Footnotes

Five Honored in Toronto

Five sociologists received Association-sponsored awards at the recent Annual Meeting in Toronto. Everett C. Hughes, Boston College and Brandeis University, received the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. The Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship was given jointly to E. Digby Baltzell, University of Pennsylvania, and Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland. Hans O. Mauskopf, University of Missouri-Columbia, was honored for Distinguished Contributions in the field of child rearing. Bouding, Dartmouth College, received the Jessee Bernard Award. In addition to the Association-sponsored awards, two Commonwealthwealth Awards for Distinguished Service were given to Peter Blau and Howard Becker (see story, page 9).

Distinguished Career

The award to Hughes was based on his career of “distinguished and continuous contribution to the discipline and profession.” In a letter supporting his nomination for the award, Irving Zola pointed out that Hughes had “taught several generations of sociologists and helped stimulate the development of four separate departments of sociology,” and that his work is regarded as “classic” by at least three separate disciplines within sociology. It was noted that Hughes “has given generously of his time and energies to the advancement of sociology and to the fields of social research and policy-making groups and thus demonstrated in his person the practical implications of social science.” In an era of increasing specialization, he “continually stressed the importance of interdisciplinary research and communication.”

Other comments regarding Hughes’ work noted his early and seminal involvement in the field of medico-legal sociology and his contribution to the field of sociological reference to the study of professions and his discovery of the connectedness of universities and social systems. Mention was also made of his studies of French

Council to Review Publications

At the recent annual meetings in Toronto, the Sheraton Centre was the locale for considerable discussion about an unusual topic: the immediate problem of the ASA. Conversations in the halls and discussions by Council and other ASA groups were set in motion by a motion at the Annual Meeting to foster integration rather than fragmentation. In light of these considerations, voting members of the Publications Committee (Terry Rice, New Orleans, Herbert Aldous, Marie Haug, and William Hythe, (See Council Page 2)

Building on a base of 10 previous years of informal cooperation, the Consortium of Social Science Associations has initiated a number of activities to meet the challenge recently made to the importance of the social sciences in national affairs. COSSA, composed of the major social science associations, has developed common strategies for a series of new and emerging problems affecting all of the social sciences.

Prompted by the initial budget cuts in the Reagan budget, COSSA decided to center attention on particular local agencies: National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institute of Education, and the National Institute of Mental Health. In the wake of the magnitude of the initial cuts and the symbolic importance of the agency for overall science policy, considerable attention was given to NSF. Concern was expressed in many different forms on the way budgets were prepared several years, the way agencies, the National Science Board participation. Subsequently, COSSA prepared testimony for the Natcher Subcommittee, the Committee on Appropriations Committee and the Garb Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. At times, COSSA has served as a major source of information on current budget activities, not only for social scientists, but also for agency and Congressional staff as well as journalists.

Of particular importance legislatively during the summer was an amendment introduced by Rep. Winn (R-Kansas), to cut the NSF appropriation in the House. That same amendment, which has since been accepted, cuts the House appropriations some 70 million, bringing it back to the level requested by the Administration. The vote, however, also afforded Congress opportunity not to accept the Administration recommendation, and, in addition, to voice public support for the social sciences. The amendment was defeated 264 to 152. Surprisingly, the debate was far from characterized by the usual parochial views of social science which have been exhibited in previous years in similar votes. Many members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, provided a useful defense of the importance of social science funding. In addition, they also pointed out that they had received many letters and calls from the public.

COSSA Contributions Needed

During the Annual Meeting, ASA Council provided an appropriation of $10,000 to facilitate the continued evolution of COSSA. Since these funds have come from this year’s budget in which such expenditures were not planned, Council suggested that individual members might wish to help defray such costs. In the dues billing for 1982, which has been mailed, there is an appeal for contributions for COSSA. Please read it carefully and act. As a social scientist, you have already been acted on. Help establish a more viable national science presence in Washington by your contributions to COSSA.
Zald Succeeds To Council

Mayer N. Zald, Professor of Sociology and Social Work at the University of Michigan, became a member of the ASA Council in August after Sheldon Skolnick relinquished his seat to assume the editorship of the American Sociological Review. Zald won the highest run-off among candidates for election to Council in the Spring of 1980. Zald, who has previously taught at the University of Chicago and Vanderbilt University and has chaired the Department at Michigan, will remain on Council until 1985. His appointment to fill the unexpired term was made under the provision of the ASA By-Laws which state that if a member of Council resigns, "the candidate who received the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected for the remainder of the term."

Council Studies Publications Program

(continued from page 1)

Peter Manning and Charles Bonjean delineated the following critical features of a productive publications program: (1) that the publications of the Association should promote the integration of knowledge through its widest possible dissemination; (2) that any given publication should be of interest to a large segment of the membership, as evidenced by manuscript subscriptions and subscriptions; (3) that it may be important to maintain a specifically sociological outlet in certain fields (i.e., health, social psychology); (4) that if adequate and accessible alternative outlets exist, an Association publication is not vital; (5) that sufficient suitable, and high quality materials must be available to sustain each ASA publication; (6) that the escalating costs of publications, such as increased printing costs, as well as multiple and overlapping editorial offices, must be另行; (7) that recommendations for publication be evaluated in terms of the Association's current financial responsibilities.

