

## Getting Students Involved in the Annual Meeting

by Carla B. Howerly

Every year, about 30 students participate in the ASA Honors Program. They see more of the Annual Meeting and learn more about backstage work of convention management than most ASA members. They come to the meeting from schools around the country. Burton Wright, University of Central Florida, coordinates the program and arranges for special sessions in which students meet with members of the ASA Council, ASA officers, plenary speakers, and other guests. Students attend paper sessions, plenaries, the business meeting, roundtables and didactic sessions and write up their observations in a final report.

The Honors Program is now a year-round effort. The alumni from the program keep in touch with one another via a newsletter. They plan special sessions for students at the Annual Meeting and help one another with information about graduate schools, job opportunities and fellowships.

There is still time to apply for the ASA Honors Program. In addition to this Program, there are other ways students can feel a part of the meeting. Some special student activities include:

- a student reception (Monday, August 26)
- information on graduate schools in the exhibit area
- a \$5 registration fee for under-

graduates to encourage them to attend the meeting; the graduate fee remains at \$10

—a special calendar (available at registration) listing all the student-related activities

—a roundtable session and a paper session set up just for student contributions (send applications to David Kessel, Louisiana State University)



Students at 1984 Annual Meeting

A special feature of the annual meeting is a Graduate School Information Service. The ASA Committee on Membership is organizing a booth where information booklets about graduate programs will be available to interested students. Graduate programs will

submit information and indicate which faculty are available to speak with students at the meeting. Students may sign up for those appointments to get more information about the content of graduate programs. Directors of graduate study will receive a mailing about this service and how to participate.

For more information about the

Honors Program, contact: Burton Wright, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816. For more information on the student involvement in the Annual Meeting, contact Carla B. Howerly at ASA, (202) 833-3410. Pre-registration materials will be available in mid-May.

## Media Relations Shaping Up Well

by Ruth E. Thaler

It's hard to believe, but the ASA Annual Meeting is rapidly approaching and so is the necessity to begin promoting sociology through promoting the Meeting.

As part of an ongoing commitment to inform the public about what sociology is and how ASA members' research can be used by the media to educate the public, a four-month public relations plan has begun that will climax with the Annual Meeting. Sociologists have a great deal to contribute to the general understanding of how and why society functions. To be considered as experts in this area, media coverage is essential. It is equally important that the profession take an active role in shaping how sociology, and sociologists, are presented by the media.

As part of such efforts, ASA Executive Office Staff have begun compiling a targeted mailing list of media representatives of national and local publications and radio and television outlets in the Washington, DC area, who will receive press releases on the Meeting. Releases will present details on the Meeting in general, specific papers being presented, interesting ASA members to interview, and other activities of interest. Releases summarizing various

papers will be sent out regularly between late April and mid-August to generate interest in the Meeting and in covering the research of ASA members before, during and after the program.

While press coverage of the 1984 Annual Meeting was gratifyingly positive and widespread, this year's efforts promise to be even more successful. Washington is a center of national outlets in all media, print and electronic, with a strong educational media community as well. There will be built-in interest in many of the sessions and easy access for major media representatives. The timely theme, "Working and Not Working," promises to be of interest to national, regional and local media as well to a public increasingly concerned with the meaning and value of work.

During the Meeting, ASA will provide a press room for media to use for interviews. Regular daily press conferences are planned, featuring ASA officers, members and guest speakers. Media plans include writing releases during the Meeting on award recipients, key addresses such as that by ASA President Kai Erikson and special guest speakers, synopses of the three Plenary Sessions, and information on sessions and presentations of general interest.

ASA will issue press badges to all media representatives covering the Annual Meeting. Remember that giving sociology a "good name" with the press is a responsibility of all ASA members — be prepared to be buttonholed by reporters eager for the current insights on social trends and issues. Details on press room hours will be posted; ASA members may make arrangements onsite with press room staff to hold individual interviews in the press room.

ASA members who would like to be included in promotional activities during the 1985 Annual Meeting may contact Assistant Executive Officer Carla Howerly or Press Officer/Managing Editor Ruth Thaler at the Executive Office. Keep in mind that lively topics of general interest will garner the most response from the press. For an idea of the kinds of topics that sociologists can expect the press to "cover," take a look at recent "Mass Media" items in FOOTNOTES.

1985 Annual Meeting  
August 26-30, 1985  
Washington, DC  
Hilton Hotel

**Observing**

**ASA's Budget in Balance**

The Auditor's Report on the financial condition of the American Sociological Association for the year 1984 (including comparative data for 1983) begins on this page. This report of the Association's finances as of December 31, 1984, has several sections, each with a particular focus. The "Balance Sheets," for example (Table I), present a general overview of assets and liabilities, including both the operating and restricted funds. The latter include the Rose Memorial Fund, grants from NIMH to support the Minority Fellowship Program and a number of smaller funds ranging in size from \$207 (Community Section) to \$81,185 (Fund for the Advancement of The Discipline).

Overall, 1984 was a stable year for the Association, with assets growing by some \$88,000 over 1983 and liabilities by \$57,000. Equity in the general operating fund increased by \$14,542 in 1984, totaling \$380,359. This figure represents the surplus remaining after accounting for all debts. It provides vital interest income to help balance the budget and during years of high inflation when expenditures exceed income (1980-1982), it is needed to help cover the deficit. Stable or growing equity is vital to the future of the Association.

Table II compares Revenues and Expenditures for 1983 and 1984. Income from Member Dues and Sections remained stable, while income from subscriptions dropped by some \$13,000. Other income areas that were notably higher in 1984 included the Annual Meeting (by \$19,000), Workshops and Conferences (by \$24,000) and interest from investments (by about \$11,000). These helped offset areas where income did not meet expectations (e.g., mailing list rentals, off by some \$6,100). Total income to the general operating fund was some \$41,000 higher in 1984 than in 1983.

At the same time, operating costs increased by about \$118,000, from \$1,389,936 in 1983 to \$1,518,336 in 1984. The year 1984 saw only a minor increase in Publications costs, of \$6,000. At the same time, expenditures for the Annual Meeting increased by \$24,000, reflecting in part the higher cost of staff travel to San Antonio as compared to Detroit (1983).

Table III presents a more detailed account of Expenditures. Although Workshop expenses increased in 1984, these costs were more than offset by the income generated. Executive Office salaries and benefits increased by less than six percent (6%), while building repairs, maintenance, telephone, real estate taxes, and legal and accounting fees more than doubled in some cases. Some increased costs, such as telephone, postage and paper costs, are in large measure beyond ASA's ability to control. Other expenditures increased as a function of new and expanded activities, such as mid-year meetings of ad hoc and standing committees that are given specific tasks by Council.

While 1984 was a stable year overall, prospects for 1985 and 1986 present new challenges. Postage costs increased by 10% as of February 1985. Paper and production costs related to ASA journals, FOOTNOTES and other publications have increased from 5% to 10% for 1985.

The Executive Office and Budget Committee and Council have approved a budget for 1985 that projects a deficit of \$25,000. To meet constantly rising costs, a limited number of options are available: (1) increase membership and library subscriptions; (2) increase advertising and exhibits at the Annual Meeting; (3) reduce long-distance telephone costs; (4) be attentive to competitive bids wherever possible; (5) raise prices; (6) reduce services.

With prices certain to rise between 5% and 10% in 1986, the Executive Office is continuing its wide-ranging campaign to contain expenditures while launching new initiatives to increase income (See points 1-4 above). Council has authorized an across-the-board price increase of 4% for all ASA services in 1986. In addition, new institutional rates for ASA journals will take effect in 1986. Full details about these rates will be forthcoming in the August issue of FOOTNOTES.

The latest audit of ASA's finances indicates that the Association is in good condition, but needs the time and talent of a large number of members to remain that way during the next 18 months. —WVD/A

We have examined the balance sheets of American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia not-for-profit corporation) as of December 31, 1984 and 1983, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures, Association equity and changes in financial position and cash flow for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of American Sociological Association at December 31, 1984 and 1983, and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position and cash flow for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexander Grant & Company  
Washington, D.C.  
February 15, 1985

**STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION EQUITY**

Balance at January 1, 1983	\$262,817
Excess of revenue over expenditures	103,000
Balance at December 31, 1983	365,817
Excess of revenue over expenditures	14,542
Balance at December 31, 1984	\$380,359

**TABLE I: BALANCE SHEETS**

**ASSETS**

	1984			1983		
	Operating	Restricted (note B)	Total	Operating	Restricted (note B)	Total
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Cash	\$ 571,806	\$ 196,639	\$ 768,445	\$ 83,507	\$ 419,602	\$ 503,109
Certificates of deposit plus accrued interest	400,027	—	400,027	832,855	115,835	948,690
Investments (approximate market value of \$351,551)	—	343,006	343,006	—	—	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,000 in 1984 and 1983	31,821	—	31,821	27,115	—	27,115
Receivable for expenditure in excess of reimbursement	—	35,576	35,576	—	—	—
Inventories (note A4)	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000
Prepaid expenses	46,557	—	46,557	58,442	—	58,442
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,055,211</b>	<b>575,221</b>	<b>1,630,432</b>	<b>1,006,919</b>	<b>535,437</b>	<b>1,542,356</b>
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (notes A1 and D)</b>	<b>276,706</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>276,706</b>	<b>253,136</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>253,136</b>
	\$1,331,917	\$ 575,221	\$1,907,138	\$1,260,055	\$ 535,437	\$1,795,492

**LIABILITIES AND ASSOCIATION EQUITY**

<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Accounts payable—trade	\$ 111,173	\$ —	\$ 111,173	\$ 78,243	\$ —	\$ 78,243
Accrued liabilities	32,766	—	32,766	36,170	—	36,170
Deferred income (note A2)	804,819	—	804,819	776,531	—	776,531
Income taxes payable (note A3)	2,800	—	2,800	3,294	—	3,294
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>951,558</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>951,558</b>	<b>894,238</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>894,238</b>
<b>DEFERRED REVENUE</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>575,221</b>	<b>575,221</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>535,437</b>	<b>535,437</b>
<b>ASSOCIATION EQUITY</b>	<b>380,359</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>380,359</b>	<b>365,817</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>365,817</b>
	\$1,331,917	\$ 575,221	\$1,907,138	\$1,260,055	\$ 535,437	\$1,795,492

**TABLE II: STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (Year Ended December 31)**

	1984			1983		
	Operating	Restricted	Total	Operating	Restricted	Total
<b>Revenue</b>						
Member dues	\$ 542,574	\$ —	\$ 542,574	\$ 545,779	\$ —	\$ 545,779
Section dues	42,564	5,673	48,237	40,320	—	40,320
Subscriptions	443,644	—	443,644	456,359	—	456,359
Grants	—	357,787	357,787	—	349,402	349,402
Advertising	53,992	—	53,992	56,345	—	56,345
Sales—back issues	5,540	—	5,540	5,811	—	5,811
Sales—other publications	65,513	—	65,513	60,442	—	60,442
Annual Meeting	152,490	—	152,490	133,314	—	133,314
Workshops/conferences	43,042	—	43,042	19,180	—	19,180
Reimbursement of administrative costs	29,770	—	29,770	28,737	—	28,737
Mailing list rentals	25,586	—	25,586	31,423	—	31,423
Interest	78,729	42,934	121,663	67,632	39,507	107,139
Reprint permissions	3,338	—	3,338	4,258	—	4,258
Processing fees	6,755	—	6,755	7,167	—	7,167
Contributions	3,388	15,720	19,108	4,665	15,375	20,040
Other income	39,084	14,086	53,170	33,471	18,642	52,113
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,536,009</b>	<b>436,200</b>	<b>1,972,209</b>	<b>1,494,903</b>	<b>422,926</b>	<b>1,917,829</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>						
<b>Publications</b>						
Journal printing and mailing	340,238	—	340,238	330,536	—	330,536
Journal editorial and clerical	111,130	—	111,130	130,587	—	130,587
Other publication costs	89,265	—	89,265	73,615	—	73,615
<b>Total publications</b>	<b>540,633</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>540,633</b>	<b>534,738</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>534,738</b>
<b>Program services</b>						
Annual Meeting	109,472	—	109,472	85,509	—	85,509
General and administrative	868,231	121,142	989,373	769,689	105,184	874,873
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>1,518,336</b>	<b>436,200</b>	<b>1,954,536</b>	<b>1,389,936</b>	<b>422,926</b>	<b>1,812,862</b>
<b>Excess of revenue over expenditures before income taxes</b>	<b>17,673</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,673</b>	<b>104,967</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104,967</b>
<b>Income taxes (note A3)</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,967</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 14,542</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 14,542</b>	<b>\$ 103,000</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 103,000</b>

**TABLE III: SCHEDULES OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	1984	1983
<b>Executive Office</b>		
Employee welfare	\$ 38,998	\$ 43,475
Payroll taxes	30,550	26,804
Salaries	401,450	376,940
Staff dues and subscriptions	1,695	876
Travel	5,264	5,944
Staff development	1,764	—
Subtotal	479,721	454,039
<b>Plant and supplies</b>		
Building repairs and maintenance	32,494	22,055
Computer supplies	2,479	5,345
Equipment rental	7,742	9,905
Janitorial services	4,743	3,726
Office expenses	19,001	12,984
Real estate taxes	16,826	12,332
Utilities	15,957	14,014
Disposal of fixed assets	1,938	—
Subtotal	101,180	80,361
<b>Outside services</b>		
Bad debts	3,197	2,680
Computer service bureau accounting fees	4,303	679
Endowment fund campaign	—	6,610
Insurance	7,287	6,526
Legal and accounting fees	25,014	9,579
Membership	30,284	18,308
Miscellaneous	1,327	1,103
Postage and delivery	29,051	32,037
Sections	18,248	20,522
Telephone	13,822	9,766
Temporary staff	260	1,583
Workshops	26,209	14,858
Subscription services	2,792	—
Staff research projects	1,603	—
Subtotal	163,397	124,251
<b>Governance</b>		
COSSA	22,000	22,000
Council and committees	40,723	33,497
Dues, awards and contributions	10,165	9,438
Elections	4,846	4,430
Executive Officer's Fund	2,915	5,421
Official travel	2,830	1,245
Secretary's Fund	2,376	4,419
Subtotal	85,855	80,450
<b>Depreciation</b>	36,078	30,588
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 868,231</b>	<b>\$ 769,689</b>

**ASA Contributors**

ASA gratefully acknowledges voluntary contributions from the following members. Their continuing generosity is vital to the Association's wellbeing. (Additional contributors are listed in the February 1985 issue of FOOTNOTES.)

