Footnotes

More Candidates Not Likely

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Petitions may be submitted for the Committee on Nominations until February 28. Candidates selected by the Committee on Nominations will be published in the January issue of FOOTNOTES.

NRC Symposium Pioneering Social Commmemorates Trends Report

by Lawrence J. Rhodes (First of a Series)

In 1929, President Herbert C. Hoover appointed the President's Research Committee on Social Trends in response to requests from several agencies and because he felt "the country was in need of more action in the social field."

Establishment of the Committee was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Hedging Social Science Research Council.

Two sociologists were appointed to direct the study. William F. Ogburn (University of Chicago), and Howard W. Odum (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill). Ogburn was president and Odum was first vice president of the ASA in 1929.

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In his memoir, President Hoover described the report as "the first thorough statement of social fact ever presented as a guide to public policy." He added, "The best service that we can do to the public is to have, from the highest level of thinking, a program of practical action based upon the facts."

Symposium

A two-day symposium was held at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington in November to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Ogburn report. This brought together the methods and theories of the social and behavioral sciences to bear on a full range of national concerns for the first time.

The symposium, "Knowledge in Social and Behavioral Sciences: Discoveries and Trends for Every Years," was organized by the Committee Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences of the National Research Council National Academy of Sciences with the support of the National Science Foundation.

A group of distinguished social and behavioral scientists, including a Nobel Price winner in economics, presented advances in our ability to measure and understand social behavior in a number of areas: modeling, social change, conceptual competence, language, visual perception, and social change, and forecasting, cost-benefit analysis, the psychology of preference, decision-making, deterrence of crime, organized change, and social measurement of social values.

Sociologists participating in the symposium included: Neil J. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley; Nancy Brandon Tuma, Stanford University; H. Laurence Reiss, University of New Mexico; Michael Hannan, Stanford University; Albert Bissel Jr., Yale University; and Barbara Lastin, University of Minnesota.

Short Outlines Plenary and Thematic Sessions

by James F. Sherr, Jr., President

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by James F. Sherr, Jr., President

In previous FOOTNOTES communications I have announced and briefly articulated the theme for the 1984 meetings in San Antonio, discussed the work of the Program Committee, and my impressions of our host city. This issue of FOOTNOTES features a more knowledgeable discussion of the attractions of San Antonio, by our own-senior colleague, Ed Margulis.

My task for this issue is to tell you a bit more about the sessions which have been organized specifically around the theme of this year’s meetings. "The Social Fabric." The use of metaphor often is confusing, especially when precision in discourse is desired. I certainly did not intend to confuse when I announced the 1984 theme, for I felt the metaphor would be recognized as an attempt to direct our attention to the oldest and most fundamental concerns of the discipline. Those concerns have to do with the nature of social relations-how they are related to human biology and the physical environment, to social structures, systems, and cultures and their functioning in ongoing social life. Clearly the implied change was not meant to be restrictive, only focusing. The very aim of doing a theme was puzzling to the Program Committee when we first met, but proved to be so as we worked together its implications for the program. Some confusion doubtless still exists concerning what we are about, and I hope in this letter to clarify matters.

Let me begin by noting some of the specific topics we have asked various of our colleagues to address in those sessions designated as thematic sessions. Eighteen such sessions are scheduled. Four of these will be held on Monday morning, July 27, in the General Session. The first, scheduled for Monday evening, August 27, is titled The Brazilian Vision: Sociological Assessments. While the British novel's most famous lines (if not his book) have been well known and will continue to be much discussed this year, it seems appropriate to direct attention specifically to his portrayal of the nature of society and social relations, and to assessment of the fit between the book and the real world of 1984, and perhaps beyond. Walter E. Moore, himself an occasional futurist, has agreed to serve as presider and commentator for this session, while Stanley Cohen, Ken T. Erickson, and Morris Janowitz have been invited to present papers, and S.M. Lipset will be the discussant. A variety of points of theory and fact will be exchanged as well.