The above criteria served as the basis for the specific recommendations that the Committee on Publications made to Council. Its first recommendation was that periodic reviews of individual publications be institutionalized. The Committee suggested that each ASA periodical be reviewed at least one year prior to selection of a new editor, so that decisions about future directions can be made prior to selection of a new editor. This procedure would contrast with the current practice of continuing publications without systematic evaluation. In a related recommendation, the Executive Office was asked to explore the feasibility and potential savings of centralized journal production, particularly copy editing, as this might reduce the cost of maintaining multiple editorial offices.

The Publications Committee's more controversial recommendations involved specific suggestions about the future of several current publications. More specifically, the Committee recommended that the ASA cease to sponsor The American Sociologist, Sociological Methodology, the yet to be published Sociological Review, and Sociology and Education. If another publisher cannot be found for any of these publications, some of the material they now publish might be incorporated into other ASA publications (i.e., American Sociological Review, Current Sociology, and Sociological Notes). So would allowing the Association to move away from sponsoring a variety of "specialized" publications, relying only on a small segment of the membership, and towards sponsoring a few inclusive publications. If Council were to act favorably on the above recommendations, which is far from certain at present, the remaining specialty journals (i.e., Journal of Health and Social Behavior and Social Psychology Quarterly) might also be discontinued as a result of a future review.

Two Programs Get NSF Grants For Teaching

Two sociology programs are among 114 which have just received grants from the National Science Foundation through its program for improving the content and quality of undergraduate education, particularly in the sciences, and engineering courses. The awards, made through the Local Course Improvement Program of the Science Foundation, were designed to stimulate projects which will speed up the incorporation of recent research findings into the undergraduate curriculum and to give science faculty the opportunity to develop innovative teaching methods.

The sociology program directors, their institutions, project titles, and award amounts follow:

Henny D. Olsen, Department of Social Science, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York; Principal Investigator, "A Program to Integrate Research Methods and Materials into the Course of a Sociology Curriculum", $30,000.

Willam A. Schaub, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville; "A Program to Integrate Research Methods and Materials into the Course of a Sociology Curriculum", $30,000.

The total awarded by NSF for these programs was $2.5 million.

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Social Science Information and Public Policy Making: The Interaction Between Bureaucratic Policy Making and the Use of Survey Data

Policy makers and program officers in social service agencies need accurate, up-to-date information about target populations—the unemployed, the rural poor, pregnant teenagers, and young adults. These agencies frequently research such populations, and yet most of the information they develop winds up in specialized libraries or data banks and has no significant impact on public policy. What goes wrong? What can social scientists do to ensure that their findings are used?

To answer these and related questions, Robert Rich analyzes and interprets the results of a unique experiment designed to facilitate the use of research data by public officials in federal agencies. His new book, A Publication in the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Series in Social Research, reveals the reasons that social science information is often ignored by policy makers and identifies the obstacles that must be surmounted if research data is to play a larger role in the development of social and educational public policy. Rich explains why such factors as the time необходимь, cost-effectiveness, and relevance of data do not guarantee that the information will be used. He examines patterns in the actual use of survey data by agencies and agencies and identifies public officials with bureaucratic issues of ownership and control of information.

In addition, Rich identifies the incentives that lead bureaucrats to pass along and make available information, and examines the changing role of information. Sociologists and other social scientists interested in increasing the impact of their work on public policy find this book of value.
National Humanities Alliance Founded

In retrospect, one of the greatest and perhaps most important programs of President Reagan's particular brand of budget-cutting, may be the cooperation it has generated across otherwise unbreakable disciplinary boundaries. Just as the Consortium of Social Science Associations was activated by social scientists' successful elimination of research funding, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) was formed in March of this year to rally the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) from the worst blows of the budget-cutting axe. Its primary purpose is to assist groups interested in the humanities in making a coherent and consistent case for continued NEH funding. NHA’s members are drawn from national associations representing education, the humanities, library science and languages. In addition, two social science organizations belong: the American Anthropological Association and the ASA. In sum, programs are being set up to directly oppose uncoordinated funds to the humanities. The two objectives are to be implemented by both the NEH and the Administration, so that both federal support for the humanities, albeit modest, is a vital tool in national commitment to humanities learning and scholarship. In addition, such support supplements giving by the private sector. This is especially true in the first decade of NEH’s existence, private support of the humanities increased by 600 percent.

The Alliance is run by an executive committee of eight persons, each of whom represents a different type of organization. The ASA’s Robert J. Dyson chairs the American Council of Learned Societies, while the American Association of University Colleges speaks for two- and four-year colleges. The Executive Committee has several funds, each of which are key: to develop NHA positions on issues concerning federal support for the humanities, which are then circulated to NEH officials; and to devise strategies for communicating these views to Congress and the Administration. The day-to-day affairs of NHA are handled by the Executive Director, Moira Egan. Her duties include advising Alliance members of concerned about changes in federal funding of the humanities, and of how they can contribute to NHA’s activities.

Thus far, the Alliance’s work has revolved around congressional lobbying. Its first project was to provide witness to hearings on NEH by the House and Senate during April. Thereafter, eight member organizations were assisted in drafting their sections in the need to express opposition to proposed cuts in the NEH budget by other congressional representatives. During the summer, lobbying efforts focused on those members of Congress serving on committees empowered to determine the size of the NEH budget (i.e., House Committee on Education and Labor, Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities). These NHA efforts have born fruit, in part, because there is strong support for the humanities within both the House and the Senate. President Reagan’s initial budget request envisioned appropriating $185 million to NEH for the 1982 fiscal year. This represented a 50 percent reduction in the Carter Administration’s earlier budget proposal. Congress was not willing to countenance a cut of this magnitude, however. In the final budget passed in July, the NEH authorization is set at $137.7 million. This represents a 26 percent reduction in the 1981 funding level of $153.3 million, but exceeds the Reagan request by 34 percent. Moreover, the House set the actual 1982 appropriation for NEH at $144.1 million, but whether funds exceeding the authorization level can be extended is still unknown. This problem will be resolved by the House-Senate conference committee that will probably meet during September.