- Stuart N. Adams
- Irwin Altman
- Paolo Ammassari
- Naomi Aronson
- A.N. Azim
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- Jonathan A. Freedman
- Dean R. Gerstein
- Nellice M. Gillespie-Woltemade

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

A summary of the Association's significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

**1. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, principally on a straight-line basis without regard to salvage values.

**2. Deferred Income**

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the following:  
(a) Member and section dues which are applicable to programs planned for subsequent periods.  
(b) Subscription to periodicals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

**3. Income Taxes**

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for unrelated business income (mailing list rentals, advertising, etc.), that resulted in Federal and District of Columbia income taxes of approximately \$3,100 and \$2,000 for the years ended December 31, 1984 and 1983, respectively.

**4. Inventory**

The Association values its inventory at the lower of cost or market, using specific identification.

**NOTE B—RESTRICTED FUNDS**

These funds are held by American Sociological Association (ASA), as custodian, to be used for specific purposes and are, therefore, restricted. Certain grants and funds administered by ASA committees provide for the actual expenses by budget categories as set forth in the grant awards or fund documents. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants are subject to audit. To date, the Association has not experienced any unallowable expenses relating to grants or funds in force. The expenses include reimbursements to the unrestricted operations for administrative expenses which were \$29,770 and \$28,737 for the years ended December 31, 1984 and 1983, respectively.

**NOTE C—RETIREMENT PLAN**

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, employees can purchase retirement annuities from Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. These contributions are matched by the Association, limited to 5% of the first \$17,700 of the employees' wage base and 10% of the remaining salary. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to \$18,798 and \$22,273 for the years ended December 31, 1984 and 1983, respectively.

**NOTE D—PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Following are the components of property, plant and equipment:

	1984	1983
Building and improvements	\$215,985	\$215,985
Office furniture and equipment	235,385	173,737
	451,370	389,722
Less accumulated depreciation	213,664	175,586
	237,706	214,136
Land (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC)	39,000	39,000
	\$276,706	\$253,136

Building and improvements include the original cost of the building of \$52,196 and improvements of \$163,789. No effect is given to the fair market value of the land and building in these financial statements.

- James W. Gladden
- James A. Glynn
- Ted Goertzel
- Sherry Gorelick
- Burke D. Grandjean
- Mareyjoyce Green
- Stephanie W. Greenberg
- A. Lafayette Grisby
- Donis B. Griscum
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- James J. Zuiches

**Sociology Series Wins Public Affairs Honors**

"Sound Series in Sociology," a 13-part radio series directed by sociologist Gerald Marwell as chief academic advisor and produced at WHA-Radio of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, received a 1985 Ohio State Award for excellence in educational, informational and public affairs broadcasting. Marwell received the award during a banquet at the National Press Club in Washington, DC, in April. The awards were presented by The Ohio State University president, Edward H. Jennings. Marwell chairs the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The two shows recognized for this award were "Up in Smoke: Social Deviance and the Marijuana Controversy" and "Outside a Small Circle of Friends: Natural Support for the Elderly." The group of academic advisors assisting Marwell include Phillip Berg (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Thomas Gieryn (Indiana University), and Charles Mueller (University of Iowa). The series is copyrighted by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, and was funded by the Annenberg Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project.

The series was among 20 radio and 47 television programs to receive the prestigious awards. More than 600 programs from nearly every state in the country were submitted for the competition. Begun in 1936, the awards have encouraged and honored over 2,300 quality programs in education and public affairs.

## Teaching

### Using Computers to Teach Sociology: A Departmental Survey

by George Doudall, St. Joseph's University; Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation; and Arthur Shostak, Drexel University

(Editor's note: This is the first of three articles reporting on a recent survey on access to, and interest in, computers to help teach sociology. This first article presents an overview of faculty and student use of computers and pedagogic software.)

Sociology's role in computer assisted instruction is not surprising; 100 years ago, our colleagues in the Census Bureau were the innovators in using computers to manipulate large data sets. Since that time, our data analyses have only grown in scope and complexity.

In the past several years, sociologists became interested in using computers to help teach sociology. Simulations and interactive programs are the vanguard of this effort. Many publishers now offer "study disks" with their textbooks. While helpful both to faculty who did not read Durkheim to learn how to rearrange multiple choice questions and to students who often need encouragement to review the text, these study disks remain hardly more than question lists with fancy paginating facilities.

Some publishers and a few organizations also offer computer games designed to illustrate sociological concepts and/or methods. In addition, there are several data banks with configurations that allow easy access for classroom or homework data manipulation.

To get a picture of computer availability for sociology students and faculty, to understand the current use of computers in teaching the discipline and to evaluate the teaching-related needs for hardware and software, we conducted a survey of sociology departments in the U.S. and Canada. A questionnaire of these issues was sent to all departments during the early fall of 1984.

Carla Howery, Director of the ASA Teaching Services Program, provided advice based on her experience leading the several ASA computer workshops. Although the questionnaire was long (six pages) and often complicated (sometimes requesting information on several computer systems), more than 26% of the departments responded to the document—providing an N of 460 respondents.

#### Findings

Access to both microcomputers and mainframes is remarkably widespread throughout academe: 36% of the departments claimed that their undergraduates had immediate and easy access to micros. Another 27% indicated that their undergraduates could gain access to micros with only "some difficulty." In fact, only 2.4% of the departments stated that their undergraduates had no access to microcomputers; less than 8% claimed that their undergraduates experienced serious difficulties using a micro.

Parallel questions on microcomputer access by sociology majors and introductory students produced similar findings. Access to micros for faculty was good but, somewhat surprisingly, not dramatically better than that of students.

#### Where They Are

The image of every dorm room housing a micro is wrong. Less than 9% of the campus have micros regularly based in dorms. Similarly, despite well-publicized

examples, only 2% of the campuses require students to purchase their own computers. On the other hand, the micro lab is a common feature. Over two-thirds of the campuses have micros located in such facilities. Other common arrangements include placing the micro in the library (30%), in a computer building (38%), in the sociology department and/or faculty offices (about 33%).

#### Help for Users

Many campuses offer assistance to faculty or students seeking to own a micro: 14% of the campuses provide loans for faculty purchase of computers. Fully half of the campuses surveyed provided discounts for micros. Campus-backed rental arrangements were rare; less than 3% of the campuses rent computers to faculty.

Assistance to students obtaining micros was less common than that to faculty, but still active. Less than 3% of the campuses provided loans or rentals for students. However, slightly more than a fifth of the campuses arranged discounts for students to purchase computers.

#### Mainframes

Access to mainframe computers (via terminals) was common: Over 90% of the departments report reasonable terminal access for faculty and for students. This figure, however, is no greater than the access reports for microcomputers. Clearly, we are on the cutting edge of a powerful event; in just the past few years, micros have attained a central place in sociology departments and on campuses.

Mainframe statistical packages are still popular for manipulating data. Respondents reported that about three-quarters of the campuses have access to SPSS; almost two-fifths have SAS; about a third have BMDP and/or MINITAB; and 6% have A-STAT. (We assume that there is a significant overlap.)

#### Teaching

About a fifth of all departments report that faculty use computers in teaching sociology. Predictably, courses in statistics and methods are the most likely to involve computers in instruction. More than half (about 54%) of the campuses use computers in teaching statistics and methods. However, about a sixth of the departments also report using computers in teaching introductory sociology. Many use computers in teaching other courses, ranging from social psychology to deviance, demography to humanistic sociology.

The specific use of computers in teaching sociology differs by topic and by the sophistication of the faculty and students. Lack of faculty preparation time, lack of funds and pressure to "do other things" are the major reported obstacles to greater use of computers in teaching sociology.

Computer-generated test and review disks are somewhat common in introductory courses. About 11% of the departments use test disks and about 8% use self-test disks for intro sociology. Educational computer games and simulations are also found in many classes. Demography, methods and introductory sociology courses rely on these techniques in about 5 to 7 percent of the departments.

Data base manipulation programs frequently are found in methods and statistics courses. More than a quarter of the departments teach statistics with the aid of data base programs. Similarly, over a tenth of the departments claimed to employ data base programs in their methods courses. The use of statistical programs in teaching statistics and methods is as much as 50%; a small proportion (about 3%) of the introductory courses apparently use statistical programs as part of the curriculum.

(The authors thank Gabe Hamilton, Peter Liebert and Eileen Wade for their help in data entry and analysis.)

### Endowment Fund Gets Boost from Section

With a donation from the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, the ASA Teaching Endowment Fund got a boost in the 1985 dues year. Other ASA members made contributions to the Fund on their dues renewal notice. The Fund is an effort to build up a source of support for special projects to increase the effective teaching of sociology. Like all endowment funds, it needs to grow to sufficient size before the funds can be tapped for such efforts.

In the future, the Committee on Teaching, which oversees the Fund, will apply for seed money for projects such as: special conferences on teaching, new publications, demonstration projects for innovative techniques, developing videotapes and films for teaching, training for graduate students, and other ideas that cannot be funded through college and university funds or foundation or government sources.

At the moment, the Teaching Endowment Fund needs support from ASA members. Please follow the good example of the Section on Undergraduate Education. Send a tax deductible contribution to the ASA Teaching Endowment Fund in care of the ASA Executive Office. Thank you.—CBH

### NEH Funding Guide Available

Overview of Endowment Programs 1985-86 is now available from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Overview is a reference guide for both the first-time and the frequent NEH inquirer. The guide contains application deadlines, instructions, eligibility requirements, agency telephone directories, and a list of other NEH publications. It is available free of charge from: National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

### Practice Award Open

The Selection Committee for the ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology invites nominations for the Award, which will be conferred in 1986. This deadline permits the Committee adequate time to collect supporting materials on nominees and to notify the winner a year in advance of the award ceremony.

The nominee should have at least a decade of fulltime work involving research, administrative or operational responsibilities. The work should have been carried out as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies or associations, or as a solo practitioner; the work should be recognized as a model for the work of others engaged in sociological practice, as work that has advanced the utility of sociology and/or work that has been widely recognized outside the discipline.

Please make nominations no later than June 30, 1985, using the form below.

Return by June 30, 1985, to: Albert E. Gollin  
366 Central Park West #12-E  
New York, NY 10025

I nominate the following person as a candidate for the 1986 ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

I have included a statement documenting the nomination in terms of the Award criteria. I can be reached at the address below to provide supporting materials:

(Print name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

### Williams, from page 1

increased funding from NIMH's two grants (basic research training and applied sociology training) and (b) by more effective targeting of the Spivak Dissertation Grants from the Cornerhouse Fund. Paul adroitly compensated for reduced resources caused by recent budget cuts in applied training by convincing additional graduate departments to support MFP fellows with their own funds. In addition, he served as counselor and mentor to many Fellows at various stages of their graduate study. On occasion, he tried to enhance their integration into their departments by communicating some of their concerns to chairs and faculty.

To overcome the under-representation of MFP fellows at ASA meetings, Paul recently initiated a challenge grant to departments to encourage them to help defray part of their Fellows' travel expenses. The response was so overwhelming that the 1984 Annual Meeting in San Antonio had one of the largest contingents of Fellows at any ASA annual meeting.

