Footnotes

Study Seeks Research Opportunities in Behavioral and Social Sciences

by Lawrence J. Skolnick

A six-months national study will be launched this summer to identify research opportunities in the behavioral and social sciences that are likely to produce scientific or practical payoffs in the decade 1986-1995 if increased federal support is invested in them.

The study will be conducted by the Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences of the National Research Council, with support from the National Science Foundation and other agencies.

This study is the third project undertaken by the Committee to demonstrate the importance of behavioral and social sciences to the nation and to improve their competitive position in the scramble for federal support.

Its previous projects produced a report, Behavioral and Social Science Research: A National Resource, and the symptoms, "Knowledge in the Social and Behavioral Sciences—Discoveries and Trends over Fifty Years".

A report is forthcoming on the symposium.

The new project stems, in part, from the need cited by many policymakers including George Keyworth, the President's Science Advisor, to make investment choices in science. Edward Knapp, NSF director, has recently stated: "It is certain that annual increases in federal support available to specific disciplines will not be given automatically. Rather, the scientific and engineering communities are likely to be called upon, increasingly, to assist in setting priorities in terms of scientific promise and excellence."

Results of the upcoming study will be used to inform offices of planning and evaluation in federal agencies, subcommittees on science and technology in Congress, private foundations, universities and business firms about the opportunities that exist in the behavioral and social sciences. Similar studies have already been launched in physics, chemistry, geology, and astronomy.

The Committee also believes that clear intellectual benefits will be derived from a comprehensive assessment of the research frontiers and scientific opportunities in the behavioral and social sciences, especially when the assessment is accompanied by projections of the lines of research and trends in the social science community.

The Committee wishes to develop a general consensus on the research opportunities and the resources needed, it intends to create a broad consultative network within the behavioral and social science communities and subject a draft of its final report to rigorous review before it is published and recommendations made.

Communicating Sociology through Mass Media

by Cecile B. Hower

Ann Atwater, Seton Hall University, served a year as Editor-at-Large for Focus magazine. That year of travel brought her to cities across the country to talk about sociology, and sexuality, on radio and television talk shows. The Detroit News described her visit this way: "Ann Atwater, in addition to promoting feminism, is on tour for sociology what Dr. Joyce Brothers did for psychology, namely popularize it. You'll be hearing more from Ms. Atwater. She's already guested on Donahue."

Atwater is comfortable with this description of her mission. She fell in love with sociology with the introduction course, switched her major to sociology and went onto graduate school at Rutgers. "I had the recurring fantasy of making sociology a social phenomenon," she says. Now ten years later, she's had a chance to act out that fantasy, in a small way, by replying for the creative team of radio talk shows. "At the time I was hired, Focus's editorial content focused on sexuality, relationships, and changing lifestyles. It made a perfect match with my sociological specialties of sexuality, family, gender roles, and socialization," she says. She edited the editor of the magazine at a sexuality conference and after a number of professional contacts, she was offered the one-year position. A typical assignment was a trip to Detroit or Jacksonville for several days, during which she'd appear on one or two TV shows, four or five radio shows and give an interview to a newspaper. Focus scheduled the advance, but the topics were not known until she got to the interview. She could be queried about an article that appeared in the magazine, or questions she'd submitted in advance, such as extramarital relations, the difificulties and rewards of two-career relationships, and the changing function of fidelity in our culture.

Annual Meeting Workshops Focus on Applied Settings

Everything you want to know, but are afraid to ask about prospects for sociologists in non-academic and applied settings will be presented in a series of professional workshops during the ASA Annual Meeting, August 27-31, in San Antonio.

Other professional workshops will cover topics that are salient to academic sociologists. In addition, a series of teaching workshops will present information useful in teaching several standard courses offered by departments, in training students to use the library, and in teaching sociology in high schools.

Workshops on non-academic and applied settings will explore the talent transfer opportunities that exist in the corporate marketplace, the comparison between sociologists and other social and behavioral scientists in applied settings, and the employment opportunities that are available in applied settings.

Other workshops will provide an orientation to the job market, and explain how you can maintain your professional identity in non-academic settings.

Workshops for academic sociologists will look at department chairing and the impact of budgeting restrictions within the university. Two other workshops will cover topics relevant to academic and non-academic sociologists—representing social science to the research-supporting community, and contacts and other issues faced by authors and publishers.

Teaching workshops will focus on such courses as criminology and deviance, social stratification, and race and ethnic relations. Another workshop will indicate how a social change focus can be integrated into sociology courses. Other workshops will be concerned with library user skills and teaching sociology in high schools.