Further information on the activities of the National Humanities Alliance can be obtained by calling (202) 397-3760, or by writing to the following address: 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

New Editors for Rose Series, TAS

New editors have been selected by the ASA Council for the Rose Monograph Series and for the American Sociological Review. In January 1983, Ernest Q. Campbell, Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Graduate School at Vanderbilt University, will assume responsibility for the Rose Series, now edited by Simon Kellner. At the same time, Robert Ferrell, Professor of Sociology and Department Head at Purdue University, will replace James E. Davis as editor of The American Sociological Review. Office transitions will begin during the summer of 1982.

Robert Ferrell received his PhD from Purdue University in 1962 and has been a member of its sociology faculty since that time. During 1982-83, he was Simon Senior Research Fellow and Visiting Simon Professor at the University of Manchester (England). His publications include The Triple Revolution (co-editor, 1968); Profession Without Community: Environments in American Sociology (co-author, 1969); Circle of Makers: On Being Insane and Institutionalized in America (1974); and Divided Loyalties: A Case of Organizational Whistle-Blowing (co-author, 1980). His fields of interest are social stratification, organizational processes, organizations, professions, and social problems, and he has published many articles dealing with them. Ferrell's editorial experience includes associate editorships for the American Sociological Review, Social Problems, Sociological Review and Sociological Quarterly. He has also been a consulting editor for the Behavioral Science Teacher and a consultant-reviewer for the Rose Monograph Series. He has been president of the North Central Sociological Association, and a member of the Council of the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations. The Rose Monograph Series was begun in 1968. It is supported by a fund established by Caroline and Arnold Rose and serves as the vehicle for the publication of high quality research monographs and theoretical studies in sociology. The American Sociologist, now in its third year, is the Association's quarterly journal which presents scholarly articles on the state of the discipline and problems in the profession.

Section Publication Now Available

Although social psychology is one of the major areas of speciality in sociology, up to now there has not been a comprehensive, authoritative treatment of the sociopsychological perspective. Thus, Psychological Perspectives, a publication sponsored by the ASA section on Social Psychology, by Morris Rosenberg and Ralph Turner have commissioned contributions from the nation's leading researchers to review and synthesize major theoretical and empirical advances in social psychology and social psychology. The authors have distillled the essential sociological contributions to social psychology, in terms such as symbolic interactionism, social roles, socialization, social behavior, the self concept, and social behavior. Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives is published by Basic Books, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022. It should be ordered directly from the publisher. The price is $20.00 for clothbound and $17.95 for paper editions.

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Congressional Committee Open to Social Sciences

Recent attempts by the Reagan administration to reduce federal spending for social research have stimulated thinking about how the utilization of the social sciences can be demonstrated. One problem is the identification of channels through which information that is generated by social scientists can be passed on to policy makers. In the following statement, William P. Velky, ASA Past-president, shares ideas about how the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress might be used as such a channel.

How do we let policy makers in the federal government know that social research can produce information and ideas of practical importance?

One important channel for such a flow of detailed information and ideas can be the Joint Economic Committee (JEc) of the Congress now under the chairmanship of Henry Reuss of Wisconsin. Congressman Reuss let it be known when he assumed the chair for the JEC that he intended to lead the committee toward a reconsideration of national economic policies of recent decades as well as providing information and ideas on current economic policy for the Congress. If the JEC seems an unlikely organization to be interested in social research, we should recognize that there is such a joint committee specifically focused on social policy. Furthermore, in the past, the JEC has taken a broad view of its mandate. For example, in 1971, the JEC published M. Harvey Brenner’s report estimating the social costs of national economic policy. Implications for Mental and Physical Health, and Criminal Aggression. That document, based on research largely financed by the Center for Work and Mental Health of NIMH, analyzed the relationships between changes in real income, rates of inflation, and rates of unemployment and selected indices of mental or physical stress. In his letter of transmittal, Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey stated that the study “will rank as a significant contribution to economic and public policy literature. The study is designed to fill a void, a large void, now confronting policy makers seeking to evaluate the social and human effects of economic policy decisions.”

He went on to note that “seven of these stress indicators are directly affected by changes in three national variables. Changes in the unemployment rate have the most profound impact of the three variables.”

In conversations with Congressman Reuss and other members of the Committee, I find the JEC very much open to input from sociologists that would fit into the six problem areas to which the JEC is focusing its primary attention. These six topics are as follows: (1) Income policy; (2) Income distribution; (3) National productivity; (4) International economic policy; (5) Federal-state-local government finance; (6) National institutional policies.

COSSA Plans Fall Activities to Protect Social Sciences

(continued from page 1)

The Network of State Polls is a consortium of research organizations engaged in public opinion surveys at the state level. Its goals are to advance knowledge of state culture and politics, facilitate comparative state research, and build an information base of answers to common questions for academic researchers and practitioners.

Representatives of six state polls met in New Jersey in January of 1980 to discuss common interests and agreed on a common set of questions (on state institutions, interest in politics and the mass media) that each would ask on a Spring survey. The joint effort was worked well, and other states joined the survey. Currently twenty states participate.