In addition to his responsibilities as MFP Director, Paul performed vital functions in his capacity as ASA Associate Executive Officer. He served as Associate Editor of FOOTNOTES and prepared special articles for that publication. He also served as Executive Office Liaison to various ASA committees and has represented the Association at many important conferences, workshops and forums.

Paul's decade of outstanding service has been deeply appreciated by all who have been affected by his compassion and quiet diplomacy. The ASA Council has pledged to redouble its efforts on behalf of the MFP Program and established a task force charged with locating additional sources of funding. Members of the Association have increased their level of financial contributions to the program.

At a reception held in Paul's honor at the 1984 Annual Meeting, James Ralph, head of NIMH's Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, said that his agency would always be deeply indebted to Paul for the exemplary leadership that he has provided on behalf of the MFP program. Those sentiments are shared by the ASA Executive Office, ASA Council, MFP Fellows, MFP Committee members, MFP department faculty, and a host of colleagues and friends throughout the discipline.

Paul, you will be sorely missed. Everyone wishes you much success and happiness in your future endeavors.

#### ASA FOOTNOTES

Published monthly except June, July and September. Distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual Subscriptions to non-members: \$13. Single copy: \$1.50.

Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; and "Letters to the Editor," 400 words. News items and announcements are due the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue) and are printed once only on a space available basis.

Editor: William V. D'Antonio  
Associate Editors: Carla Howery, Bettina Huber  
Managing Editor: Ruth E. Thaler  
Production Managers: Karen Gray Edwards  
Secretary: Theodore Caplow

Send communications on material, subscriptions and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

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# Two Sociologists are Leaders in Asian Universities

If Notre Dame's Department of Sociology ever has a reunion, there will be at least two competitors for the alumnus who traveled the greatest distance: Daniel Ross, S.J., and Robert Riemer, S.V.D., educational leaders in Asian universities. Their training in theology and sociology has led them to lives of service to undergraduate students in Taiwan and Japan respectively. Each is celebrating a silver anniversary of continuous teaching and work in administrative posts in Asia.

Daniel Ross, S.J., came to Taiwan in August of 1960 after finishing seven years as a Jesuit seminarian with an MA in sociology. He spent the first three years concentrating on studying the Chinese language and then hopped islands to spend five years in theology study in the Philippines. There, he met William Liu of Notre Dame University who was doing research in the Philippines. He followed Liu back to Notre Dame for graduate work but returned to Asia for his dissertation research, and was put to work immediately. "A shortage of degreed men who could handle the Mandarin language landed me a job as chair in the new, and still not quite above water, undergraduate department of sociology at Fujen Catholic University in Hsinchuang City near Taipei in northern Taiwan."



Ross

For the first nine years, Ross struggled to define sociology and social work, which were mixed together in one department. Sociology was called "social theory." Ross encouraged the separation of departments and worked to correct the misconception that sociology is social work theory. "When at last social work was separated into an independent department, my dean surprised me with the chair of that department." Now he is the only sociologist in the new Social Work School, and the only full-time non-Chinese faculty member in its College—the College of Law—and the only non-Chinese in the university's administration.

Sociologists are trained to take the view of the self as other. That perspective helps Ross deal with the opportunities and headaches of being a foreigner trying to do something different. "We westerners usually do act quite differently than the ordinary Chinese in running a university department, for example. The general approach to problem solving is quite different. We work much

more democratically, for one thing. We are also more prone to 'lay all the cards on the table' at meetings...There are pains in always being the foreigner, of course, and you get tired of being asked year after year whether or not you can use chopsticks! I certainly would not have my present position were I not a Catholic priest committed to living indefinitely here in Taiwan. That does not mean that all doors are open, however, and there are discouraging times. Still, intellectually, it is most stimulating."

Like many other sociologists, Robert Riemer's path to sociology is connected to his religious commitments. His interest in sociology arose while he was in seminary in the late 1950s. "I doubted whether theology was equipping me fully to reach out to the people I wanted to serve as a priest and missionary. Also, I wondered whether life within the seminary was giving me the insights that I needed for a ministry within society. So I turned to sociology."

After completing an MA at the Catholic University of America and being ordained as a Catholic priest in the Society of the Divine Word, Riemer left for Japan in September 1961. After two years of language study in Tokyo, he was assigned to a mission in the city of Nagasaki, where he spent much of his time teaching English in high school and junior college. Because of his position as teacher, he was able to learn the Japanese school system on a practical level.

"Mixing this way with young people of all ages, their parents and the Christian Community at Nishimachi Church, I felt completely accepted by the Japanese people. I remember catching myself daydreaming on how some of my Japanese friends reminded me of close relatives, e.g., a brother, an aunt and an uncle. I realized that the human quality of an individual was much deeper than the cultural covering and that I had the rare experience of being able to plumb the depths of humanness in two cultures. What I found was beautiful.

"Certainly there were unpleasant experiences, too—children mocking me as a foreigner, taunts from adults of 'Yankee go home,' reprimands for not knowing the Japanese language better—but these were individual, personal feelings and biases without any manifestation of racism. By size, color and language, it is not difficult for me to be recognized as a foreigner in Japan. This, I suppose, makes me a member of a visible minority group. But, if anything, mine is a privileged minority group because I am Western, white and English-speaking."

In 1965, Riemer was reassigned to go to Nagoya and spent two years teaching at Nanzan High School and University. "As a language teacher, I was a bridge between two worlds, Japanese and American. The Japanese students have studied English so long that they do not need another teacher.

They want someone on whom they can use their English or they want just to hear English from a 'native speaker.' Fortunately or unfortunately, most of my students were forming values and attitudes about America and Americans, rather than acquiring the skill to use English. Perhaps this was my rationalization for teaching English although my background was in sociology; I was an agent of culture change in a small way."



Riemer

He also taught his first course in sociology, in English, under the title "American Social Thought." Most of his teaching has been in English literature. Although this could be considered wasted time away from sociology, Riemer says he has a goldmine of information about Japanese society, learned from his students, for many articles and research projects.

One day Riemer got a summons from the President of Nanzan University, who said he wanted Riemer to get a higher degree in English literature. Evidently the message of Riemer's identity as a sociologist was obscured by his service in the Literature Department. Riemer indicated a willingness to study for an MA in literature, but not to venture further into a field in which he had no background. He offered a counterproposal to pursue the doctorate in sociology. The President agreed and Riemer was off to study at Notre Dame.

Armed with a PhD, Riemer was a candidate for innumerable committees at a Japanese university. One of his assignments was to help create a Center for Japanese Studies to teach Japanese culture, language and history to foreign students. It began in 1974 and Riemer has offered a course in "Japanese Society" for the Center's students. Based in the Department of British-American Studies, he began a sequence of courses for juniors and seniors on Sociology of the Family and Sociology of Minority Groups in America, with a major term paper written in English for each course. Since 1979, he also served as one of the Catholic chaplains at the University. As no small capstone to his service at Nanzan, Riemer has served as the University's President since 1983.

The linkage between Ross and Riemer extends beyond their common graduate training at Notre Dame, their service as priests and their positions in Asian universities. In 1982, they attended a meeting in Osaka, Japan, on the subject of cooperation among

Asian universities. They decided to promote a small research project on how modernization affects their students which involved interviewing a random sample of their respective student bodies concerning the values the students have toward foreign countries and internationalization. They threw the tasks of questionnaire construction, sample selection, interviewing, data analysis, and report presentation on the students. Ross was able to make several trips to Nanzan to facilitate coordination. On Nanzan's part, seven or eight students were able to finance a trip to Taiwan for a symposium on the research project with the Fujen University students. After the three-day symposium, the students took a six-day tour around the island of Taiwan. "It was quite an experience for Riemer and me, both American sociologists, to find ourselves becoming a bridge over which two groups of undergraduate Asian students can come together in serious academic discussion. The educational benefits for our students all but outshone the research that we are trying to do," says Ross. Another research project and symposium is planned for spring 1985.

Both sociologists encourage collaboration with scholars in the U.S. There are some teaching opportunities at their universities; junior and senior students generally speak English.

In particular, Ross suggests that the most exciting type of collaboration would be cross-cultural research, with U.S. graduate students visiting Taiwan to gather dissertation data. Employment opportunities are not as plentiful as in the past, as there are now more and more native scholars coming back from studies abroad. Ross says, "We are always short on finances, but enthusiasm and a little sweat can make up for it, and a great deal can be done." Clearly, that is the philosophy of these two sociologists working on the other side of the world.

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For more information, contact: Dr. Robert J. Riemer, S.V.D., President, Nanzan University, 18 Yamazato-cho, Shawa-ku, Nagoya, Japan

Dr. Daniel Ross, S.J., Department of Sociology, College of Law, Fujen University, Hsinchuang, Taipei, Taiwan 242, Republic of China

## Funding Opportunities

The Alcohol Research Group (ARG), a National Alcohol Research Center at the Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, has a program of research training in the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley. Fellowships are available for postdoctoral training on alcohol studies in topical areas related to ARG's research programs. Fellows will have an appointment at the ARG for nine months to one year, renewable in exceptional cases. Stipends range from \$1,115 to

\$1,566 per month, according to relevant postdoctoral experience. Applications will be accepted from U.S. citizens or permanent residents. For more information on application requirements, contact: Postdoctoral Committee, Alcohol Research Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; (415) 642-5208.

The Society for Research in Child Development invites applications for the 1986-87 Congressional Science Fellowships in Child Development. Scientists and professionals at postdoctoral levels with interest in child development and public policy will spend a year as members of Congressional staffs. Early and mid-career applicants are encouraged. Fellowship year begins September 1, 1986; application deadline is November 8, 1985. Contact: Barbara Everett, Director, Washington Liaison Office, Society for Research in Child Development, 100 North Carolina Avenue SE, Suite 1, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-9582.

National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, NC, invites applications for 1986-87 fellowships supporting advanced study in the humanities. Senior and young scholars may apply for fellowships to pursue research and writing in residence at the Center. Stipends are based on scholars' academic salaries; fellows are also given travel expenses to and from the Center for themselves and their families. All applications must be postmarked by October 15, 1985 and should include an application form (available from the Center), curriculum vita, 1,000-word project proposal and three letters of recommendation. For application material, contact: Kent Mullikin, Assistant Director, National Humanities Center, 7 Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

The MacArthur Foundation announces its International Security Program of Postdoctoral and Dissertations Fellowships for 1985-86. Awards of \$30,000 per year for postdoctoral fellowships and \$15,000 per year for dissertation fellows are provided to cover expenses for training and research in the study of peace and security. Application deadline is July 31, 1985. For further information and application materials, contact: Social Science Research Council, Program in International Peace and Security Studies, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars seeks proposals for outstanding projects in the humanities and social sciences. The Center's fellowships are awarded in one general program—History, Culture and Society—and six more focused programs. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level or equivalent professional achievement. The length of fellowships range from four months to one year. Within limits, the Center enables fellows to meet their earned income of the preceding year. Deadline for applications is October 1, 1985. For information and application materials, contact: Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 331, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841.

## Classified Ads

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## Open Forum

# Social Science Research and Congressional Policy

by Richard M. Levinson, Emory University

For the past year, I have been a "participant observer" in congressional staff offices in Washington as a Health Policy Fellow sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in a program administered by the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. Among my objectives was to learn if and how social science research contributed to policy development on health issues. My observations are based on work in two diverse locations, the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee chaired by Representative John Dingell and Senator Edward Kennedy's Labor and Human Resources Committee staff. With the exception of Medicare, these committees have authority for virtually all health issues.

As Weiss notes (1980), a single study—a "nugget"—rarely has a clear, demonstrable effect on policy. However, a well-publicized study or accumulation of research on a topic can reinforce or legitimize commitment or opposition to a proposal, reduce uncertainties about a given decision, neutralize or persuade critics, or help define certain phenomena as problems requiring intervention. Mechanic (1979) observed that the role of social science research has been to provide a background which informs the climate of policymaking and implementation and not to determine decisions or action initiated: "...issues are raised, observations are made and perspectives are developed that over the long term affect the way administrators and politicians see the problems, formulate options and approaches, and implement decisions." (p. 128)

While it is often unwise to generalize from limited observations, I saw a similar picture of how broadly-defined social science policy contributed to policy development in both the House and Senate. Although congressional staffers sometimes consider the findings of social science research, they rarely seek those findings directly. Knowledge from research findings appears to be provided by representatives from other agencies operating at the fringe of congressional action—"think tanks" (Brookings Institute, American Enterprise Institute, Urban Institute) which conduct studies or synthesize accumulated knowledge into policy proposals; administrative agencies (largely those within the Department of Health and Human Services—HHS) which introduce findings from studies conducted in-house or externally under their sponsorship; and interest or advocacy groups (Children's Defense Fund, AMA, AHA, etc.) who package bodies of research to promote policies directed to the needs of their constituents. These purveyors of knowledge supply staff with policy-relevant research and programs. They are the policy analysts who "broker" information between scientists and policy makers.