A listing of the professional and teaching workshops and their presenters follows:

Professional Workshops

Department Chairing: Joan Huskisson, Professor, Page 5

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Reiss: Social Policy is Shaped in Crucible of Social Change

By Lawrence J. Reiss

In assigning primary to material inventions, William F. Ogburn maintains that many social scientists and policy makers today, grossly underestimated the social sciences as a major source of social change in industrial and post-industrial societies.

Ironically, the current status of the social sciences as "general and powerless faculties of culture" is due, in part, to the failure of social scientists themselves to examine the impact of social science inventions on social systems and on society.

The future of the social sciences, as policy sciences, depends on the willingness of social scientists to follow Ogburn's lead and attend to matters of micro-social change "for social policy shapes and is shaped in the crucible of social change".

So argued Albert J. Reis, Jr., Yale University, during the "Symposium on: Knowledge in Social and Behavioral Science: Discoveries and Trends" held on "Fifty Years" held at the National Academy of Science in November.

The symposium commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Social Research in the United States which was published in 1933. More commonly known as the "Ogburn Report", the publication is a landmark in applying the knowledge and methods of the social sciences to the solution of national concerns. The symposium was sponsored by the Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Research Council, with support from the National Science Foundation.

Sources of Change

Ogburn gave material culture, the natural and physical sciences, and the economic order priority both in causation and in causation of cultural lag. Although he devised lists of social inventions, he did not attempt to determine whether these inventions were equally powerful sources of social change.

In fact, if he had tried to show the effects of social inventions, he would have found it a most difficult task.

Reis pointed out, "...societies are more likely to collect information on how to use mechanical than of social inventions and on physical and natural science rather than social science. Nevertheless, Reiss asserted, "some social inventions have a broad and widespread impact on modern societies...so major, in fact, that one cannot imagine modern democratic societies operating without them."

In support of his argument, Reiss cited the use of human testing in organizations for selecting and qualifying personnel for a given performance. He also pointed to sample surveys and their role in electoral politics, government decision-making, marketing, the development of social indicators, and evaluation research.

Instead of assigning a major causal role to the social sciences, Ogburn aimed them at the task of producing knowledge that would lead to innovations and inventions that would reduce rather than produce cultural lag.

"Although it is apparent that an applied social science can function in this way," Reis said, "most social scientists see the applications of their basic sciences as producing changes, rather than reducing cultural lags. Indeed, applied social science technology can be the source of many of the new demands, dislocations, maladjustments, or decriminalization conceptualized as endemic in society."

Basic and applied social science, however, has helped to restructure societies as a consequence of changes in both material and nonmaterial culture. Reis cited three examples: Statistics on birth rates, which assisted mass production factories to produce uniformly high quality products; demography and cohort analysis which has improved social and economic forecasting, which permits organizations to adapt to anticipated environmental changes.

Neglect of Impact

Besides the lack of data, Reiss thinks the role of social science as a major source of change is largely unrecognized, in part, because "major social theories incorporate societies as relatively static and stress the emphasis on the ways that stable structures are maintained..."

He continued, "The models on how such structures are changed seem less well developed and less often tested. Indeed, the models of change tend to focus on radical rather than gradual change in social systems. The literature on organizations, therefore, tends to build around the resistance of organizations to change as a consequence of deliberately controlled interventions."

He added, "That strategy of theory construction and testing ignores not only the important ways that interventions occur in society and are defined in ways that are consequential--a matter most often of other than deliberate intent--but it is based on a false premise--that invention and intervention ordinarily are successful in producing change. Quite the contrary seems to be the case."

He suggested, "One should predict failure in any experiment or intervention until one learns how to make it work. That suggests we need to learn more about how to make social inventions have effects as well as to study their natural course. Indeed, one may learn more by letting the unintended consequences of reformative or positive social actions, as Merton has so succinctly made the case, than by looking to its intended consequences."

Focus on Change

Reiss urged colleagues to focus on social change because he thinks the contributions of the sciences and their technologies to social change are being altered. "Modern societies have come to depend heavily upon social science and their technology and cannot run without them. As material technology replaces labor, nonmaterial technology may come to dominate social change, if it has not already done so."

In asserting a need to focus on social change, Reis notes that social change has begun to be viewed in two distinct ways. Social change involves a shift in the population, a change of structures, a change in human behavior, and so on. Social change at the organizational level is the transformation of the organization itself, a change in its structure, a change in its behavior, and so on.