The Executive Council of the consortium is now working on questions to be included in future surveys. It is also attempting to identify potential sources of funding and to encourage new memberships. It would like to have applications from non-academic and academically-based organizations, with the long-range goal of attracting Network members in all states.

For additional information about the Network, please contact John M. Zaller, Chair of the Executive Council: Paul Beck, Florida State University; Don Ferree, University of Connecticut; Dave Martin, University of New Hampshire; John R. Robinson, University of Maryland; and Lee Sigelman, University of Kentucky.
Becker, Blau Receive '81 Common Wealth Awards

Two sociologists were honored for their outstanding achievements in sociology as recipients of the 1981 Common Wealth Awards for Distinguished Service during the ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto.

Howard S. Becker, Northwestern University, and Peter Blau, Columbia University and State University of New York, Albany, received the $1,131,646 award at the evening plenary session.

The Common Wealth is a private foundation trust created under the will of oil tycoon William Hayes of Wilmington, Delaware. Hayes was a Coca-Cola executive and a founder and longtime Director of the New York Community Trust.

The Common Wealth makes one or more cash awards each year to equal amounts to individuals or organizations, public or private, throughout the world in recognition of their outstanding achievement in some eight fields of human endeavor, endeavors, sociology.

“Outstanding achievements” as defined by the Common Wealth, mean “peer recognition of past contributions as well as the ability of the individual or organization to continue that contribution.”

Becker and Blau were nominated for the awards during the summer by a committee made up of then ASA Past-President Peter Rossi, President William Foote Whyte, and International Elect Egon Gofman. The trust is administered by the Bank of Delaware.

Becker Citation

The statement accompanying the nomination for Becker for the award reads as follows:

“Becker is the foremost exponent of the field of Urban Ethnography. He brings together two basic traditions in this area, the anthropological sociology of Everett C. Hughes and the analysis of deviance initiated by Edwin Lemert. The first he has achieved by introducing consideration of adult socialization, the second by formulating labeling theory. In addition, he has provided us with our most authoritative statement of the method of participant observation and the best sociological analysis of the structure of the art world. As a result of this, his contribution to the field of social problems—a central one in sociology—has been fundamental. For the last thirty years, and without any diminution in quantity and quality, he has studied jazz musicians, addiction, school teachers, medical students, and the art world and increasingly these studies have had an international effect on sociology. He provides a model of a researcher who sticks to his calling and continues to direct the development of his field.”

Becker has authored or co-authored the following publications: Boys in White: Student Culture in Medical School; Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance; Sociological Work; and The Other Side: Perspectives on Deviance. He also serves as Senior Editor for Societ.

Blau Citation

The following statement was made by the committee in support of Blau’s nomination:

“Peter Blau is clearly among the foremost sociologists in his generation. His contributions are unique in several ways. First, he has made contributions to both theory and empirical research, being equally proficient in either skill. His volume, Exchange and Power in Social Life, was a strong contribution to theory and has sparked a new direction in theoretical inquiries. The American Occupational Structure (written with O.D. Duncan) is among the best empirical studies of the past several decades. Second, Blau has a constant focus on problems of social structure. A constant theme that runs through his earliest work, The Dynamics of Bureaucracy, to the more recent Structure of Organizations is a concern for the structural framework of social life, the principles that relate elements of social structure to one another and the effects of structure on human behavior. In presenting the ASA Award for Distinguished Scholarship for his book Inequality and Heterogeneity (Free Press, 1979), the Committee pointed out that Blau consistsitently combines "logical rigor with empirical relevance in an attempt to build a system of codified, formalized and testable propositions, based on a specific social structural perspective."

In addition to being a distinguished scholar, Blau is a great teacher. Wherever he has been, his classes attracted the best graduate students and he always supervises more than his share of dissertations. Kingsley Davis and Robert Merton received the Common Wealth Awards in 1979 and James Coleman and Oits Duncan were honored by the foundation in 1980.

15th Century Data Files Finally Available

The Data and Program Library Service of the University of Wisconsin-Madison announced the release of the public-use microdata file versions of the Census and Property Survey of Florentine Domains in the Province of Tuscan, 1427-1490 (29 data files plus accompanying documentation) and the Census and Property Survey (Partial) of the City of Verona, Italy, 1425 and 1502 (2 data files plus accompanying documentation). Both surveys are also known as the Catasto Study.

These surveys consist of data on the fiscal basis of the Florentine government for the purpose of collecting taxes. Data were coded, during 1966 to 1976, from the official manuscripts of the tax declarations (Campioni) for the city of Florence and environs, 1427-1492, the 10% samples of the declarations for Florence, 1458 and 1480, and for the city of Verona, 1425 and 1502. Household data include name of fiscal head, type of dwelling, animal ownership, occupation of fiscal head, value of public and private investments, deductions and taxes. Individual members' data include age, sex, marital status, relationship to fiscal head and a commentary. The general reference work covering these surveys is the monograph by David Heitz and Christian Klauspitz: Historische Karte der Toscana (Florence, 1978, results from data. Each record has 8 characters. Special software may have to be written for extraction and analysis. Also available are data on the Diocese of Florence (no edit checks have been performed). For further information about these surveys, contact Ms. Karen Smith, Data and Program Library Service, 4452 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-7962.

Space Limited for Applied Conference

(continued from page 1)

the "Work Roles of Applied Sociologists". Persons in particular applied sociology work roles will summarize the papers they have written on sociologists as government executives, legislative consultants, human services planners, market and consumer researchers, and in a variety of corporate roles. Case studies of research in health services, law and criminal justice, military students, housing and the environment, community and economic development, education, and demography will be included.