Congressional staff members, even professionals on the committees, have serious time constraints and deal with a broad range of issues. They rarely have time for in-depth study or developing detailed policy strategies, and therefore depend on these external organizations for information. Staffers commonly seek proposals for dealing with problems and information to support political positions from interest groups sympathetic with the ideology of their offices. Staff members may synthesize information introduced by these groups, but only rarely, such as when a Fellow or special staff member is brought on specifically to develop a proposal or do legislative initiatives that originate from within the staff.

More typically, staff become aware of research findings through the input of advocacy or interest groups as they prepare arguments in support of or in opposition to a bill. For example, in the last congressional session, there was a debate on the need for programs to ensure health insurance coverage for the unemployed. Two empirical studies were cited often, one showing that the unemployed did not undergo a significant loss in coverage and the other showing a substantial loss. Of course, political position determined which piece of research was preferred. Hanft (1981) described a similar debate during the Carter Administration in which partisans could choose from among several studies with different designs and hence, different outcomes, to support their political positions on the need for national health insurance. This illustrates how the contemporary debate between promoters of a regulatory vs. competitive approach to controlling health care costs is fostered by empirical research supporting each position. Advocates can select and interpret findings consistent with their philosophical orientation. Hanft observes, "Ultimately, decisions are made on political and philosophical grounds. Research and data are not designed to serve the purpose of proving or disproving positions, but they can clarify and sharpen the debates, provide new insights, and describe what is known and what is conjecture." (p. 608)

### Some Illustrations

At the impetus of several advocacy groups, the House Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee conducted an investigation and hearing on racial differences in infant mortality rates. We relied on social science research to establish the degree to which there were gaps, trends in racial differences over time, the effectiveness of government-sponsored programs to reduce the rates, and the potential for proposed programs to have an even greater impact. While I reviewed some original studies for background, most of our information came from reports and reviews by advocacy groups. This was supplemented with information from interviews with researchers and administrators within HHS agencies and, to some extent, the Congressional Research Service. That information enabled us to

plan and conduct a hearing which demonstrated that the Administration opposed and/or cut virtually every program which could reduce the racial gap in infant mortality rates. While we, as staffers, relied on the empirical research of public health and social science to make our case, it was generally compiled, organized and kept "on tap" in those other "broker" organizations. However, even strong, consistent support from empirical studies (showing that targeted, quality prenatal care is cost-effective method of reducing rates of infant mortality in low-income populations) was insufficient to overcome Administration opposition to expenditures on such programs.

I conducted a second investigation for the House Subcommittee on the consequences of a dramatic growth of investor-owned nursing home chains on access, quality of care and cost to Medicaid clients. I had to rely on a variety of advocacy groups for information on financing long-term care, Medicaid payment arrangements, nursing home investment strategies, aspects of aging, etc. My own work as a staffer was not original, but more a synthesis of other packages.

On the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, the flow of events determined our agenda, since the focus was ongoing legislation rather than oversight, heavily influenced by the agenda of the majority (Republican) staff. Staff members had to generate responses to issues within hours rather than days. Research findings commonly were sought as debating points to justify or oppose a position. "Research" among the staff amounted to calling around top agencies for "facts" and to sympathetic interest groups for "prepackaged" arguments.

Thus, as Senator Kennedy prepared to support amendments to restore funds for public health programs in the deficit reduction debates, I had to locate research suggesting the potential harm associated with reduced expenditures on vaccinations, access to health services, etc. In preparing for hearings on the Medicare solvency bill, I had to provide information showing the savings associated with state hospital rate control agencies (a component of the bill). When working on an approach to health technology assessment, I was asked to produce information showing that this activity was cost effective and likely to promote the public's health. Like most staffers, I drew upon accumulated research available "on the shelves" of various organizations.

It should be noted that when actual proposals or bills such as these were developed originally, staff generally were aware of research findings establishing their value or need. However, the impetus for the proposals, their design and the research supporting their need usually emanated from "broker" organizations outside Congress.

Thus, for sociologists to have an influence on developing federal social policy, our findings must accumulate on an issue and then be used to address or shape proposals for policy by organizations with regular congressional contact. Research findings as such will remain "in limbo" until they become relevant to specific issues. Once seen as useful, our research will be sought by congressional staff or used by interest groups and other brokers to influence favored outcomes.

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1979. *Future Issues in Health Care: Social Policy and the Rationing of Medical Services*. New York: The Free Press.  
Weiss, Carol  
1980. *Social Science Research and Decision-Making*. New York: Columbia University Press.

## Contact

### Human-Computer Interaction

I am interested in contacting sociologists/social scientists with expertise/research interest in the psychology of human-computer interaction. I am particularly interested in securing relevant bibliographies, theses, dissertations, seminal and benchmark research, and instruments measuring human-computer interaction. Contact: Quentin Newhouse Jr., Department of Social Sciences, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059; (202) 636-6820.

### Nonacademic Environmental Sociologists

The ASA Section on Environmental Sociology has issued a report titled "Training for Nonacademic Employ-

ment in Environmental Sociology and Environmental Sociologists in Nonacademic Settings Willing to Speak on Their Work," based on responses to a 1983 survey of 43 members of the Section working in nonacademic settings. The first part of the report contains descriptions of the respondents' work settings, skill and experience required of the jobs, suggested academic training, and possibilities for internships. The second part lists those respondents willing to discuss their work, where they will speak and to whom. The report is available for \$2 (to cover copying and mailing expenses) from: Marvin E. Olsen, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Make checks payable to Olsen.

## People

**Brian C. Aldrich**, Winona State University, is the President-Elect of Sociologists of Minnesota.

**Sarah Brabant and Robert Gramling**, University of Southwestern Louisiana, are the new editors of *Sociological Spectrum*, the journal of the Mid-South Sociological Association.

**Muriel Cantor**, American University, gave a major address at the Goldsmith College (University of London) conference on qualitative methodology in March.

**Donna Darden**, University of Arkansas-Fayette, is the President-Elect of the National Council of State Sociological Associations.

**Lois B. Defleur**, Washington State University, has been named President-Elect of the Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences.

**Bernard Farber**, Arizona State University, was elected President-Elect of the Pacific Sociological Association.

**Nathan Keyfitz**, International Institute for Applied Systems Research, Laxenburg, Austria, was in Indonesia for four months ending April 1985, resuming research on the effects of population density on social life, living in the same village of East Java that he studied in 1953.

**Mark H. Lazerson**, University of Wisconsin, is one of 50 recipients of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) postdoctoral fellowships in science. Four awards were made in social and behavioral sciences. Lazerson will study at the University of Bologna, Italy.

**Alan Marks**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, is the President-Elect of the Arkansas Sociological Association.

**Marsha McGee**, Northeast Louisiana University, is President of the Mid-South Sociological Association.

**Hart Nelsen**, formerly head of the Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, has been appointed Dean of College of Liberal Arts and Professor of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University.

**Dennis Peck**, University of Alabama, is President-Elect of the Mid-South Sociological Association.

**Richard Rubinson** is now on the faculty of Florida State University.

**Raymond Russell**, University of California, Riverside, received the 1984 European Group for Organization Studies Award from the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations for his forthcoming book, *Sharing Ownership in the Workplace* (SUNY Press). He will attend the EGOS meetings in Europe during spring 1985 as ASA representative.

**Mady Segal**, University of Maryland, has been named Distinguished Scholar-Teacher for 1985-86.

**John Stephenson** is the new president of Berea College.

**Richard Vandiver** is serving as Court Operations Officer for the Fourth Judicial District Court in Missoula, MT.

**Andrea S. Walsh**, Clark University, was awarded the Apple Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Teaching of Sociology.

**Robert Philip Weber**, Harvard University, will be Guest Professor at ZUMA, the Center for Surveys, Methods and Analysis, Mannheim, FRG, for June 1985. He will be doing methodological research on problems in generating culture indicators using content analysis.

**Carol Weiss**, Harvard University and first ASA Congressional Fellow, was Visiting Goldwater Professor of American Institutions at Arizona State University for the spring 1985 semester.



## Sociological Theory Becomes ASA Journal

At its February meeting, ASA Council, acting upon a recommendation from the Committee on Publications, transformed *Sociological Theory (ST)* into a semi-annual journal to begin appearing in 1985. The first two volumes, *ST 1983* and *ST 1984*, appeared in annual book format and were published by Jossey-Bass. The spring 1985 issue of the new journal is scheduled to appear in August and should be available at the Annual Meeting; the fall 1985 issue will appear by the end of the year. In future years, the publishing schedule is expected to move forward by several months.

The Council action culminates six years of planning and experimentation with publication formats for *ST*. The plan for a theory journal was originally proposed by the Publications Committee in 1979 and an annual publication was approved by the Council. Under an innovative structure, there were three co-editors: Peter Berger, Randall Collins and Irving Zeitlin. The rationale was to accommodate the multiple viewpoints that prevail in sociological theory. Work began on assembling the first volume in 1980. However, by spring 1981, Berger and Zeitlin resigned, leaving Collins as sole editor.

"It's the second time I've been the member of an editorial triumvirate," Collins said. "The first time was in 1974-5 when Al Gouldner, Pierre Bourdieu and I started *Theory and Society*. That arrangement boiled down to one editor very quickly, too. One would have to conclude that there is something unstable about structures of that form. Julius Caesar's triumvirate didn't last very long, either."

After some delay, a two-year contract was signed with Jossey-Bass to publish *ST* as an annual volume. This appeared in 1983 and 1984, under Collins' editorship. After a review of these volumes by the Publications Committee, the move to full journal status was made. An advantage of this format over the hard-cover annual volume is that it is a less expensive publication, which will be listed as a serial and hence more readily available in libraries. The new format also

should reduce lag between submission and publication and allow for interchanges and debates between authors and readers.

The 1985 issues of *ST* will contain, among other articles, a previously untranslated essay by Max Weber, "Churches and Sects in North America." In their introduction, "An Alternative Path toward Rationalization," translators Colin Loader and Jeffrey Alexander point out the importance of this essay for Weber's theory of modern democracy. Other articles include a symposium on the presentist/historicist debate; developments in the theory of power and exchange; a theory of socialization; and an argument for neo-functionalism.

A popular feature of *ST 1983* and *ST 1984* has been "Theory News and Commentary." This section contained reports on issues such as the recent revival of Parsonian sociology in Germany, current shifts in feminist theory and the debate between orthodox Marxism and world-systems theory. Upcoming articles in *ST 1985* include critical reports on recent micro-sociology, apparent contradictions in the critical theory of Habermas and Giddens, a manifesto for rational choice theory, and an insider's view of commercial aspects of the computer/information revolution.

After five years as editor, Collins is scheduled to be replaced by subsequent volumes. A new editor will be named toward the end of this year.

Starting in 1986, *ST* will be available as an option for ASA members as part of their dues package or may be selected as an additional journal for \$14 per year. Subscriptions for the 1985 issues are offered at a special rate of \$12. To place an order, fill out the coupon below and send it to the Executive Office, along with a check made out to ASA.

ASA members are urged to ask their college and university libraries to subscribe to *ST*. The library rate for 1985 is \$20. The first two years of *ST*, *ST 83* and *ST 84*, are available from Jossey-Bass Publishers, 433 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

### 1985 Sociological Theory Special Offer

Please enter my subscription to *ST 85*. My check for \$12 is enclosed.

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(Return this form to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036)

## Minorities and Women

• The *Hamilton Prize* is awarded annually by the University of Michigan to the best book-length scholarly manuscript dealing with some aspect of the position, roles and achievements of women. The prize carries a \$1,000 monetary award and manuscript publication by the University of Michigan Press. To be eligible, a manuscript should be a work of synthesis and interpretation, or a monograph of broad general interest. Entrants should submit two-page abstracts of their manuscripts by July 15, 1985. Those works selected for more detailed consideration must be available by September 1, 1985. The prize winner is announced in December 1985. Entries should be sent to: Hamilton Prize Competition, 234 West Engineering, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

• The Rockefeller Foundation has a relatively new *Program to Explore Long Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles*. The Program funds projects to further understanding of gender-related changes in work and family patterns. Research projects dealing with the social, psychological, economic, or political effects of women's changing status can receive support. Research may focus on the ramifications of recent alterations in women's status or on how public policy might best respond to ongoing changes. Awards range from \$15-\$30,000 and are restricted to researchers who have completed their professional training. No academic affiliation is required. The next proposal deadline is September 15, 1985. For further information and application materials, contact Gender Roles Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

• A revised and expanded edition of the *Directory of Financial Aids for Women* has been released. The 1985-86 edition contains nearly 1,500 alphabetically arranged financial aid profiles, each of which includes information on availability, purpose and eligibility requirements, as well as organizational addresses and telephone numbers. Compiled by Gail Ann Schlachter, the Directory is divided into five sections: an introduction, a listing of programs, a listing of state sources of information on educational benefits, an annotated bibliography of general financial aids directories, and indexes. The last focus on program title, sponsoring organization, subject, calendar/deadline, and geographic location. Copies can be ordered for \$35 from: ABC-Clio, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93203.