Although both processes are important, Reis believes that the organizational changes are not as apparent as they should be. He argues that social change at the organizational level is critical because it affects the way in which people perceive the world and how they interact with each other. This, in turn, can lead to changes in attitudes, values, and beliefs, which can ultimately lead to changes in behavior.

Reis suggests that social change at the organizational level is not only important, but also necessary for the overall process of social change. He believes that social change at the organizational level can help to facilitate and support the change that is occurring at the individual level. This, in turn, can lead to a more effective and efficient process of social change.

In conclusion, Reis emphasizes the importance of focusing on social change at the organizational level, as it plays a crucial role in the overall process of social change. He argues that by focusing on social change at the organizational level, we can better understand and address the challenges that come with change, and ultimately work towards a more positive and constructive future.
Transportation
AIRFARE DISCOUNTS
The American Sociological Association has made arrange-
ments through its travel coordin-
ator, Convention & Group Travel
Associates, Ltd. (CGTA) for dis-
counted air fares on American Air-
lines to the 1984 ASA Annual Meet-
ing in San Antonio, Texas,
August 7th-11th.
Through CGTA, American Air-
lines will offer 20% off the regular
couch fares if tickets are purchased
at least 45 days in advance and
25% if tickets are purchased seven
days in advance.
These discounts are off the reg-
ular coach fare. If there is a lower
applicable fare, CGTA will provide it
to you. We encourage you to take
advantage of these special dis-
counts. American Airlines will
also book flights on the lowest
possible fare from cities they do
not serve.
If you are flying to the ASA An-
ual Meeting, call the toll-free
member number below and identify
yourself to the convention specialist
by citing Star File #8198. The con-
evocation specialists will advise you
of the most convenient flights and
will handle reservations from the
city that serves you. You may pay
directly by credit card which will
be invoiced. CGTA will mail your
ticket to you directly.
We urge you to be subject to
change between now and the time
of the convention, we urge you to
purchase your airline tickets with
out delay, using your credit card.
This will guarantee your reserva-
tion. Right now, the lower air fare and pro-
tect you against later fare in-
creases.
CAR RENTALS
National Car Rental has teamed up
with CGTA to offer savings below their competitors. When
making your flight arrange-
ments through American Airlines
convention specialist, ask the spe-
cialist to reserve a National Rental
Car for you. Upon your arrival in
San Antonio, use a rental car coun-
ter phone and request your free
coupon.
American Airlines National Toll-Free Number
1-800-633-1790
In Texas only, 1-800-792-1160
Citi Star File #8198
This charted is made through Conven-
ion & Group Travel Associates, Ltd., 291
Main Street, Lake Hi, CA 90401 (213) 377-
0707

Activities of Other Groups
The wide-ranging interests of the ASA membership generate
meetings of special interest groups during the ASA Annual
Meeting. Space is assigned as available to these groups to hold
their meetings in evening time slots when no plenary sessions or
other ASA activities are sched-
uled.
Topics to be discussed this year
include: "Durkheimian Sociolo-
y" (Jeffrey Alexander); "How to
Become Certified As A Social
 Sociologist" (Elizabeth J. Clark);
"An In-Depth Look at ED's Social Scien-
ties Database" (Lawrence Page)
"Medical Sociology Dissertations
in Progress" (June S. Lowenberg,
Janet Carol); "Microcomputer
Uses—Applications for Teaching
Sociology" (Carole Hewryy); 
"Workshop on Teaching Medical
Sociology" (Kathy Chermak); 
"Sociology and Christianity" (Pierse
Hegyi); "Introduction to the Sur-
vey of Income and Program Par-
ticipation" (Daniel Kasprzyk,
Richard Rockwell).
Other organizations planning to
meet during the ASA Annual Meet-
ing include: Alpha Kappa Delta,
American Journal of Sociol-
ogy Editorial Board; Caucus for
Unemployed; and Under
employed Sociologists; Christian
Sociology Association; Clinical
Sociology Association of Texas; Honor
Program; North American
Chinese Sociological Association;
Research Committee on the Soci-
y of Onsanity; Society for the
Study of Symbolic Interaction; So-
ciological Research Association;
Sociologists for Women in Society;
Sociologists Gay Caucus; Sociol-
y Radical Caucaus.