The Presidential Address is scheduled for the second plenary session, on Tuesday afternoon, August 28. Here I expect to focus on sociological perspectives concerning acceptable risk. Risk assessment as a government policy has occupied the attention of many psychologists, physical and biological scientists, lawyers, and technical (primarily technological) experts, but few sociologists. Acceptable risk is imposed in often different ways not directly addressed by these who are concerned with risk assessment. Colleagues in environmental sociology who have been concerned with social impact...
Caucus Seeks Assistance for Unemployed/Underemployed Sociologists

Job creation in what is now being called "applied sociology" also has severe problems. We strongly believe that sociology should be involved in society, and that sociology should be developed and expanded through traditional channels of social mobility while allowing the social structure to remain essentially unchanged.

Two responses are usually proposed to this state of affairs: curtail graduate programs and limit access to training in sociology, and create jobs in non-academic settings. In either of these two measures are simply inadequate as a program for resolving employment problems in the discipline.

Limiting graduate education accepts the notion that there is such a thing as "over-education." In our view, education is a positive good. The more educated people there are in society, the better. Indeed, everyone should have access to education, including training in some of the understanding of society and research skills provided by sociology. Over-education is like overproduction: an irrational product of an irrational social system.

Our goal as a caucus is to develop structural alternatives to the individualistic/personalistic management thinking that now dominates discussions about this social problem. We want to open the structure of academia to democratize it rather than to breed a population of insignificant individuals through traditional channels of social mobility while allowing the social structure to remain essentially unchanged.

Open Forum

Caucus would like to introduce ourselves as a new caucus of members of the American Sociological Association who are concerned about job opportunities in our profession. We have been in existence since the late 1970s, and have been working on the problem of unemployment among graduate students and junior faculty. We believe that our caucus is one of the most important and innovative groups in sociology, and that we can make a significant contribution to the development of sociology as a discipline.

In order to be effective, our caucus must be able to work within the structure of the organization, and must be able to work with other groups to achieve our goals. Therefore, we are asking for your support in the following ways:

1. Please join our caucus by paying your membership dues to the American Sociological Association.
2. Please contribute to our caucus by participating in our meetings and by providing us with feedback on our activities.
3. Please help us by spreading the word about our caucus to others who might be interested.

Thank you for your support.

Randall Collins
Caucus Chair

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New Books from Jossey-Bass

1. Sociological Theory 1984
   - Randall Collins, Editor
   - This book brings together a diverse group of sociologists and offers important new theoretical perspectives on a wide range of topics.

2. ON UNDERSTANDING EMOTION
   - Norman K. Denzin
   - In this book, Denzin presents a systematic, in-depth analysis of emotion that combines new theoretical advances with practical applications.

3. Theory News: Reports on Recent Intellectual Events
   - Albert Borgman
   - Presents the latest developments in sociology and related fields, including critical approaches to traditional sociology.

4. Feminist Social Theory and Moral Reasoning: On Difference and Diatribic
   - Leslie Wilk and Julia
   - Offers a critical examination of traditional sociology and offers new perspectives on the role of gender and social class in understanding human experience and social interaction.

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CONDUIT Offers Computer-Based Learning Materials in Sociology

by Ronald E. Anderson

University of Iowa

(1983-1984)

CONDUIT is a non-profit agency with the University of Iowa and supported, in part, by grants from the National Science Foundation and the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. The mission of CONDUIT is to deliver printed and computer-based learning materials into the hands of educators. Since 1971, CONDUIT has been collecting and reviewing programs written and used by teachers in most disciplines.

Each instructional package is first submitted to a thorough review by a panel of educators with experience in the area and editors of computer-based educational materials. These educational reviews determine the conceptual validity, instructional usefulness, and overall quality of the unit. Series editors in their turn submit these reviews and advise CONDUIT concerning the educational elements of the unit. Currently, I am the Series Editor for Sociology.

The CONDUIT staff also evaluates each program for accuracy and effectiveness and then prepares the program for transfer to a widely used microcomputer.

One of the most essential requirements for any computer learning program is the validity of the information used in supporting documentation. Most CONDUIT packages have manuals for the instructor as well as the student.

CONDUIT has gained an interest in the publication and distribution of materials and has been reorganized to be as the best source of computer-based learning programs. If you order materials and find them unsatisfactory, you may return them.