• In 1983, for the first time in U.S. history, white males were a minority of the labor force. They constituted 49.8% of the labor force during that year and 49.3% during the first six months of 1984. In 1982, in contrast, white males constituted 50% of the work force.

• The American Council on Education's (ACE) third annual report on *Minorities in Higher Education* reveals that minorities accounted for one-fifth of the nation's 18 to 24-year-olds in 1980, but represented only one-sixth of the country's undergraduates in 1982 and received just over 10% of all degrees granted in 1981. Compared to their population proportion, Asian Americans are somewhat over-represented in higher education, while other minorities (i.e., blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans) are under-represented.

Minority enrollments have tended to level off since 1978. Between 1976 and 1978, gains were modest, with total enrollments increasing from 15.4% to 16.6%. Asian Americans experienced the greatest gains, while Hispanics experienced small enrollment gains and black enrollments at both two- and four-year colleges declined. Further, the number and percentage of degrees conferred on blacks decreased between 1976 and 1981. Other minority groups experienced increases in degrees granted; among Asian Americans, the number increased by 63.2%.

According to the ACE report, blacks represent 9.2% of all graduate and undergraduate enrollments, while Hispanics account for 3.9%, Asians 2.4% and Native Americans 0.7%. The report also finds that there are few minority academics and that minorities with PhDs are less likely to be in tenure-track positions or receive tenure. Minority PhDs account for 8% of the science and engineering faculty and 5% of the humanities PhDs. All but Asian Americans continue to be seriously under-represented on academic faculties. Further, foreign nationals receive almost three times as many degrees in the physical sciences as do U.S. minorities.

The 1984 *Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education* can be ordered from 55 from Office of Minority Concerns, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

• Like the Conference Board report, *Working Woman* magazine finds substantial disparities between men's and women's salaries. Its sixth annual salary survey shows that women's salaries are 37% less than men's among executives, managers and administrators. Moreover, during their first five years on the job, there is a 28% wage gap between men and women, but after 21 or more years of experience the gap increases to 59%.

## Monograph on Employment Trends Available

Sociologists concerned with the profession's future development will be interested in *Employment Patterns in Sociology: Recent Trends and Future Prospects*, a new monograph by Bettina J. Huber, published by ASA with funding from the Arnold and Caroline Rose Fund. The monograph grew out of a report prepared for ASA Council on un- and underemployment in sociology.

The monograph describes and analyzes actual and likely enrollment trends through the year 2000, such as dramatic changes in

spheres of employment as a result of lower college enrollments from 1974-1981 and an upswing in undergraduate enrollments expected in the 1990s. Implications of these trends for sociologists' job opportunities are discussed. The monograph is useful for sociologists in academe, as well as for those in business, government and nonprofit agencies seeking talent from the academy.

The monograph is only \$4 a copy for ASA members, thanks to the support of the Rose Fund, and \$7.50 a copy for nonmembers. Send prepaid orders to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

## Mass Media

Douglas C. Bachtel, University of Georgia, is consulted regularly by the *Atlanta Constitution* and other newspapers on nonmetropolitan population change, rural crime, drug use in rural schools, and other social issues and problems.

Bruce L. Berg, Florida State University, received extensive local media coverage for his recent article "Inmates as Clinical Sociologists," published in the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, and for his current project in the Florida State Correctional system, where he is developing an inmate-run adolescent deterrent program. He appeared on WFSU "Eleven at Noon" and WCTV "The Good Morning Show," and was interviewed for a front page story in the *Tallahassee Democrat*.

Larry Bumpass, Center for Demography and Economy, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a *Milwaukee Journal* story on divorce trends.

Richard Devine, a private practice sociologist in New Bedford, MA, published an article on clinical sociology in the September 24, 1984 edition of the *New Bedford Standard Times*.

The work of Emile Durkheim was extensively cited in a March 15, 1985 *Newsweek* story on pornography. The article also included comments from ASA President Kai Erikson and Virginia Commonwealth University sociologist Diana Scully.

Articles by Ann Barry Flood, W. Richard Scott and Wayne Ewy on "How Practice Makes Perfect? Part I: The relation between hospital volume and outcomes for selected Diagnostic Categories," and "Part II: The relation between volume and outcomes and other hospital characteristics" have been covered by the National Center for Health Services Research, *Washington Post*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Internal Medicine News*, *The AMA News*, and *The Chicago Tribune*.

Sue Hoppe's study with Harry Martin on changing patterns of suicide among Mexican Americans (1960-80) was cited in the December 3, 1984 issue of the *San Antonio Light*. Hoppe and Martin are in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Michael Klausner, University of Pittsburgh, Bradford, was interviewed on WESB Radio on the "Call & Comment" show on the causes and negative consequences of industrial plant closings and ways in which the undesirable effects of plant closings could be reduced.

Leo Kruper, a retired UCLA sociology professor, was quoted in a *Los Angeles Times* story on a new U.S.-British group formed to combat genocide.

Robert and Jeanette Lauer, U.S. International University, were quoted in *USA Today* recently on the keys to a good marriage.

Diane Margolis' *The Manager: Corporate Life in America* was cited in the November 1984 issue of *Working Woman*.

Harry Perlstadt, Michigan State University, was quoted in an October 26, 1984 *Detroit Jewish News* article on the impact of highway construction on an Orthodox community.

Several sociologists were interviewed in a recent *USA Today* article on contemporary song lyrics. They are R. Serge Denisoff, Philip H. Ennis, Dwayne Smith, Jack Levin, and social psychologist Ann Weber.

An article by Leila Sussman on "Anatomy of the Dance Company Boom, 1958-1980" was cited in the *New York Times*.

## Obituaries

### Robert Cooley Angell (1899-1984)

Robert Cooley Angell's life traversed and his career encompassed the emergence and institutionalization of sociology as an academic discipline in the United States. A simple chronology tells part of the story.

Angell received his AB degree in 1921 from the University of Michigan. He did one term of legal studies at Harvard, but found this un congenial and returned to Michigan to do graduate work under his uncle, Charles Horton Cooley, who had taught sociology under the Department of Economics since 1895. Angell received his MA in 1922 and his doctorate in 1924, with a dissertation on the student mind, which was later published under the title *The Campus*. In 1922, he was appointed instructor and in 1926 Assistant Professor, still in the Department of Economics.

In 1930, the discipline received its own departmental status. Angell became associate professor in 1930 and full professor in 1935. He was appointed chair in 1940 and served until 1952. Angell brought in members of a Washington research group that became the Survey Research Center and an MIT group that became the Research Center for Group Dynamics, forming the basis for a new inter-

disciplinary program in social psychology.

Angell worked to create the undergraduate honors program, of which he became the first chair, serving from 1957 to 1961. He directed an ASA project to create sociological resources for secondary schools. With Kenneth Boulding, he created the *Journal for Conflict Resolution* in 1954 and the Center for Conflict Resolution in 1959.

In the professional world outside of the university, he was editor of the *American Sociological Review* from 1946 to 1948 and President of the ASA in 1951. He directed UNESCO's Social Science Department in 1949-50 and headed a project on world tensions. Partly as a result of this work, Angell was instrumental in founding the International Sociological Association, and was its second president.

Angell retired in 1969, but continued to teach for a number of years, even directing the Department's introductory sociology course in 1971. He continued research and writing until his death, when he was at work with J. David Singer on another book on world conflict and world peace.

The chronology provides the outline of a life and a career in sociology, but it tells only part of the story. Robert Angell's career displays some of the major themes in American sociology, and more specifically in the course of the discipline at the University of Michigan. Like many American sociologists, he was concerned with moral issues in the present. As Michigan sociology was and remains, he was concerned with solid empirical work, with quantification and with the simultaneous development of theory and method. He was also deeply committed to excellence in undergraduate education, essentially rejecting what is often seen as a contradiction between the demands of teaching and of research and professional advancement.

Angell's moral concerns grew out of his own family background, and were further informed by the teachings of Charles Horton Cooley, who saw social life as a moral bond constantly in the process of being created and recreated. The moral concerns also grew from Cooley's empiricism, which led him to direct Angell to a dissertation subject that he could totally encompass himself. Hence his observations of the life of the undergraduate, and subsequent concerns with the problems of integrating the undergraduate into a new community. This research also led Angell to see the potential dangers of using the university setting for the advancement of commercial athletics.

Angell's empirical research and his 1930s teaching focused on the impact of the depression on families. He worked on the integration of limited case studies and larger statistical surveys, starting with student projects to record histories of families in the depression, using student essays for his data. From this, he wrote a candid methodological description that demonstrated the difficulties and frustrations of empirical research.

At the end of the 1930s, Angell was in Heidelberg for a year of study, where he witnessed German professors preaching Aryan racial superiority at the same time that he was reading Max Weber on political and scientific activities and responsibilities. The result was an immediate reinforcement of his commitment to value freedom in social science research. This did not lead to the neglect of the responsibilities Angell felt as a citizen, but it did raise the issue of the boundaries between the two. Social scientists, Angell thought, should be value-free in their analysis, but responsible in the use of their tools for

human betterment.

After the war, Angell turned again to issues of integration, this time concerned with the problems of American society and the urban scene. Here again, he developed statistical indicators of the moral integration of cities, tying his empirical orientation to the theoretical issues that Parsons had recently developed in the study of social action. This was also a time of rapid growth in academic sociology, and under Angell's leadership, Michigan continued to grow with a strong orientation to empirical and quantitative research. This was born the Detroit Area Study as a combined teaching and research device, supported as well by the rapid growth of the Institute for Social Research. For both graduates and undergraduates, Angell had the gift of a great teacher: He was able to see where students were and then to help them to take the next step. He had what one must call a moral commitment to teaching, which led him not only to take pains himself about teaching, but also to build an institutional structure to promote the values of teaching. Thus came the college honors program to provide more individual instruction to especially promising students, and also his work with ASA in developing sociological materials for secondary schools. Robert Angell called himself an academic handyman, doing much for his department, his university, his discipline, and his world. He found all of this a great deal of fun.

I knew Robert Angell for the past 20 years, and am struck that this period, which encompasses almost all of my professional life, was merely the last third of his. I am impressed with the quality of Angell's involvement in the development of the discipline, with the enduring impact he has had on our department and on the field. He had a great capacity to see where his students were, and to see where his discipline was. He could help them, and help us all to take the next step. Would that all of us could experience the joys of such modest success.

Memorial contributions can be made to the Robert C. Angell Memorial Fund in care of the University of Michigan Sociology Department, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Gayle D. Ness

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### Theodore M. Newcomb 1903-1984

Theodore Newcomb died on December 28, 1984 at his home in Ann Arbor, three weeks after suffering a stroke. Retired in 1974, he was still active into his 82nd year as Professor Emeritus and Research Scientist in the Institute for Social Research, reappointed again in 1984 for part-time activity. He was sought out through these 10 years—often by his former students—as teacher, lecturer, consultant, and collaborator on research projects.

His last collaboration included a replication with Duane F. Alwin of his pioneering longitudinal study of Bennington College students in 1935, published in 1943 as *Personality and Social Change*. An earlier replication was published in 1967 as *Persistence and Social Change: Bennington College and Its Students After 25 Years*. He also worked with Martin Gold and Wayne Osgood on the Peer Influence project in correctional institutions; "Autonomy for Inmates" was published in the March 1985 issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

He joined the University of Michigan faculty in 1941 and retired in 1974

as the Walgreen Professor for the Study of Human Understanding and Professor of Sociology and Psychology. In 1947, he started the very successful Doctoral Program in Social Psychology which he directed until 1963. That same year, he was influential (with Donald Marquis and Robert Angell) in bringing to Michigan the small group from the U.S. Department of Agriculture that later became the Institute for Social Research.

Newcomb was an enthusiastic and devoted teacher, beloved by his legions of students. Those legions went out to colonize universities all across the U.S. (and beyond) with the new discipline of social psychology. This new discipline plus the affection for Newcomb created strong bonds with his former students, now professors and researchers across the land. Many of them kept in close touch with Ted and with each other, and hundreds of them still come from all over to the Katz-Newcomb Symposium in Ann Arbor at the end of each April.

He helped to develop and direct the Residential College at the University of Michigan and also received its Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award (1964).