Members of ASA Sections on Aging, Community and Urban Studies, Medical Sociology, Marxist Sociology, Organizations and Occupations, and Sociological Practice will speak to the connections of applied sociology with their substantive areas of interest. Attention will be paid to the preparation of sociologists for the applied roles the panels describe. Methodologists will present the usefulness of training in evaluation research, survey methods, and qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques.

The third day of the workshop will be devoted to illustrations of sample programs and curricula in applied sociology oriented to students at five different levels of education.

The registration fee for the workshop is $50, $30 for graduate students. Participants must pay their own travel and other expenses for the conference. Because of space limitations, registrations are being taken on a first-come first-serve basis, and must be received no later than November 1, 1981.

A complete program registration form and information packet on local arrangements can be obtained by writing to the ASA Executive Office, 722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

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Report of the President

Whyte Reviews Temp: Emphasizes Field Work

Anyone elected president of the American Sociological Association cherishes the hope of being able to bring about some small impact in changing and improving ASA. Since no one person can hope to accomplish very much, a president must focus on whatever leadership he hopes to exercise toward a limited number of objectives.

The president does have power to make one arbitrary decision: the selection of the theme for the annual meeting to take place two years in the future. My focus on "Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems" expressed the aim of practicality and partiality of a new approach to applied sociology. With the support of the Program Committee, I also wanted to make the 1981 meeting reflect a re-emphasis upon field work. Still within the framework of planning the annual meeting, I hoped that we could break away from the "academic culture" and have talks and discussions a good deal more lively than is usually the case when we read aloud to each other.

Some colleagues have claimed emphasis upon field work is now particularly common. However, the long period of eclipse, field work is coming back. I would like to contribute whatever I can to such a revival. Public interest in sociology, field work has been almost completely buried by the voluminous output of computers. We seem to be in an era in which this is not a major research institution. It has been increasingly evident. Institutions like ISR and NORC and others are now the principal gatherers of data from the field. Furthermore, there has been a growing separation between two classes of people, those who gather data and those who design the studies, deploy the data and often never analyze and write up the results. When so much rich data are available from research organizations set by (unknown) professionals, why should students or rank and file sociologists collect their own data?

In some of our graduate sociology departments, the standard way for a student to do a doctoral thesis is to get hold of a tape from some research organization and run that tape through the university computer to test a set of hypotheses devised by the student or borrowed from the literature. If the student can interact with the computer, there is no reason why any human beings are outside of the academy.

When I touched on this theme in speaking to the Southern Sociological Society, I mentioned the case of a department in a major university came to me afterward to report his recent experience in recruiting graduate students. Too often the department invited nine candidates to come to the campus to present oral reports on their doctoral thesis. Eight of the nine candidates conformed to the style of research I have described. Each one presented an analysis of data gathered from a major research institution. When these students were asked questions about the field of human activity from which the data were gathered, they were at a loss to answer. Furthermore, they seemed to consider such questions illegitimate. It was as if they were saying to their audience, "If we have computerized data, what else can you expect of us?"

If I ever write about the history of sociology, I would be inclined to call a chapter on recent decades "Captured by Computers". At this point, I must hasten to add that I am not against computers—with colleagues I have at times engaged in research where the computer has been essential to the design of experiments against numbers, though I do see the common dichotomy between "quantitative sociological" and "qualitative sociological". I believe that sociologists should seek to count whatever may be expected to have an impact on human behavior. I am simply against letting machines dominate sociological research that the possibilities of field work are neglected. We need to determine what data will be gathered and how data will be analyzed instead of relying upon the data-gatherers to make decisions on how they are going on in the field and then try to develop means of gathering data that will reflect what is going on in the world.

It is at this point that I see field work as a necessary emphasis in sociology. Sociologists must recognize the grand prestige of the hard sciences, many sociologists seem to have assumed that because of their respectability and credibility if we emphasize statistical and mathematical analysis of data. Whatever the merits of this emphasis in advancing us toward our scientific goals, such an emphasis is likely to limit sociologists' effects on the policies and actions in government, industry, and labor. To be sure, there are other ways to arrive at the same sort of standing and respect for statistics, and we can expect more quantitative sophistication among more practitioners in the future, but there will still be a need for sociologists to give firsthand reports on what is going on out there in the world.

Whatever success I have had in working with politicians and with decision makers in labor and government, I have found the sociologists' ability to present accounts drawn from my own field work or that of colleagues or collaborators regarding political and social situations outside of the field. I wish I had more quantitative competence to inform their decisions, more knowledge, but I would not want to trade one for the other. Nor can I be content when I think of future generations of sociologists working at home with data only when they are in their offices or in the computing centers.

The Association's 76th Annual Meeting was held at the Sheraton Centre Hotel in Toronto during the last week of August. A strike by Canadian Postal Service workers made the process of securing housing and then securing the air traffic controller's strike undoubtedly contributed to transportation problems. Nonetheless, over 2,000 people registered for the meetings. This was about 500 below the number of registrants last year in New York, but it was more than the recent "low" of about 2,400 who attended the 1972 meeting in San Francisco.