Employment Service
In addition to the monthly Em-
ployment Bulletin, the Associa-
tion assists prospective employers
and employees by sponsoring an
Employment Service during each
year's Annual Meeting. The 1984
ASA Employment Service will
again be under the very capable
direction of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Cle-
month, who have run this service
with friendly efficiency for over a
decade.
The Employment Service will be
open at the Convention Center in
San Antonio from 1:00-5:00 p.m.
on Sunday, August 27, and from
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. on Monday
through Thursday, August 30-31.
The fee for using the Employ-
ment Service is $50 for employers; $5
for candidates who are mem-
bers of the ASA; and $25 for can-
didates who are not ASA members.
All persons using this service
must also be paid registrants
for the Annual Meeting.
Facilities will be available for
reviewing listings, exchanging
messages, and interviewing. To
obtain forms for listing vacancies
(Employer Forms) or applications
for representation in the Service
(Candidate Forms), send a self-
dressed stamped envelope to
the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N.
Street, N.W., Washington, DC
20036, ATTN: EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE. Be sure to indicate
which forms you need. Additional
copies of these forms can be made
available on request.
During the Annual Meeting in
Detroit last year, 49 employers
brought 56 openings and 241 can-
didates registered with the Service.
A total of 410 interviews were
conducted. You can help make
this year's Service even more effec-
tive by using placement personnel
in your place of employment to list
available openings with the ASA
Employment Service.

Tours
Special tours have been planned
during the Annual Meeting in
San Antonio. Working in close con-
nection with organizations in the
San Antonio area, Local Arrange-
ments Inc. has prepared a variety
of half-day city excursions and
several day trips in the sur-
rounding countryside.
Information about special tours will
appear in the Preliminary Pro-
gram, and registration cards for
the service and for the Annual Meet-
ing will be included in the program
packets.

Child Care
Child care will be available
during the daytime program ses-
sions at the Annual Meeting in
San Antonio for children three
months and older. A determined
effort is being made to provide a
quality day care program similar
to last year's service in Detroit.
Due to ASA Council's commit-
ment to provide this service for
the membership, fees will be
the same this year as in 1983. By
submitting a $5.00 non-refundable
registration fee, parents will be
entitled to unlimited day time use
of the service. If children are not pre-
registered to use the service, the
following fee schedule will apply:
$7.50 per child for half-day usage;
$15.00 per child for full-day care.
Of course, all parents using the
service must also be paid registrants
for the Annual Meeting.
Information about child care service will appear in the Pre-
liminary Program, and pre-
registration cards for the service
and for the Annual Meeting
will be included in the program
packets.

DAN
The Twelfth Annual De-
partmental Alumni Affair
will be held on Monday, August
27, at 5:30 p.m., following the
opening Plenary Session on the
first night of the Annual Meeting.
Be sure to arrive in San Antonio in
time for the opening session and
DAN Party! Invitations will be
mailed to all graduate de-
partments of sociology before
Memorial Day. Reserve your de-
partment chair to receive a table
before the summer recess begins.

10th Annual Honors Program
Planning for the Tenth An-
nual Honors Program, a pro-
gram which uses the ASA An-
ual Meeting as a forum for exper-
imenting learning for soci-
ology students, is now underway.
Information about the program has
been mailed to departments throughout
the U.S. and Canada. How-
ever, any faculty member or
student who would like in-
formation is encouraged to write to the Program Director:
Burton Wright, Dept. of Soci-
ology, University of Central
Florida, Box 26000, Orlando, FL 32816.

Survey to Collect Data on Services Needed by Persons with Disabilities
In Fall 1983, an ad hoc Com-
mitee on Society and Persons with Disabilities was appointed by
ASA President James F. Short, Jr.
The members are Nan Johnson
(Chair), John Christianson, Joe
Himes, Helena Lopata, and Irving
Kenneth Zola.
The Committee has been charged with several important
projects. It must identify what bar-
riers discourage physically hand-
capped members from attending
Annual Meetings of ASA. Also,
the Committee will survey the ASA
Executive Office and meeting site
personnel in making arrange-
ments for special services needed
by the handicapped. For example,
special telephone equipment
might be arranged for hearing im-
paired sociologists at the Annual
Meetings.
ASA has no information on
the need for special services, since
there are no data on the numbers or
types of physical handicaps repre-
sented in the membership. As a
case in point, even though a sign
language interpreter translated
Presidential plenary addresses at
the 1983 ASA meetings in Detroit, it is
not known how many in the audi-
cence were dependent on the in-
terpreter.

Therefore, the Committee on Society and Persons with Dis-
abilities has prepared a question-
naire dealing with the types of
physical handicaps represented in
the ASA membership. In addi-
tion, open-ended questions have
been framed to solicit advice on
how to make the ASA meetings
barrier-free. The questionnaire
will be included in the May
mailing of the Preliminary Program for the 1984 meetings in San An-
tonio. Person,

DAN is open to all convention attenders and their guests. Other groups wishing to prepare by sponsoring a table are requested to contact the Executive Office be-
fore June 15.