Newcomb was one of the founders of social psychology as a research science. This was recognized in his election to the National Academy of Sciences (1974); the Kurt Lewin Annual Award (1962) from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues; election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1957); President of the American Psychological Association (1955), and Editor of its *Psychological Review* (1954-1959). He was also Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1956), Fulbright Scholar (1951) and Guggenheim Fellow (1959).

Author of many articles, Newcomb was especially successful with several pioneering textbooks: *Experimental Social Psychology* in 1937 (with Gardner and Lois Murphy), *Social Psychology* (1950) with a new edition in 1965 (with R.H. Turner and P.E. Converse) and *Readings in Social Psychology* in 1952 (with G.E. Swanson and E.L. Hartley). There were other publications from research projects, such as *Impact of College on Students* in 1969 (with K.A. Feldman).

During World War II (1942-1945), Newcomb served in Washington as chief of the Analysis Division in the Bureau of Overseas Intelligence and later on the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey and in the Division of Program Surveys.

Ted was born in Rock Creek, OH, son of a Congregationalist minister, went to Lincoln High School and to Oberlin College (BA 1924 summa cum laude). He went to the Union Theological Seminary at Columbia, but soon switched to Teachers College and to psychology under Gardner Murphy, Goodwin Watson, William Kilpatrick, and ethics from Harry Ward. After his PhD (1929), he taught at Lehigh and at Case Western Reserve in Cleveland, where many of the students were part-time and poverty-stricken in the midst of the Depression. "I learned as much from suffering students and their families as I did from newspapers." Then came several experiences that shaped Newcomb's character: the Depression, the threat of Fascism, the Spanish War, and the other event that "fortunately lasted much longer than the Depression: Mary Shepherd and I joined hands and hearts." The following years (1934-41) at Bennington College were full of enthusiastic teaching, "radical" activities such as the CIO and two ambulations for Loyalist Spain, and much research and writing as well. He was devoted to causes of social justice, equality, peace, and progress. "I am not religious in any sectarian sense. In politics and education, I am leftist."

Naturally he had his share of re-baiting (from the Dies Committee).

Ted's survivors include his wife Mary, three children, Esther, Suzanne and Theodore Jr., and seven grandchildren. Also hundreds of students, thousands of readers and as many other friends. To meet Ted meant and means to love him. You can still do that by reading his wonderful *Self Portrait in Society* (Transaction, 1980), the source of my quotations.

Leslie Kish  
University of Michigan

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### Romolo Toigo (1928-1984)

Romolo Toigo died in June 1984 at his home in Chatham, NY with Jean, his wife and his two sons with him. "Bam," as he was known to friends and acquaintances, got his PhD degree from the University of Chicago in 1948 at age 19, served in the military in Germany and started graduate training in 1955 at Columbia where he received his PhD in 1962. As an applied sociologist, most of his career was dedicated to research on delinquency. He was Research Sociologist for five years at the Rip Van Winkle Clinic in Hudson, NY, and wrote his dissertation from data collected there. He worked for a year at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, DC. During the past 14 years, he was Director of Research at the Berkshire Farm Center, a supervisory home for children. A stint of teaching at SUNY-Albany (six years) overlapped with three years at Berkshire Farm. Bam gained tenure at SUNY-Albany but resigned to do full-time research at the Farm. An early user of the computer, Bam kept up with the new developments and on occasion taught computer classes at Siena College. He sometimes taught sociology part time at Russell Sage College and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Much of Bam's research appeared in the form of reports to the Director and Board of Berkshire Farm. He also had various grants and contracts to do applied studies such as evaluation studies of a storefront drug counseling center and a compensatory education program. Bam was on the Editorial Board of *Child Care Quarterly* and published several monographs in addition to articles in juvenile delinquency journals.

Community service was important in Bam's life. At various times he was on his local school board, was Key Census Person for the Albany area, active in Columbia County politics (he and Jean, according to Bam, were token Democrats in a Republican county), held various political jobs. At the time of his death, he was Chair of the Board of Assessors for the Village of Chatham and a Trustee of Columbia-Greene Community College, having been appointed by the governor of New York. The latter position was most meaningful to Bam. A garden has been planted on the college campus and dedicated to his memory.

A friend called Bam a "Renaissance man" for his health of knowledge about a great diversity of things; he collected rocks and was a ham radio operator, gastronome and sometimes cook. He was an accomplished organizer and built his own elaborate electronic instrument. He once told me that "Bach was better than bourbon at the end of a difficult day."

Friends and acquaintances will remember Bam's humor, his ability to use the facts to clarify an issue or situation and most of all, his quiet humanism. His community and scholarly interests were bound up in that.

Arnold W. Foster  
SUNY-Albany

## Graduate Internship Program Seeks Input

The Committee on Career and Employment of the Medical Sociology Section has developed a proposal for a Graduate Internship Program in Applied Medical Sociology, approved by the ASA Council. Several private foundations are being approached to fund the program. The Section has proposed a three-year program to support 15 graduate student internships for three-month periods in selected sites. Settings could include government agencies, academic medical centers, research institutes, and health services organizations. The major purpose of the program is to facilitate graduate student experience in applied settings by providing financial support for students, generating a list of potential sites and mechanisms for selecting sites and students, and helping academic departments with medical sociology specialization to develop contacts with applied settings for student placement.

The Section is anxious to hear from graduate student departments interested in this program and especially encourages contact from those having graduate traineeships because this program could provide placement opportunities for trainees during their graduate school experience. For further information, contact: Judith K. Barr, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Greater New York, 3 Park Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10016.

## Official Reports and Proceedings

### Section Reports

#### MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

The Medical Sociology Section Council met in February in Princeton, NJ, and at the Annual Meeting in August.

The Section sponsored five sessions at the 1984 Annual Meeting. They were: (1) Application of Sociology to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy; (2) The Corporate Challenge to Non-Profit and Public Medicine; (3) Seven Roundtable Discussions; (4) Stress, Coping and Social Support; (5) Aging and Health (Co-sponsored with Section on Aging).

The annual business meeting was held on August 29. The 1984 Award for Distinguished Contribution to Medical Sociology was made to Renee Fox. Fox gave the keynote address, discussing opportunities for research in medical sociology. A reception in her honor followed. The Dissertation Award was made to Mitchell Lapante of Project Hope. Special after-dinner sessions were sponsored by the Committee on Teaching and by graduate students to discuss dissertations in progress. All of the Section's annual meeting activities were well attended.

The section worked on two major activities during the year. The section received a grant to commission papers for a monograph entitled *Applications of Social Science to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy*, consisting of 30 papers by leading social scientists. The book is to be published in late 1985 by the Rutgers University Press and is edited by Linda Aiken and David Mechanic. A committee of Section members is advising on the volume, including J. Colon Torres, C. Nathanson, C. Riebaum, and I. Zola.

The Committee on Career and Employment under the leadership of Judy Barr developed a proposal for graduate internship in applied medical sociology. The Committee is in the process of investigating funding options.

The ad hoc Committee on Membership, co-chaired by Janet Hankin and Peter Connard, did an outstanding job recruiting new members and encouraging old members who had let their membership lapse to renew their memberships. As a result, the section membership remained stable at about 850 despite a doubling in Section dues. Student council members Janet Gans and June Lowenburg proposed reduced dues for students. Their proposal was taken to ASA Council by the Committee on Section Dues and was approved. The section can now waive their part of the dues for graduate students. Section Council will consider that at the mid-winter meeting 1985.

A new slate of officers was elected: Cathy McCaslin became newsletter editor; William Rushing, Chair Elect; James Greenley, Secretary-Treasurer Elect; Health Policy Committee, Aileen Hare; Professional Relations Committee, Emily Berkanovic; Council Members at Large, Sharon Reeder and Charles Bosk; Student member, Adele Clark; Nominating Committee Chair, Jay Turner.

Linda Aiken

#### SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The Section revised the Sociology of Education teaching materials, entitled *Teaching the Sociology of Education* (Revised Edition, produced by the ASA Teaching Resources Center). Editors were Anne Ballantine, Floyd Morgan, Hamnack, Edith King, Caroline Hood, Hamnack, and Theodore C. Wagonar.

The Program Committee of the Section, consisting of Bruce Hare, James Jones, Philip Wexler, and Caroline Persell, reviewed 26 papers submitted for presentation at the Annual Meeting and selected 10 of them for the Section's two panels.

The Nominations Committee consisted of Pamela Barnes, Floyd Hamnack and Caroline Persell. The membership elected Mary Metz, Chair Elect, Joyce Epstein, Secretary-Treasurer and Jonella Henry Braddock III and Jerome Karabel to the Council.

At the Annual Meeting in San Antonio, the Council and the business meeting discussed and voted to institute a section award, to be called the Willard Waller Award for a "career of outstanding scholarship in the sociology of education." Joan Snyder has agreed to serve a second term as editor of the Section newsletter for 1984-85. Sanford Dornbusch took over as chair.

After the business meeting, the Section sponsored a reception. More than 50 people attended.

Caroline Hughes Persell

#### FAMILY

The principal activities of the ASA Family Section traditionally have focused on information to the Section membership through its newsletter and preparation for the Annual Meeting program. At the Annual Meeting in San Antonio, a new Section activity was announced, the establishment of an annual book award for the outstanding contribution to the study of the sociology of the family.

Section day activities at the Annual Meeting featured a special session on how family sociologists apply their knowledge and scholarship outside of academic settings, chaired by Stanley Claver. In addition, a session on the state of family scholarship, chaired by David Klein, presented three distinguished family sociologists who commented on some of the history of scholarship, key developments in the field and where we are headed. Jessie Bernard, Kingsley Davis and Paul Glick all gave fascinating and provocative commentary.

The new Family Section Book Award, to be given for the first time in 1985, will honor a book with a copyright date of 1982, 1983 or 1984. After this initial year, books published in the two most recent copyright years will be eligible. The award will be presented at the ASA Annual Meeting. Eligible books include those focusing on marriage and the family, defined broadly. Both theoretical and empirical works can be considered, as well as essays and other treatments. Textbooks will not normally be considered unless there is a compelling reason to view the textbook as an unusually important advance in the field. The book's author need not be a sociologist nor a member of ASA. The outgoing chair of the Family Section serves as editor of the book award committee.

The award has already generated a great deal of interest among publishers, and many nominations already have been made for the 1985 award. A ceremony honoring the recipient will be held in conjunction with the "Family Section Day" activities at the 1985 Annual Meeting.

Lenore Weitzman serves as section chair for 1984-85 and Richard Gelles will serve as section chair during 1985-86.

Graham B. Spivack

#### ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

In 1984, the Section awarded its first annual ECOG prize for an outstanding article or book published by a Section member having completed the doctorate in no more than seven years earlier. Raymond Russell received the award for his *Staying Outright at the Workplace*. The prize of \$500 will enable Russell to attend the meeting of the European Group for Organizational Studies and to write a report on the meeting for the Section.

The development of a series of edited volumes sponsored by the Section moved one step closer to implementation with submission of a description of the plan to the ASA Committee on Publications. Originally scheduled for consideration at that group's August 1984 meeting, it was postponed until December because of a longer agenda than the Committee could complete in the time available. Jon Cullen chaired this activity during the year.

The Section approved partial support for the development of a resource collection on "Teaching Sociology of Work and Occupations." Jane Hood will chair a subcommittee to receive classroom exercises, syllabi, etc., from the membership for editing, collating and distribution.

Richard Hollinger agreed to continue editing the Section newsletter, which was given additional funding for extra pages. The Section Council commended Hollinger's efforts and those of his 1983-84 regional editors, Jacqueline Boles, Paul DiMaggio, Gloria Engel, Shirley Harkess, James C. Peterson, David Rogers, and Al Short.

The Section sponsored two thematic sessions and two roundtable sessions at the ASA Annual Meeting in San Antonio. Topics for the thematic sessions and respective organizers were "Complex Organizations: Alternative Perspectives" (Mary Zey-Ferrell) and "Organizations and Occupations: An Institutional Perspective" (Walther W. Powell). Roundtable sessions were organized by Marshall Meyer and Teresa Sullivan. Richard Hall also served on the program committee and made many valuable contributions.

The Nominations/Elections Committee (Michael Aiken, Chair; Ken Benson, Elizabeth Maret and Patricia Martin) reported that the Chair-Elect for 1984-85 was Mayer Zald. Newly elected Council members are Cora Maret and Mary Zey-Ferrell. They joined continuing Council members Koya Azumi, Judith Blau, Peter Blau, and Carolyn Perrucci.

Chair-Elect Curt Tausky announced that Stanley Udy would be the Section Program Chair for the 1985 Annual Meeting and that George Ritzer would chair the Section

Nominations/Election Committee.

While there was no official count, many of those who have been active in the Section are noted that the 1984 business meeting may have been the highest in the Section's history.

Charles Borjesson

#### SOCIOLOGY OF PEACE AND WAR

The 1982/83 slippage in Section membership mandated a recruitment drive. Much of the energy and resources of the Section were invested in a mailing to potential new members as recommended at the 1983 business meeting.