There are no "official evaluations" of annual meetings and unofficial reactions vary considerably. On balance, however, this seems to have been a successful operation. Few complaints were registered with the office staff and attendees seemed to be generally pleased with the hotel facilities and with the attractions available to them in the city. President William Foote Whyte's theme, "Exploring the Frontiers of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems", was best exemplified by his Presidential Address on Tuesday evening. In this address, he attempted to demonstrate that a focus on social inventions might contribute to advances in scientific knowledge as well as in sociological practice. He cited examples from his own work and from the work of others in research relating to industry and agriculture illustrated by a level of the "social inventions theme" was also evident in two other plenary sessions and in sixteen thematic sessions organized by the Program Committee. In addition, the Program Committee made available to them eleven professional workshops, five social policy seminars, six didactic seminars, four area studies and major social trends in the Islamic world, Central America, China and Japan, about fifty luncheon roundtable discussions and over one hundred sessions devoted to contributed papers.

While all of this scholarly excitement is going on, one hundred or so of the participants were also attending to Association business in various committees. For example, several committees met to choose the recipients of the Association's awards. The Publications Committee met and made recommendations to the Committee on Executive Office and Budget and to that of the Editorial Board. Sociological journals and other publications. Council considered these recommendations along with others, and made its own recommendations. The 1982 and 1983 Program Committees met and discussed various aspects of the 1983 Annual Meeting before these upcoming meetings. The Committee on Committees nominated replacements for provisional or vacant committee members. The Committee on Nominations met and selected nominees for Association president-elect and other elected committees. Most Association committees met at least once during the week. At the Business Meeting, members heard a report from Roberta Miller from the Consortium of Social Science Associations on efforts to get the National Science Foundation to restore money for social science research to the NSF budget. They also passed several resolutions.

Finally, there was the social side of things. On Sunday evening, a party was held for Past Presidents of the Association. Ten of them gathered, along with seven past and present Secretaries and five past and present Executive Officers. The Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) was held on Monday evening immediately following the plenary session. Fifty departments participated in this annual event. There was also an International Reception following the Presidential Address on Tuesday. From time to time, there were reports that various unofficial, private affairs were also taking place. However, there was no hard evidence to substantiate these rumors.

The Annual Meeting is the culmination of a long process. Plans for the 1982 meeting are underway, with session organizers having been announced in the August FOOTNOTES. Planning for the 1983 meeting begins in Toronto with the first meeting of the Program Committee under the leadership of President-Elect Alice Rossi. The 1982 meeting will be in Detroit from August 31-September 4.
'81 Annual Meeting: Something for Everyone...

From the Presidential Address...

William Boone White presents the Presidential Address during the Tuesday evening Plenary Session.

Janet Haas presents the Jane B. Beardsley Award to Elise Boulding.

Hans O. Matthiessen being presented the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award by Russell E. Dynes.

Eugene Hughes receives the Distinguished Career Award from William H. Fogg as Helen M. Hughes looks on.

Morris Rosenberg and E. Digby Baltzell (shar Award) for Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship. Rose Czer presents congratulations.

to Sessions and parties...

Registration and Information

Washington State University

Duke University

Oregon State University

and occasionally, sleep

Photo by Gerd Meunzer, Toronto.

to a reunion of officers...

President (seated left to r): Yingoe, Williams, White (standing for?): Sossi, Ross, A. Ross, Hughes, F. Ross, Lou and Moore.

Session leaders (seated left to r): John, Riley, F. Ross, Fromm (standing for r): Williams, Yingoe, Coester, Shot.

Executive Officers (seated left to r): Beardsley, M. Riley, Lumpe (standing for r): Williams, Yingoe, Coester, Shot.
Changes Needed in Graduate Sociology Training for the 80s

Edward C. McDonough & Kent P. Scheirlein
Ohio State University

This report summarizes the results of a survey of all sociology departments in the United States granting PhDs. The purpose of the survey was to identify the general views of these departments about likely changes in graduate education in the 1980s. Presently, many departments are reviewing their programs with a view toward evaluating the impact of national and international employment changes on program objectives and content. Specifically, we sought to determine how departments viewed the impact on their doctoral programs of the "expansion in electronic data and computer use" (1). The second part of this study is a survey of the placement of their graduates; and (3) their interpretations of the claim made by some that sociology departments of the 1970s and 1980s should have stronger backgrounds in formal mathematics and statistics to function ably in university administration, and in private industry.

We mailed a questionnaire to the chairpersons of 429 PhD granting sociology departments listed in the ASA's Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1980. A second mailing was made to those departments not responding to the first. A total of 89 (20%) departments returned usable questionnaires. We analyzed the distribution of non-respondents and have not detected any systematic pattern of non-respondent association with department size, regional location, quality of program, or basis of financial support (private or public).

The questionnaire contained four general open-ended questions and a final question which solicited additional comments on the issues involved in the other questions. The results are reported in two sections. The first is a tabulation of the responses for each question. The second is a set of general observations derived from our analysis of the individual responses. The conclusions are based on these data and the comments and the patterns of response across all of the questions.

RESPONSES TO THE FOUR QUESTIONS

The first question: In this decade, what curriculum changes and/or requirements do you anticipate being introduced to make our PhDs more competitive for the public and private sectors of our economy? Most respondents gave only one answer, a few gave more. Here is the breakdown of the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Response</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Applied research training</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Computer training</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Data and word processing</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Interdisciplinary outreach</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Statistical emphasis</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0. Field internships</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second question: What changes are you anticipating in graduate training that will help our students to survive in the job market? Most responses indicated that there would be no program changes aimed at making their students more competitive in the job market. Only five respondents reported that ability in word processing would be required in the next 10 years. Furthermore, no program changes were anticipated for students interested in pursuing graduate studies in other fields. Some respondents indicated that there would be increased use of computers in their departments; however, most of the respondents indicated that changes would be introduced in either applied sociology or research courses involving data and word processing skills.