Apple Microcomputers


Introduction to Sociology, World History, Public Administration.

University of Illinois, Urbana, IL. 1979. Description: This unit includes:

- A study of current and historical demographic data for many nations.
- A study of historical populations and their changes over time.
- Discussion of the impact of both real and simulated factors affecting the growth of world population. Software: Personal Computer User's Manual (120 pages), Instructor's Notes (15 pages), and software on diskette. Price: $85; additional copy of software, $10.

Diffusion Games: Topics: change, diffusion, innovation. Suggested courses: Social Psychology, Mass Communications, Social Change. By Authors: Christo Loveluck (Harvard University) and Charles Worell (University of British Columbia), 1981. Description: This interactive computer game helps students understand the diffusion of innovations, particularly the role of change agents in securing adoption of the innovation. Package: One copy each of the Student's Notes (15 pages) and the Instructor's Guide (2 pages) and the software on diskette.

Copyright and storage of display of village maps but is not required. Price: $29.


Other Computer Programs

In addition, the CONDUIT catalog of published software contains another sociology package entitled PROF (PRograms For Introductory Sociology).

PROF: Topical software methodology, contingency tables, correlation measures, Yule's Q, linear multiple regression, growth curves, and model suggested courses: Introductory Sociology, Social Problems, Introductory Methods, Statistics. The software provides brief tutorials about relevant content areas and introductory methodology. The software also allows homework assignments. PROF I uses the world population problem to explore the following concepts: birth rate and indicators such as per capita income by summarization in contingency tables and correlation coefficients. PROF II uses the concept of correlation between social and economic indicators. Software: Personal Computer User's Manual (12 pages) and software. Price: $45. PROF III is also available for the Apple II microcomputer as a BASIC program for most time-sharing systems. At the present time PROF III is being revised and extended for operation on the APPLE II microcomputer.

Other sociology packages are now under review and will be released in the near future.

In addition to the sociological packages mentioned already, CONDUIT offers a number of programs on other disciplines, which might be of interest to sociology instructors.

Resources for Authors

Some of the program packages listed above, e.g., EMBR and User Frontlets, are designed to be general purpose tools to aid authors and programmers in developing new materials for instruction. CONDUIT also publishes the CONDUIT Author's Guide (12 pages), which contains instructions for software developers in package planning, and review. Additional programs and guides to books and guides to authors are available.

Perhaps the most important function of CONDUIT is that it has helped sociologists achieve authorship of highly valued computer materials. Specifically, authors receive not only a respectable royalty but they receive professional recognition for having produced a resource that contributes to the advancement of both the teaching community and the discipline.

Keeping Informed

The most effective way to keep up with developments in CONDUIT is to subscribe to their periodical called TEACHING. CONDUIT currently has an initial subscription rate ($1.50 for one year, or $3.50 for two years) and pays a subscription price for all existing and future members. It is also possible to receive free notices of new software packages by writing to the "CONDUIT Subscriptions Committee" (CONDUIT-P.O. Box 286, Iowa City, IA 52244).

Teaching

by Carie Howry

The Teaching Services Program is providing computer literacy for sociology teachers so that they may effectively use this technology for instruction.

Workshops

In the summer of 1983, two workshops were held on the use of the computer to teach undergraduate sociology classes at the University of Kentucky and Brockport, New York. The most exciting aspect of the workshops was that everyone had computers and software applications to support their courses.

These workshops will be repeated in the summer of 1984. June 19-23 is the first workshop, slated for George-town, University in Washington, D.C. The second workshop will be held on the campus of Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana from July 22-26. Each workshop can accommodate up to 20 registrants, who will be accepted in the order that their applications are received. The fee of $297 for ASA members ($475 for non-members) includes the registration fee, materials, accommodations, individual projects, and meals and travel. Details about these workshops will be demonstrated computer applications for the sociologists and computer specialists. For more information and applications forms, contact Carie Howry, Teaching Services Program, at ASA.