Another expression of this concern took the form of discussion about the purpose and focus of the Section. With this in mind, the Chair drafted a statement reflecting his view on these issues. It was circulated among members of the Council and many of their comments were incorporated into the article that appeared in the November 1983 issue of FOOTNOTES. The discussion also culminated in a recommendation that the name of the Section be changed from World Conflicts to Sociology of Peace and War.

The more scholarly side of Section activities centered on the ASA Annual Meeting. The two sessions were well-attended, followed by a useful interchange and in general well-received. Members of the Section also Council for a thematic and/or plenary session on war and peace had already been preempted by the Program Committee. There is, nevertheless, continuing concern that the subject has not found the recognition by academic sociologists that, given its importance, the war and peace issue obviously deserves.

The Section decided to become an official sponsor of the 1984 National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution, held in St. Louis in September 1984. Many members actively participated as individuals, either as organizers (e.g., James H. Laue, present Chair of the Section, functioned as one of the co-organizers), presenting papers or participating in panels.

Under the editorship of Louis Kriesberg, the newsletter has gradually expanded and increased its utility as a useful clearinghouse for information on ongoing research, major publications, teaching material, etc., on the subject.

As we move into the year 1984/85, the issue of section stability in terms of membership remains unresolved, but there are plans for expanding links to other organizations with parallel purposes. Of these, the above-mentioned conference on peacemaking is an example.

Kurt Laing

#### THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY

The principal activities of the Theory Section in the past year were as follows:

1. Two issues of the Theory Section newsletter, *Perspectives*, edited by Jonathan Turner. Highlights of these issues were a continuing debate, spearheaded by Randall Collins with replies from other theorists, about the value of mathematical and quantitative models in current sociology, and the chair's message concerning "neofunctionalism." The issues included, as well, the usual summations of theoretically-related articles and papers from the U.S. and Europe.

2. The third "theory prize" was awarded to Donald Carveth for his paper on "Psychoanalysis and Social Theory: The Hobbesian Problem Revisited," which took as its starting point Dennis Wrong's critique of the over-socialized man, but from a critical psychoanalytical perspective. Carveth gave a brief but stimulating presentation of his main thesis to the business meeting of the Council.

3. Our second annual miniconference lasted some five hours on the last afternoon in San Antonio. The topic was "neofunctionalism" and the attendance, between 50 and 75, indicated a widespread interest in the topic. Participants were: David Scull, Paul Colomy, Frank Lechner, Neil Smelser, Bernard Barber, Victor Lidz, Dean Gerstein, Richard Murch, and Jeff Alexander. The Theory Section has secured a contract with Sage Publications to begin publishing the papers from the miniconference. If approved by the series editors, we will begin Volume 1 with Neofunctionalism, and it should be ready by the 1985 Washington Annual Meeting.

4. In Geissen, West Germany, in June, the Theory Sections of the American and German Sociological Associations sponsored their first Bilingual German-American Theory Conference. The theme was the "micro/macrolink." Our German hosts were exceedingly courteous and the intellectual level of debate was high. The Proceedings of this conference will, in all likelihood, be published by the University of California

Press, and we are planning the next German-American meeting for August 1986, at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, on the topic of "Theories of Social Change and Modernity." American participants: Robert Worthnow, Jeffrey Alexander, Norbert Wiley, Theda Skocpol, David Frykjaan, Neil Smelser, Roland Robertson.

The 1985 miniconference will be organized by the current Chair, Norbert Wiley, and will be on the general theme of the relationship between Marx and Weber. During that meeting, we will announce our fourth theory prize. The Chair of the current Prize Committee is Charles Lemert.

The theory prize, the miniconference and the German-American meetings are new activities of the Theory Section and they offer significant forums for discussing and articulating theoretical opinion in sociology. We call on all those interested in sociological theory, of every theoretical stripe, to join us in these lively activities.

Jeffrey C. Alexander

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Thomas Pettigrew, University of California at Santa Cruz, is the Section's new Chair Elect. The newly elected members of the Council are Viktor Levas of Washington State University and Joyan Mortimer of the University of Minnesota. George McCall of the University of Missouri-St. Louis and Mary Glenn Wiley of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle have completed their three-year terms of service on the Council and the Section owes both of them a vote of gratitude for their contributions to our activities.

I want to acknowledge the work of our Committee on Nominations: Roberta Simmons (University of Minnesota), Fredrick Koenig (Tulane University), Virginia Olsen (University of California at San Francisco), Irving Tallman (Washington State University), and the Chair of the Committee, Duane F. Alwin (University of Michigan). The Committee developed an attractive slate of candidates and conducted our election expeditiously.

Another important change in Section responsibilities was necessitated by the election of Gary Fine of the University of Minnesota to the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Section. As a consequence, Fine asked to be relieved of his duties as Editor of the Section newsletter. I am pleased that Murray Webster of the University of South Carolina has assumed responsibility of editing for newsletter.

A matter of continuing concern to the Section must be the size of our membership. Since 1976, membership in the Section declined from 714 to 420, a decrease of 41.2 percent. While no decline in membership occurred between 1983 and 1984, maintaining our membership at a figure above 400 is of great importance for us since ASA allocation programs allow for sections on the basis of membership. Falling below 400 would result in losing one program session.

Another matter of importance for our interests is the review of the *Social Psychology Quarterly* that is being conducted by the Association's Committee on Publications. Richard L. Simpson is the chair of a subcommittee that has prepared the evaluative report which has been discussed by the Committee on Publications. The review has been discussed by the Section's Council, and they will remain alert to issues that could have an impact on a most important outlet for our scholarship.

Central to the sociologically-oriented pursuit of social psychology has been the study of the role of the media in contemporary society. The early work of Lazarsfeld, Merton and Blumer clearly established this interest. Charles Wright, who has been a major contributor to continuing this tradition of scholarship, organized a session consisting of three major papers; in my opinion, this session was one of the most significant on the entire program of the San Antonio meeting.

The range and variety of social psychological interests was reflected at least partially in the set of roundtable discussions organized by Mary Glenn Wiley. The discussions included coverage of attribution, prejudice, dominance, self-awareness, power, identity, reward, and networks. In short, there seemed to be something for everyone. We owe both Wright and Wiley a vote of appreciation for the efforts they devoted to developing a program of high quality.

The Cooley-Mead Award Committee was composed of Alex Inkeles (Stanford University), Edward Gross (University of Washington), Helena Lopata (Loyola University of Chicago), and Howard Taylor (Princeton University), and was chaired by Robert F. Bales (Harvard University). The work of this Committee consists of one of the most important and perhaps most difficult activities sponsored by our Section. Committee members also deserve our gratitude. This year's recipient of the Cooley-Mead Award was

Herbert Blumer whose impact on our field was reviewed by three of Blumer's most accomplished students: Howard Becker, Ariene Daniels and David Wellman.

Last year the Section Chair, Glen Elder, introduced the practice of the Section hosting a reception for its members. The reception again proved to be very popular and the practice will be continued.

Richard J. Hill

#### SEX AND GENDER

The three sessions organized by the Sex and Gender Section for the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting in San Antonio displayed the breadth of current research and thinking about sex and gender, and emphasized the need for deeper, more transformative theoreticalizing which encompasses differences of race, class and sexuality.

The initial session, "Feminist Centering of Knowledge," explored connections between feminist theory and politics and sociological thinking about sex and gender. The participants—Nancy Hartscock, Joan Smith, Nona Glazer, Nancy Mandell, and Meredith Gould—discussed exchange theories, world systems theory, women's unpaid labor, the theories of G.H. Mead, and the sociology of sexuality. Evelyn Nakano Glenn, in the discussion, highlighted different analytic strategies and the relative neglect of diversity by race and class. The afternoon session, "Gender, Race and Class," was organized and chaired by Elizabeth Higginbotham and co-sponsored with the Section on Aging and the Section on Marxist Sociology. Participants include Rose Brewer, Tahira Mottl, Esther Ngan-Ling Chow, Judith Rollins, Maxine Baca Zinn, and Sherry Gorelick. They examined the experiences of black, Asian-American and Hispanic women in the United States and paid domestic labor, and in feminist and other social movements. They raised questions about the adequacy of existing frameworks for understanding the experiences of women of color. The papers were organized around the themes of gender and ideology, social psychological perspectives on gender, gender and family relations.

The day's events were all lively and well-attended, including the business meeting and reception. At the business meeting, we selected a new Nominations Committee and Chair. We also discussed ways to encourage increased participation of graduate students in Section activities, aided by suggestions from Virginia Powell, the outgoing graduate student member of the Section Council, and Kay McDade, the incoming graduate student member. We discussed the need to maintain Section membership above 400, since having three sessions is crucial to accommodating all the papers on gender submitted for the Annual Meeting. A total of 75 papers were submitted for Section sessions and for the one-sex and gender session allocated by the Program Committee for the 1984 meeting. Because of the demand, that one session was expanded to three, but it is clear that demand for sex and gender sessions is outstripping the supply. We have continued to bring the problems of declining membership to the ASA Section Board, suggesting that the cut-off point for program slots be lowered. We also have asked the Section Board to work out a new rotation schedule so the same sections do not continually conflict with each other during the Annual Meeting.

Activities planned for the coming year include putting out a new directory of members, which will include information about areas of teaching and research; sponsoring a special issue of *Teaching Sociology* edited by Marcia Segal and Catherine Berheide; and collaboration with the ASA Teaching Resources Center in publishing a new collection of syllabi and other teaching materials on the sociology of sex and gender.

Sex and Gender Section Day at the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting, which is scheduled for Tuesday, August 27, will include a session on "New Developments in Feminist Theory," one on "Women and Public Policy" and a session of Referred Topical Papers. We also will join the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in co-sponsoring a session on "Race, Class and Gender."

Section officers for the 1984-85 include Catherine White Berheide, Chair; Myra Marx Ferree, Chair-Elect; Christine Bose, Secretary-Treasurer; Sally Harkon, Shirley Harkess, Elizabeth Higginbotham, Kay McDade, Virginia Olsen, Marie Waters Osmond, and Barbara Reskin, Council members; and Diana Reynolds, Nominations Chair. Newsletter items may be sent to Christine Bose.

Barric Thorne

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

The major activities of the Section on Environmental Sociology during 1984 are listed

Continued next page

## Reports, continued

below.

(1) Formulated and adopted a new set of by-laws that reflect the manner in which the Section is presently functioning.

(2) Prepared a report on the results of two jointly-conducted studies of environmental sociologists employed in nonacademic settings. "Training for Nonacademic Employment in Environmental Sociology and Environmental Sociologists in Nonacademic Settings Willing to Speak on their Work." This report was sent to about 40 sociology departments in the U.S. that offer graduate programs in environmental sociology. The report is available at \$2 for Section members and \$5 for nonmembers.

(3) Conducted a membership drive in which we wrote to all people in the ASA Directory who give environmental sociology as a specialty but do not belong to the Section. We do not know how many new memberships this effort produced, but we did have a small net increase in membership between July 1983 and July 1984, and were one of only six sections to gain members during that period. As of September 30, 1984, our membership was 285.

(4) Presented the first annual Environmental Sociology Section Award for Distinguished Contribution to Charles P. Wolf, who was selected for this award in 1983. Alan Schnaiberg was selected for the second Award for Distinguished Contribution, to be presented at the Section business meeting in 1985.

(5) Under the editorship of Craig Harris, the environmental sociology newsletter continued to provide extensive coverage of news and information of interest to environmental sociologists. A modification introduced in the newsletter this year was to include at least one longer feature article in each issue.

(6) Elected two new members of the Section Board, Pamela Savatsky and Thomas Rudel, to replace retiring members Kurt Finsterbusch and Richard Gale.

(7) At the annual business meeting, the Section authorized the officers to carry out two projects during the 1984-85 academic year, both of which are in progress: (a) preparing a brochure describing the Section, to be distributed to all Section members and interested persons, (b) compiling a computerized list of the names and addresses of all section members, which will be published in the winter 1985 issue of the Section newsletter.

Marvin Olsen

## MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Marxism is more than just another sub-discipline of sociology. It is a theory of human liberation. The Marxist Section of the ASA constantly struggles against tendencies to push it toward becoming merely another academic topic. In an effort to keep alive the spirit of struggle, the Section has the following actions, among others, this year.

1. Caucus on Underemployment in the Profession—We helped to organize, by providing leadership, session time and financial support, the growing caucus of unemployed and underemployed sociologists. These people, we believe, are victims of a system of professional elitism that is tied to the dominant structures of power and privilege in our society. Our efforts are aimed at empowering such victims, thereby increasing democracy within sociology and, ultimately, in the society at large.