Several chairpersons asserted that they thought their faculty members were not yet facing the predictable decline in the number of academic positions. However, there was some indication on the part of some faculty members to the realities of the changing job market. (3) Some respondents indicated that in their departments there was the general opinion that it was up to the students and not the faculty to make the changes necessary for survival. For example, one respondent said: "In our graduate program the students' preparation is oriented toward applied research.

The third question: Recently, there has been an "explosion" in the capacity and utilization of Electronic Data Processing. What specific type of training do you feel will be necessary to prepare our graduate students as the profession grows in importance?

The responses fell into ten general categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Response</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Computer training</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Knowledge of SPSS (or other computer packages)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Terminal usage experience</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Word processing</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Statistics courses integrated in computer use</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No increase in computer utilization</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Computer courses offered within the department</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Computer graphics</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the responses indicated that sociology graduate students must have some increased systematic exposure to instruction in computer usage. General competence and ability in the use of program packages such as SPSS were indicated by a number of respondents as likely increases in computer usage in their departments without developing some specialized training. The lack of familiarity with such program packages as SPSS, SAS, OSIRIS, etc. was a significant factor in these responses.

Running through many of the responses was the question as to whether the instruction in computer usage should be done within the sociology department or should be done by the local computer center. This is not a new issue by any means. Our impression is that this question may be more at issue in the smaller departments which are moving on this front at present than it is in the larger departments many of which responded. Three respondents said "yes," 23 said "no," and 17 said "mixed." More than 50 percent of the respondents endorsed a "hybrid" emphasis on a statistical base than is presently the case. This question generated the greatest "flak" among our respondents. There appears to be a sharp ideological struggle not yet resolved within our discipline.

Some representative responses supporting more mathematical training were: (1) "It is obvious!" (2) "Sociologists may have to work along with colleagues from other fields with a fairly sophisticated command of mathematics. We will all fall further behind!" (3) "We start at near zero level!" (4) "Can’t read the math books they're using and need a formal university system. And the student would not be prepared for the job market!" (5)"Jobs seem to be for PhD graduates with greater competence in research and are eventually less safe in what we have to study!" and (6) "Because the research enterprise is moving inevitably in this direction!"

Respondents with less enthusiasm for a stronger mathematical base note: (1) "Not necessarily, we don’t know what will be done!" (2) "It would have to be done in cooperation with students who are becoming scattered around the system!"

The fourth question: What are your comments and related publications, reports that more and more of our PhDs are obtaining employment outside of the academic community? One respondent observed: "The expression ‘mathematical literacy’ is condescending; what all sociology will not be solved to any number. Endless problems do not lead anywhere!"

"(4) Because a mathematical emphasis in training of few students we have left?" (5) "We assume that students will want to pick up specific mathematical knowledge of the option!" (6) "The mathematical emphasis arrived ten years ago!"

On the mixed response, some of the most typical responses were: (1) "Sociologists need to know statistics, but not as an end in itself!" (2) "It should not be entirely on career goals!" (3) "This may be the case, but it may further differentiate social sciences!" (4) "If we stop this analysis, mathematics is useful—yet a very small part of mathematics is relevant to sociology!" (5) "We need some research specialists, but not really sure must have that level of expertise!"

SOME GENERAL ISSUES

In this section we summarize the main themes in the questions that ran through the comments of our respondents. In doing so we should make it clear that since they did not affect our interpretation of the responses. First, we believe that the market for academic sociologists is changing at a very swift rate and likely will not be as favorable for new PhDs in the next 20 years as it has been in the last 20 years; second, graduate departments have an obligation to help students to provide them with optional educational tracks that provide skills required for success in nonacademic jobs, and, finally, high concentrations of work in both quantitative and qualitative methods should be required in all PhD granting sociology programs. Fourth, we are only in the early stages of the computer revolution and a sound grounding in computer opportunities for all students to become as competent as possible with automatic data processing and other software. And fifth, while university-wide computer centers may be a viable instructional and research tool, the actual work must be carried by the sociology departments, since we are in the best position to know what we are doing.

The major theme of the responses is that some attention is bound to be given to the nature of our graduate programs in the 1980s if we are to come to what these in non-academic jobs. One departmental administrator observed that some contemporary sociological training is almost comparable to the American auto industry that keeps manufacturing large cars when the market was moving in another direction. That issue is the nature of the revised training. In response to the question about additions to the work in social mathematics one chairperson stated: "Why is it necessary? We are not engineers. Stop playing at what we are not good at! We need to know how to operate computers. Let’s do sociology." How much mathematics? How much work in mathematics? These seem to be the basic questions that must be addressed.

The second major theme deals with the applied research or evaluation research. Many respondents reported that they were not sure exactly what these in applied mathematics but were not sure that sociology was in a position to move into sound instruction in this area. These seem to be the main issues that must be addressed.

The third question: What is the future level or the doctoral level or the market level or the doctoral level or the future level or the market level? The market has been raised by some, but the future is not clear. What might we do in applied sociology? Also of importance is the question as to the applied work belongs. Is the doctor level or the master level or the doctoral level or the master level? The market has been raised by some, but the future is not clear. What might we do in applied sociology? Also of importance is the question as to what kind of work. This seems to be the basic questions that must be addressed.