User's Groups

Many sociologists have purchased and are interested in buying their own microcomputers. One of the suggestions that came from last year's workshops on computer assisted instruction was that ASA facilitate the formation of microcomputer user groups. A user's group consists of individuals who own the same type of hardware and with whom they share their experiences with the computer, plan times, solve problems, and advise others about the applications of that particular brand of hardware. The group operates on a volunteer basis. The ASA Executive Officer is willing to collect materials and circulate them to interested users.

The names of these workshops will be compiled into a list, organized by type of computer and by geographical region, with this list being sent to those interested in forming a user's group, and to whose name and address, type of equipment (microcomputer brand and model), and type of interest in computers. ASA, 1938 Half Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. The list will be distributed in the summer of 1984.

Software Catalog

Dr. Peter Bishop, University of Houston at Clear Lake City, is preparing a list of software packages for applications for sociological research and teaching. He is particularly interested in software that may have been developed by sociologists that is not yet commercially available, or may not be widely known to colleagues. He will compile an annotated bibliography which will include compatibility, price, and distributor. If you have developed a software package that might be of interest to other sociologists, please contact Bishop at the Departmental Sociology, University of Houston at Clear Lake City, 2700 Bay Area Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77058. Please don't request the catalogue at this time. When it is available, it will be posted in COMPUTER NOTES.

Resources for Faculty Interested in Computer Use

For instructors interested in computer use, the following are recommended:

1. The Interdisciplinary Social Science and Political Research (IRCSS) will hold its twenty-second annual Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research in Ann Arbor, Michigan from June 25 to August 17. The Summer Program is designed as a comprehensive and integrated set of lecture, seminar, and workshops in research design, statistics, data analysis, research methods, and related areas. The Program features central elements training in quantitative methods in the behavioral sciences, including computer- and data-oriented "hands-on" experience in computer-based data analysis. The Program is divided into two two-week segments: the first from June 25 to July 20, the second July 22-August 17. Individuals can profit from attending either or both of the four-week sessions or from participating in one or more of the shorter courses, one week or less, that are offered as part of the sessions. In addition to program offerings, application forms, and other information, contact: Henry Heitner, Administrative Coordinator, IRCSS Summer Program, P.O. Box 1244, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. (313) 764-0921.

2. IPSYS is a major source for data sets of interest to social scientists. These may be used for dissertation research, faculty interest projects, or for classroom applications. Your school may be a member of IPSYS, and thus you would have access to these data sets.

3. The Department of Sociology at the University of Connecticut is another source for data sets for sociological work. The Center distributes the General Social Survey, for example, which is useful for baseline data and for determining changes in the social status of the catalog of the Center's holdings, write to William Garnett, Roper Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

4. The Computer Laboratory is a quarter devoted to all aspects of microcomputers in the undergraduate curriculum. It contains software addresses for microcomputer applications as well as access to hardware and software, student projects, lists of resources and readings in microcomputer use, and so on. Subscriptions are $30 per year. For orders and information, contact: Colleen C. McKee, Assistant Director, 980 Newton Laboratory of Technology, Four Horse, ENS 8530. Of course, there are many other publications devoted to computer use and written for computer users at various levels of sophistication, e.g., Personal Computing, Computer World, and others that you can screen in a well-stocked newsletter.

5. Dr. Frank Howry is the Associate Director of the new Social Science Research and Instructional Computer Laboratories at North Carolina State University. The Center serves social scientists engaged in qualitative work using the minicomputer and microcomputers. Howry and colleagues publish a newsletter that includes information on available data sets and information about data-base applications. A limited number of free subscriptions are available. Contact: SSRC Laboratory, 119 Link Building, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695.
Shift to Target Groups Involves Sociologists in Planned Development

by Carla B. Harvey

Scan the staff directory at the World Bank or a sociology textbook, D.C C. and in the midst of countless eco-

economists, you'll see the name of Mary Anne Cernea, a sociologist. She's been con-

tacted. When the bank began to ex-

World Bank

pand the lending in the 1970s to projects that directly benefited the poor, it was clear that these "target populations" would have to be engaged in a way that would directly teach their lives, or the projects could fail. Thus the bank turned to social scientists, like Cernea, for this purpose. Working formally on social projects and development projects, Cernea notes that the inclusion of sociologists in such projects is quite different from what has already occurred.