2. Workshop on Labor Organizing—The Section sponsored a workshop on labor organizing on our campuses. We hoped to provide sociologists with some guidance on how to develop unions at their universities and how to pursue struggles for greater employee rights and protections. Representatives of organized labor told us this was the first time that they had been invited to such a workshop at a professional association meeting.

3. Hospitality Room—In line with the values of social responsibility that we hold, the Marxist Section rented a room at the San Antonio Annual Meeting for anyone unable to pay the hotel expenses of the Annual Meeting.

4. Resuscitation of Radical Caucus—Since the section is mainly geared to participating in the regular affairs of ASA, we decided on the necessity of creating a much freer, separate body, a radical caucus, that could speak out clearly, without obstruction on issues of social justice, and could openly work for social change. A primary focus of the new caucus will be the importance of internationalism, i.e., bringing together all peoples, regardless of racial, cultural, religious, and nationality differences, in the struggle for a humanistic world order.

In sum, the Marxist Section has tried in a small way to increase the congruence between its professed ideology and its actions. We hope to deepen our involvement and dedication along these lines in future years.

Edm Boniach

## POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE WORLD-SYSTEM

The Section on the Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS) sponsored the publication of papers from the 7th annual spring conference: C. Bergquist, ed., *Labor in the Capitalist World-Economy* (Sage, 1984). Under the organizational guidance of the 1984-85 Section Chair, Peter Evans, the 8th annual spring conference was held at Brown University, on the theme "States and Markets in the World System." At the ASA Annual Meeting in San Antonio, a productive roundtable supplement and the interesting theoretical section. The roundtables occurred during what would have been the Council's meeting time, which moved to the previous evening, and we thank the ASA office for facilitating this increase in intellectual activity by providing a large room for the roundtables and the Section business meeting which followed.

The 9th annual spring conference will occur at Tulane University on March, 28-30, 1985 under the title "Crisis in the Caribbean Basin: Past and Present." The Section Day for PEWS at the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting is on Monday, August 25.

W.L. Goldfrank

## SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

The Section in its first five years has benefited from active, involved leadership. Section membership, which has hovered at about 400, is on the increase again. Section Council consistently has included members at all stages in their careers and the inclusion of the two most recently-selected members of Council on the Nominations Committee as a matter of policy has increased the circulation of elites.

The Section Chair for 1984-85 is Harold Sheppard and the Chair Elect is Ethel Shanas. Members of Council include Ruth Bennett, Stephen Cutler, Betty Haves, Jill Quadagno, Gunhild Hagstad, and Charles Longino.

Particular attention was given this past year to developing the section program, a useful newsletter, an annual "Distinguished Contribution Award," and membership promotion.

The Section scientific program, typically three sessions, has generated about four submissions for each paper reviewed before acceptance. Without exception, full papers have been available for review and abstracts for all presented papers have appeared in the official program. Further, the Section has developed co-sponsored sessions cooperatively with the Sections on Medical Sociology and Sex and Gender and intersection cooperation continues. Attention has been given to coordinating section themes with ASA themes. Two papers from Section sessions in 1984 appeared in ASA President Alice Rossi's edited volume, *Gender and the Life Course*. Section sessions have been consistently well-attended.

Under the editorship of Beth Hess, a useful Section newsletter has been published on a timely schedule. The newsletter Editor for 1985 is Jill Quadagno.

An annual "Distinguished Contributor Award" was instituted in 1984. The first recipient was sold to Stetson University of Florida, who was honored at a well-attended reception in San Antonio.

Membership promotion has been vigorous and successful. During 1984 a cooperative arrangement with the Gerontological Society of America helped us identify and solicit sociologists in that society who were not members of our Section.

The Section has advocated a clearer and more integral role of sections in ASA arguing that, in a complex discipline, sections provide an important point of contact for promoting active ASA membership.

The Section, many of whose members are involved in applied sociology or training students with applied interests, also has been active in ASA consideration of issues related to certification.

Council approved a proposal from Diane Harris, University of Tennessee, to work with the ASA Committee on Teaching to update and expand a brochure on teaching materials for the sociology of aging. Section funds were allocated to support the proposal.

George L. Maddox and Judith Troas

## POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

During 1984, the new Section on Political Sociology made a smooth transition to regular operating status under its own constitution and ASA rules. The transition was managed by Acting Chair David Knoke, Acting Secretary Thomas Guterbock and Acting Treasurer Richard Braungart. Elections were held, resulting in the following new officers: Secretary, Thea Skepel; Chair Elect, William Gamson; Secretary-Treasurer, William Roy; and Council members, Robert Alford, Ronald Aminzade, Paul Burstein, Nancy DiTomasso, Richard Robinson, and Mildred Schwartz. The Section has a well-established newsletter, *States and Societies*, which continues to be edited by Katherine Meyer and Anthony Orum. During 1984, Betty Dobratz and Fredrick Weil worked with many Section members to put together

"Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Political Sociology" for the ASA Teaching Resources Center. That collection now may be purchased through the ASA Executive Office.

Connections with journals are under discussion. There is already a loose, informal Section connection to *Research in Political Sociology*, a journal edited by Richard Braungart. During the 1984 business meeting in San Antonio, a working group was established to investigate all issues surrounding possible Section affiliations with journals. The committee consists of Ronald Aminzade (Chair), Richard Braungart and William Gamson. It will consult with Betty Dobratz and George Kuvshinov, who have proposed that the Section formally sponsor the *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, which they presently co-edit. After the working group reports on issues and alternatives, the Section will make appropriate decisions.

In San Antonio, the Section took other steps for the future. The 1985 Nominations Committee consists of William Roy (Chair), David Knoke, Mildred Schwartz, and Clay Majette. At the 1985 ASA program in Washington, DC, the Section will sponsor three sessions. Roundtables are being put together by Paul Luebbe of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and Nancy DiTomasso of the Graduate School of Management, Rutgers University. An open-submission session on "Transitions to and from Democracy" is being organized by Larry Diamond of Vanderbilt University. I, as Section Chair, am assembling a panel of three or four scholars who will present comments on social issues in contemporary U.S. politics, taking off from a consideration of Kristin Luker's recently published *Absent and the Politics of Motherhood*.

As of September, 1984, the Section on Political Sociology had 565 members (up 15 from a few months earlier). Currently the third-largest section in the ASA, it is, and will remain, diverse and lively. The Section is open to suggestions and participation from all sociologists interested in furthering the understanding of politics and public policymaking.

Thea Skepel

## ASA Workshops on Using Computers

For the third summer, the ASA Teaching Services Program is organizing workshops on "Using the Computer in Teaching Sociology." These workshops are oriented to the beginning user of computer technology and focus on applications in the undergraduate sociology curriculum. Staff will demonstrate computer applications and participants will practice with those exercises as well as develop their own teaching materials. Workshops oriented to beginning users will be held in St. Paul, MN, on the campus of Hamline University, and at Drexel University in Philadelphia, PA. Drexel has a campus-wide computer assisted instruction mandate. Sociologists have been at the heart of the University's efforts to evaluate this major educational experiment.

Another workshop will be for sociologists with more experience with computer assisted instruction. This workshop, "Designing Computer-based Instruction," is slated for the University of Minnesota-Minneapolis after the Hamline University event.

### Using the Computer in Teaching Sociology

June 20-23, 1985 . . . . . Hamline University, St. Paul, MN  
Staff: Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota; Carla B. Howerly, ASA; William Johnson, Ball State University; Donald McTavish, University of Minnesota; Harry Nelsen, Northwestern University; David Tavakoli, Hamline University  
Fee: \$325, ASA members; \$425, non-members

Participants will have hands-on experience with mainframe and micro-computers; develop a teaching unit using the computer for their own classes; see a range of computer applications for sociology classes; and learn about computer resources for the sociology teacher. Application and a \$50 deposit should reach ASA by May 20, 1985; the deposit is refundable up to May 1. Fee includes room and board.

### Using the Computer in Teaching Sociology

July 23-26, 1985 . . . . . Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA  
Staff: Fred Halley, SUNY-Brockport; Frank Howell, North Carolina State University; Carla B. Howerly, ASA; Arthur Shostak, Drexel University; Stephen Steele, Anne Arundel Community College  
Fee: \$325, ASA members; \$425, non-members

See the description of workshop above for content. Application and a \$50 deposit reach ASA received by June 23, 1985; the deposit is refundable up to July 10.

### Designing Computer-based Instruction

June 23-24, 1985 . . . . . University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN  
Staff: Stanley Trollip, University of Minnesota.  
Fee: \$100, ASA members; \$135, non-members

The workshop will deal with three major areas: when and where to use computer-based instruction—its benefits and drawbacks; the major instructional methodologists (tutorials, drill, simulations, instructional games and tests); and an instructional design model that deals specifically with computer-based instruction. Participants should be familiar with computers but do not need to have any programming experience. Application and a \$50 deposit are due May 23, 1985; the deposit is refundable up to June 1.

For more information on the workshops, contact: Carla B. Howerly, ASA Teaching Services Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

## ASIA AND ASIAN AMERICA

The 1984 Annual Meeting of ASA held in San Antonio was truly significant for us. It marked the official formation of the Section on Asia and Asian America, it included a full-fledged session with six papers and reception, and it renewed professional contacts with scholars who are engaged in studying and teaching various aspects of Asian and Asian American sociology.

A group of Asian and Asian American sociologists met continuously during ASA convocations since 1977. The group has organized special day-long meetings and symposia and publishes a newsletter, *The Asiatic Mole*. Since ASA covers over 8 million square miles and contains over half the world's population, we felt a need for a forum to promote sociological research on Asia and Asian America. Formation of the ASA Section on Asia and Asian America is thus a highly gratifying event for over 200 members who have already joined the Section. Through our newsletter, special mailings, other meetings, and interpersonal as well as inter-institutional contacts, we intend to launch a membership drive during 1985. The Section By-Laws and elections will be formalized before the next meetings.

The major purpose of this Section is to enhance cooperation between Asia, Asian America and the global community through organized meetings and conferences, newsletters and other means. These cooperative undertakings may include professional exchanges, joint research, funding opportunities, sociological dialogues, information networks, and scholarly visits.

The 1984 session included wide-ranging, significant and timely issues; the 1985 program will feature two sessions with new research. The Section seeks support, advice and active participation of all sociologists. If you need further information, please contact me at Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Dowling College, Gaitdale, NY 11769 and/or Susan Takata, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141.

Ashtakant Nimbark

## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World Annual Meeting, September 18-21, 1985, Palm Beach, FL. Proposals for papers/roundtables are invited for the session on "Social Welfare and Development." Submit one-page abstract by May 10, 1985; complete papers are due by August 20. Contact: Chang Shub Roh, Department of Sociology/Social Welfare, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

Association of Voluntary Action Scholars Annual Meeting, early October 1985, New Orleans, LA. A special focus is on co-provision; however, proposals for papers and panels are solicited addressing research and scholarship on all phases of voluntary action including voluntary organizations and management, citizen participation, pluralism, altruism and helping behavior, volunteering, and the "third sector." Send proposals by June 1, 1985; to Drew Hyman, 1985 AVAS Annual Meeting, 5-126 Human Development Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

National Correctional Trainers Conference, October 17-18, 1985, Lexington, KY. The conference will address innovations in correctional training, modular curriculum, training standards, vicarious liability, and other topics related to the in-service training needs of correctional personnel. Individuals interested in making presentations at the conference should submit a one-page abstract outlining the proposed topic and audience to August 1, 1985 to: Training Resource Center, 105 Stratton/EKU, Richmond, KY 40475-0957; (606) 622-1155.

North American Society for the Sociology of Sport 1985 Annual Meeting, November 7-10, 1985, Boston Marriott Copley Plaza. Theme: "Sport and Social Change." Papers related to the theme and all other aspects of the sociology of sport are invited. Submit 350-word abstracts and proposals for symposia to: B. Brown, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 3K7. Deadline for submission: July 15, 1985.

International and Interdisciplinary Meeting, December 9-13, 1985, Cotonou, Benin, France. The National University of Benin and the University of Orleans solicit interdisciplinary papers analyzing the different aspects of the theme, "Government-Owned Enterprises and Development." The first draft or detailed summary of the paper (in French or English, 20-page maximum) should be sent by June 15, 1985 to: Institut Orléanais de Finance, Faculté de Droit, 45046 Orleans—Cedex, France.

### PUBLICATIONS

The *Quarterly Journal of Ideology* is planning a special issue on "Ideology and Controversy in the Classroom." Contributions sought include empirical articles, reports describing specific teaching techniques and strategies, and reviews of current texts and films. Article contributions should use *ASR* style and not exceed 20 typewritten pages. All submissions should be in triplicate and submitted by July 1, 1985. Inquiries and/or papers should be sent to: Richard A. Wright, Special Issue Editor, *Quarterly Journal of Sociology*, Department of Sociology, McPherson College, McPherson, KS 67460; (316) 241-0731, x207.