The fourth question: How are the changes in the discipline that are a result of the changing training and the needs of the job market? The market has been raised by some, but the future is not clear. What might we do in applied sociology? Also of importance is the question as to what kind of work. This seems to be the basic questions that must be addressed.

The sixth question: Do you feel that the United States is leading in the development of new areas in sociology? The market has been raised by some, but the future is not clear. What might we do in applied sociology? Also of importance is the question as to what kind of work. This seems to be the basic questions that must be addressed. 1285 students were surveyed.

Applied Sociology
November 5-7, Society for Social Studies of Science Sixth Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA. Contact: Daryl Charbin, Technology and Science Policy Program, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332; (404) 894-3195.

November 5-7, Society for Sociological Study of Science Association Fall Meeting, Cape Cod Community College, Barnstable, MA. Contact: John Price, Community College of the Humanities, Community College of the Humanities, 101 Main Street, Barnstable, MA 02632; (508) 362-1742.

November 8-10, 24th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America and the 18th Annual Scientific and Educational Meeting of the Canadian Association of Gerontology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Contact: The Gerontological Society of America Central Office, 1303 H Street, NW, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20005.

November 11-14, Southern Management Association 19th Annual Meeting. Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, GA. The area will be William Ouchi (UCLA), the author of the best-selling Theory Z, which deals with high performance workplaces. Contact: Arthur G. Beelen, Department of Management, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849.

November 15-17, In Pursuit of Wellness—The 2nd Annual Symposium, UCLA. UCLA will explore wellness from a broad perspective, with topics that range from spiritual, medical, and health perspectives. Contact: Maria Vela Pameu, University of California, Continuing Education in Health Sciences, 240 Kipling St., San Francisco, CA 94143; (415) 606-3934.


December 5, Ninth Annual Geriatric Symposium, Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Dr. Martha Soloway, Northcoast Medical, 4650 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60640.


December 28-30, History of Science Society 26th Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. Meeting held in conjunction with the American Historical Association. Contact: Robert G. Frank, Jr., Medical History Division, UCLA Medical School, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

December 28-29, January 1, First International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women, University of Haifa, Israel. Theme: "Women's Worlds." Contact: The Secretariat, P.O. Box 3084, Tel-Aviv, Israel; TELEX 341133, Telephone 03-222217.

PUBLICATIONS

California Sociologist, a journal of the California Sociological Society, is published quarterly. It features book reviews, special issues on a variety of topics, and articles on sociological research. Contact: Karen S. Keating, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Harbor Campus, 300 City Square, Boston, MA 02127. Contact: Peter Rogers, Department of Sociology, California State University at Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840.

First International Symposium on Representing Understanding, February 25-26, 1982, Goy's Hospital Medical School, London, England. Advances in computer technology, software design and mathematical modeling directed at data evaluation, analysis and representation are. Representative papers include articles on systems for representing understanding, the most common theories and the nature of the representation of understanding. The symposium is concerned with the theoretical and computational aspects of data and representation and the requirements for the development of such systems, with an emphasis on models for reasoning about data. 

CONFERENCE


In pursuit of Wellness—The 2nd Annual Symposium, UCLA. UCLA will explore wellness from a broad perspective, with topics that range from spiritual, medical, and health perspectives. Contact: Maria Vela Pameu, University of California, Continuing Education in Health Sciences, 240 Kipling St., San Francisco, CA 94143; (415) 606-3934.

Associate for Landis Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association, San Francisco, CA. For information on topics and all topics related to landis studies are welcome. There will be a special session devoted to papers addressing environmental development impacts on arid western United States. Papers should be submitted by December 1, 1981, to William H. Brooks, AALS Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

Association for Educational Data Systems Conference, held in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association, San Francisco, CA. For information on topics and all topics related to educational data systems studies are welcome. There will be a special session devoted to papers addressing environmental development impacts on arid western United States. Papers should be submitted by December 1, 1981, to William H. Brooks, AALS Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The Editorial Board of the National Forum of Phi Kappa Phi, Journal, an interdisciplinary periodical published quarterly by the National Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, announces the following special issues in 1981: "Science and Society" (Spring, 1981), "Arts and Culture" (Fall, 1981), "Science and Society" (Winter, 1982), "Arts and Culture" (Spring, 1982), "Science and Society" (Summer, 1982), "Arts and Culture" (Fall, 1982), "Science and Society" (Winter, 1983), "Arts and Culture" (Spring, 1983), "Science and Society" (Summer, 1983), "Arts and Culture" (Fall, 1983), and "Science and Society" (Winter, 1984).

Michigan Women's Studies Association Annual Conference, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Women in the Family and the Working World." For information, contact: Dr. Martha Soloway, Northcoast Medical, 4650 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60640.

Caribbean Studies Association Annual Conference, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Women in the Family and the Working World." For information, contact: Dr. Martha Soloway, Northcoast Medical, 4650 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60640.

Statistical Analysis System User's Group International Conference, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Women in the Family and the Working World." For information, contact: Dr. Martha Soloway, Northcoast Medical, 4650 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60640.

MISSOURI STATE CONCURRENT MEETING, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Women's Studies Association Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Women in the Family and the Working World." For information, contact: Dr. Martha Soloway, Northcoast Medical, 4650 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60640.
The Department of Criminal Justice, Ohio State University, announces two new Master’s degree options.

TheDoctor of Criminal Justice, a new degree offered in the United States, will focus on specific areas of study, such as victimology, statistics, and technology. Students will learn to administer security programs and secure project demands.

The administration of the program is set to begin in 2015, and applicants are encouraged to apply.

(continued from page 6)