Social Factors

When a project is designed at the bank, sociologists provide de-

In this instance, the role of sociologists involves more than just providing information. Sociologists also play a more active role in the planning and implementation of the projects. This approach recognizes the importance of understanding the social and cultural contexts in which the projects are implemented.

Cernea and other sociologists who have worked on similar projects, believe that understanding the social and cultural contexts is crucial to the success of development projects. They emphasize the importance of involving local communities in the planning and implementation stages of projects, and ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are taken into account.

Sociology Group

Other sociologists at the bank struggle with these issues, as part of the "Sociology Group," a voluntary association formed in 1975. These sociologists meet informally each month to discuss issues relevant to their work. They also engage in sponsored workshops for colleagues in the bank and work to disseminate information more widely. This group has become an important resource for the bank, helping to promote a more systematic approach to understanding the social and cultural contexts in which development projects are implemented.

Member Contributions

As members continue to make voluntary contributions to the bank, they are encouraged to consider how their work can contribute to the larger goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development. These contributions, made through the Consultative Group to the World Bank, have helped to finance a variety of projects and initiatives.

These contributions are acknowledged in the bank's annual report and in the minutes of meetings. They are an important way for members to demonstrate their commitment to the bank's mission and to support its efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

The bank encourages all members to consider making similar contributions in the future.
San Antonio: An Historical, Cultural and Culinary Attraction

(attached from page 2)

There is constant immigration into the city both from the border and from undocumented workers. Second is the fact that this population is largely recent, native to Spain, thus the city is an example of a pre-Hispanic culture and has been reenvisioned and commodified as a tourist destination, often at the expense of the local community. Finally, the large size of the group and the fact that they are largely Spanish-speaking and politically active, makes it necessary to consider the impact of their presence on the city's identity and development.

San Antonio was founded in 1718 and early in its history it was comprised of a large number of Spanish-speaking residents. In the 1800s, the city became a major hub for the Texas Revolution and the Texas Independence movement. During the 1900s, the city saw significant growth and development, including the construction of the Alamo and the San Antonio Riverwalk. Today, San Antonio is a vibrant city with a rich cultural history and a diverse population.

The San Antonio Riverwalk is a popular attraction, offering a mix of history, culture, and commerce. The riverfront area is home to numerous museums, art galleries, and cultural centers, as well as restaurants, bars, and shops. The Riverwalk is also a popular location for events and festivals, including the annual San Antonio International Film Festival and the San Antonio Jazz Festival.

The cuisine of San Antonio is influenced by its rich cultural history and its location on the border between the United States and Mexico. Mexican foods, such as enchiladas, tamales, and fajitas, are widely popular, along with regional dishes like the Texas-style barbeque and the New Mexican Green Chile. The city is also home to a number of excellent restaurants, including the historic El San Antonio Restaurant and the contemporary Casa de Esperanza.

The San Antonio Convention and Visitor Bureau is responsible for promoting the city as a destination for tourists and business travelers, and works to ensure that visitors have a positive experience. The bureau offers a variety of resources, including hotel and restaurant recommendations, information on cultural events and attractions, and a guide to local transportation options.

There are many opportunities to explore San Antonio's cultural and historical heritage, including tours of the Alamo, the San Antonio Museum of Art, and the San Antonio Zoo. The city is also home to several museums, including the San Antonio Museum of Art, the San Antonio Museum of Science and Technology, and the San Antonio Zoo.

San Antonio is a thriving city with a dynamic cultural scene and a rich history. Whether you are interested in exploring the city's past or enjoying its present, there is something for everyone in San Antonio.
Nominations Requested For ASA Awards

This annual award honors instructors who have made significant contributions to the undergraduate or graduate instruction in the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed to the advancement of the discipline. Award recipients will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other instructors who have participated in the program’s activities are eligible to be nominated for this award. Nominations must be postmarked by May 1, 1984.

Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

This award is given annually to instructors who have contributed significantly to the understanding and teaching of sociology. The award recognizes either a career contribution or a specific product. Such products may include, for example, a course, a textbook, or a research project. The award may be given in recognition of an individual’s or a group’s contribution to the field of sociology. Nominations are welcome and will be reviewed by the ASA’s Committee on Awards. The committee will announce the recipients at the Annual Meeting and present them with a certificate and a cash prize. Nominations must be postmarked by May 1, 1984.
Technical Advisor

Sociologist Aids Agricultural Projects in Caribbean

by Carla R. Hensely

His job sounds too good to be true. Michael Q. Patton, a program director in the University of Minnesota’s Institute of Agricultural Sciences, is flying in St. Paul, he heads south to supervise the Caribbean Agricultural Development Project in nine (warm) countries. Patton is a generalist at a time when sociology training is increasingly specialized. He calls what he does by a variety of names, depending on the clientele and the situation: evaluation, policy analysis, program development, information services, organizational development, research design, information systems training, and applied social science.

His clients and their needs are commonly diverse. “The thread running through my work,” says Patton, “is getting information for decision-making.”

The titles of his four books on evaluation methodology include the adjectives “practical,” “creative,” and “utilization-focused.” That’s the perspective he brings to the project in the Caribbean.

Caribbean Project

Under USAID funding, the University of Minnesota collaborated with the University of the West Indies through the Midwest University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) to develop national extension improvement plans based upon an analysis of the agricultural sector in each of nine countries. The project, persorsoned, however, did not carry out the analysis and development plans on their own. In sixth-country an advisory and planning committee was established made up of governmental officials, representatives of farmers’ organizations, and others involved in the agricultural development process.

Patton and his colleagues then worked with these groups to identify the interests of groups and then to gather information to inform the planning process. He stresses the importance of involving the locals and giving them control, that they had the information to make decisions and that the plans were PDP plans, not those of the organization. The project staff, then, were asked to inform the planning groups members who make national policy decisions. Social science, then, are being used as “technical advisors” as agricultural, military, and natural science advisors are, but the key commitment is to working on the agenda set by local groups.

was talking to a guy from Puebla Valley, Kentucky, who had done evaluation work in the northern U.S. about Caribbean agriculture. Patton says that he has been able to work in so many different settings and see a variety of topics because the evaluation-focused research process is fundamentally the same for each project.

He takes the position that there are basic, critical differences between social science scholarship and its use in professional practice. Working as an applied sociologist means becoming a facilitator, drawing on the expertise of knowledgeable people in the local setting. In the Caribbean project, we had to be sensitive to the issue of control. Working through agricultural plans has involved a lot of reporting of data and ideas, but without calling that experience a “training” or “educational,” litigation. A facilitator takes the participants engage in the evaluation, analysis, and planning processes.

Role Requirements

Applied sociologists must have special skills to work in these settings. For example, they must be willing to give up a great deal of control and authority so as to take seriously the suggestions, concerns, and points of view of the people involved in the project. Moreover, a great deal of time has to be spent explaining the methodological alternatives, the consequences of choosing one alternative over another, and the limitations of the data being collected. Although these skills are similar to those needed in the relationship between practitioners and client or informant is very different, the relationship between teacher and student and very salient to the success of the project. If the relations with the local Caribbean people are not cooperative, says Patton, then the efforts made to develop sound agricultural plans will be useless; they just won’t be implemented.

Patton believes that current sociological training does not adequately prepare graduate students for these roles. Although students may have some basic substantive training in methodology and specialization areas of sociology, they also need a set of process skills.

Sociological practitioners, in Patton’s view, must be able to listen attentively and work intimately to help clients find out what kind of information they need, for what purposes, and with what limitations. They must be able to get along with a variety of people in difficult situations. Such qualities as patience, tolerance, and empathy can help them with these tasks, but they also need skills in using and fostering conflict and in making people work together.

Census Releases Catalog on Data

The Census Bureau has just released—a form an annual catalog—a key to much of the nation’s economic and social data. The publications and computer tapes the catalog describes provide a statistical framework for a detailed analysis of American life. Reports abstracted in the catalog supply the benchmark census and current survey figures necessary for understanding many economic and social subjects to be shown in statistical isolation.

Featuring charts for ready reference, the catalog includes all Census Bureau reports and other products of the last three years, describing the subject content, time span, and geographic areas covered for every product. The catalog also lists the data centers and subject specialists to consult. Copies of the Bureau’s Census Catalog, 1978-83 (GPO Stock. No. 003-024-01756-9) are available for $6.50 each, prepaid, from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Correction
Pacific Meeting
The announcement of the Pacific Sociological Associations 1984 Annual Meeting (April 11-14, Seattle Sheraton), which appeared in the December ‘Meeting Calendar,’ incorrectly listed the contact person. For further information, contact Fred B. Lund- strom, Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

April 9-11: International Conference on the Use of Race and Ethnic Relations Among High School Youth, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA. The conference will continue May 4-5 and May 12. Contact: Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030. (703) 993-6290.


PUBLICATIONS
The Environmental Sociology Section Newsletter solicits short (1,000-2,000 words) manuscripts on applied environmental sociology. Send to Craig Harris, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

National Conference and Policy 2014 announcement: The conference aims to provide a multidisciplinary and international forum for sociologists working in economic, political, legal, and constitutions of public policy. Papers focused on the political issues of new journal can be sent to Dr. R.J. Blomfield, Sociology Department, University of California, 2301 Folsom Street, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Research in Political Sociology, a journal sponsored by the Political Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association, publishes articles that reflect the work-in-progress of topics and theoretical and methodological approaches. It is open to all interested persons. Manuscripts should be 20-35 typed double-spaced pages. Manuscripts must be submitted in triplicate. Authors should send a brief statement of the work to be submitted to one of the editors. For further information, contact: Dean P. Blomfield, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The University of California-San Francisco AIDS Research Center (here- after referred to as UCSF AIDS Research Center) has launched a new periodical, AIDS, a quarterly journal that will feature original research in the field of AIDS. Each issue will focus on a specific aspect of AIDS research, and each issue will contain a special section on new treatments and potential new therapies. The journal will be published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, California 94720.

The American Sociological Association is sponsoring this program to support discussions on issues related to diversity, socioeconomic, political and cultural differences in the United States. The goal of the program is to provide funding for individuals who are interested in attending the conference, even if they cannot afford to pay the conference registration fees. For more information, contact: Donald R. Horvath, Director, Center for Multicultural Education, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the addition of new members to its Board of Trustees. The new members are: John A. thompson, President, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10065; and Louis Harris, President, Harris Interactive, New York, NY 10019.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE 1982 AS A

The second meeting of the 1982 AS A took place at the time at the University of California, Berkeley, on February 9, 1982.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 PM on February 9, 1982, by the Chairman, Robert C. Wurtz, 2215 E. 12th St., Berkeley, Calif. 94702. The following members were present: Michael Arbek, Howard Edelman, Florence Burgess, Theodore Caplebo, Howard P. Klar, E. M. L. Beukes, Harry O. Knibbe, M. A. Ray, Andrew W. W. Janssen, and C. A. J. Justice. The officers of the Association were also present.

1. Approval of Agenda: The agenda was approved without amendment.

2. Report of President: The President reported that the COBRA President, Robert C. Wurtz, had held a meeting of the Executive Committee and that the presentation had been scheduled immediately after the Council Meeting. The President also reported on the financial status of the Annual Meeting and the financial report was approved.

3. Report of the Chair: The Chair reported on the proceedings of the Council Meeting and the financial report was approved. The President also reported that the list of speakers had been received and that the program for the meeting had been finalized.

4. Report of the Secretary: The Secretary reported that the list of speakers had been finalized and that the program for the meeting had been finalized.

5. Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession: The Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession reported that the status of women in the profession had improved in recent years. The report concluded that the status of women in the profession had improved in recent years. The report also recommended that the status of women in the profession should be monitored on a regular basis.

6. Report of the Chair of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession: The Chair of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession reported that the status of women in the profession had improved in recent years. The Chair also recommended that the status of women in the profession should be monitored on a regular basis.

7. Report of the Committee on the Status of Minority Groups in the Profession: The Committee on the Status of Minority Groups in the Profession reported that the status of minority groups in the profession had improved in recent years. The report concluded that the status of minority groups in the profession had improved in recent years. The report also recommended that the status of minority groups in the profession should be monitored on a regular basis.

8. Report of the Committee on the Status of Underrepresented Groups in the Profession: The Committee on the Status of Underrepresented Groups in the Profession reported that the status of underrepresented groups in the profession had improved in recent years. The report concluded that the status of underrepresented groups in the profession had improved in recent years. The report also recommended that the status of underrepresented groups in the profession should be monitored on a regular basis.

9. Reports of Officers: The reports of the officers were presented and approved.

10. Reports of Committees: The reports of the committees were presented and approved.

11. Reports of Sections: The reports of the sections were presented and approved.

12. Reports of the Executive Committee: The reports of the Executive Committee were presented and approved.

13. Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Wurtz, Chairman

Secretary

Minutes

February 9, 1982

AS A FOOTNOTES

FEBRUARY 1984
10. Motion: The need for a new Board of Directors was recognized and the need for new Board members was noted. The motion was seconded and carried.

11. Report of the Committee on Planning and Development (CPD): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving planning and development. The report was approved and adopted.

12. Report of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the budget and finance. The report was approved and adopted.

13. Report of the Committee on Nominating (CN): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the nominating process. The report was approved and adopted.

14. Report of the Committee on Grievance (CG): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the grievance process. The report was approved and adopted.

15. Report of the Committee on Elections (CE): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the election process. The report was approved and adopted.

16. Report of the Committee on Community Relations (CCR): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving community relations. The report was approved and adopted.

17. Report of the Committee on Special Projects (CSP): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving special projects. The report was approved and adopted.

18. Report of the Committee on Professional Ethics (CPE): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving professional ethics. The report was approved and adopted.

19. Report of the Committee on Student Affairs (CSA): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving student affairs. The report was approved and adopted.

20. Report of the Committee on Faculty Affairs (CFA): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving faculty affairs. The report was approved and adopted.

21. Report of the Committee on Research (COR): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving research. The report was approved and adopted.

22. Report of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the budget and finance. The report was approved and adopted.

23. Report of the Committee on Nominating (CN): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the nominating process. The report was approved and adopted.

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25. Report of the Committee on Elections (CE): The report was presented and reviewed. It was noted that the committee had made several recommendations for improving the election process. The report was approved and adopted.

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Sessions Analyze Complex Composition of "The Social Fabric"

assessment, perhaps the specialty which has been most closely related to risk assessment, tell me that there has been virtually no successful effort by anyone to turn their numbers into acceptable risk. Yet, lurking behind much of the qualitative documentation by environmental sociologists, as well as criminologists, is a level of which I know somewhat more and most other special areas of the discipline. I question those that imply a concern with acceptability of risks associated with, for example, social polities, social structures, and social process outcomes.

The third plenary session, scheduled for Wednesday evening, August 29, will address the topic How to Social Order Possible? Robert K. Merton has agreed to provide and comment at this session. Papers will be presented by anthropologist Mary Douglas, William J. Goode, and Peter H. Rossi, while the panelist offerings will be discussed as session.

The full session will be held immediately after the panel, August 30. The topic Doing Visits of the Social Fabric. The session has been organized by the group on law, who will also preside. Here the concern is to be to draw explicit upon scholars who represent a range of philosophical political positions, a goals which seems the aim of the group has been achieved with the participation of Michael Novak (from the American Enterprise Institute), Edgar F. Borgatta, Immanuel Wallerstein, and Norman Riemenschneider, the latter the session's discussant.

Interspersed throughout the program are thirteen thematic sessions, each focusing on some particular aspect of "The Social Fabric." Only one of these has been organized in its entirety by the Program Committee, a session titled The Limits of Possibility of Government, a wide ranging and problematicistic issue of fundamental importance to the social fabric. Albert K. Cohen will chair this session. Paul Starr will discuss "The Limits of Possibility of Government," a topic that has been persuasively argued by Need meant to be.