Exhibits
The 1984 Exhibits will be located in the South Exhibit Hall of the San
Antonio Convention Center and will be open to convention atten-
dees from Monday, August 27, through Thursday, August 30.
This year's Exhibits include not only book publishers, but also computer hardware and software
companies, combined book ex-
hibits, and statistical and in-
formational (literature suppliers).
Currently, 50 companies have re-
served at least one booth. The names and booth numbers of the exhibitors will be listed in the Pre-
liminary Program.
Pick up the 1984 Exhibits in San Antonio!

1984 Preliminary Program
The 1984 Preliminary Pro-
gram packet will be mailed to
all members in late May. This
packet will contain a schedule of events, including informa-
tion on each session (partici-
pants and paper titles), in-
formation on making your own
hotel and airline reservations;
registration information for
the convention and ASA ser-
dices as well as for Didactic
Seminar, Mini-Courses, and
Lunchroom Roundtables; and
information on other special
and social events. A complete
review of the Preliminary Pro-
gram will convince you that
this is an Annual Meeting not
to be missed!
Phone-In Fee To Increase

Effective with the June, 1984 issue, the ASA Employment Guide will increase the "phone-in" charge from $10 to $15.

Implemented in January, 1986, this fee is assessed in addition to vacancy listing charges and is intended to cover the extra costs involved in accepting advertisements by phone on the day of the deadline.

People

Ray Filling, University of Connecticut, is serving as Chair of the Research Committee on the Sociology of Medicine, International Sociological Association.

Jeffrey A. Halley, State University of New York at Stony Brook, has been awarded a 1984 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teaching in the project "From Cultural Resistance to Cultural Heritage: The Changing Context of Dal's Production and Reception."

Jack Harkins and Ray Gloum, College of DuPage, organized a one-day symposium on teaching for the Illinois Sociological Association. Hans Moekke, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Michel Barra, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, served as staff personnel.

Constance J. Dunlop, Junior College of Allegheny County, has been promoted as the full-time sociologist on the social sciences faculty of that institution.

Albert G. Collin, David T. Mills, and Frank Sutton, and William Forrest White were featured speakers at a fundamentalist institution symposium held in December, 1983 in Washington D.C., themes suggested by Orwell's 1984.

Gorden Hihara, University of Alberta, has been appointed the Winfield Lecture on Social Ethics at Hamline University on the topic "Fallout or Halldorsson in Reagan?"

Will Horton, Northeastern University, and Patricia Foster are offering the term to the general public after having done them for his course in "Sociology of Boston" for a number of years.

Fat Lauderdale, Center for the Study of America, Arizona State University, received a distinguished fellowship research award for 1984-85 for research on dispute resolution and comparative legal development in Central American and the United States.

Gayle Mattison will spend the 1984-85 academic year at the Child Research Center, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway.

Richard McIvor, York University, will be a fellow in law and social history at Harvard Law School during the academic year 1984-85.

Susan A. Ostendorf, Tufts University, is a recent recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers for her project entitled "Voluntarism: New Concepts and Ideas."

Thomas F. Pettitgrove, University of California-Santa Cruz, has been invited to speak the 1984-85 year as a fellow-in-residence at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Jaimee F. Paone has been appointed Director of the Surveying Guidelines Commission of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Jeffrey Prager, University of California-Los Angeles, has been invited to be a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Social Science, Princeton, N.J., for the 1984-85 year.

Richard Wright, McPheerson College, organized an interdisciplinary conference on "Teaching in the Liberal Arts College on April 6-7.

Author’s Guide Available

The second edition of the author’s guide to journals, issued in 1982, is still available. The guide’s purpose is to assist sociologists in finding suitable outlets for their manuscripts. Entitled Publishing Options, the guide provides information on social science journals edited in the United States and Canada. In addition to the titles, sociology journals, scholarly publications from the fields of economics, political science, anthropology, psychology, and social work are included. Each entry includes the sort of information authors need in determining whether the journal is suited to givh journals. It includes: editor’s name, address for manuscript submission, appropriate subject matter, types of articles published, submission guidelines, publication procedures, etc. In addition to being listed in alphabetical order, journals are arranged in terms of their location, deadlines, and length of most recent Publishing Options can be ordered from the Executive Office of ASA, $12.00 for members and $20.00 for non-members.

Nominations Invited for ASA Officers & Committees

Nominations for elected and appointed positions within the ASA are invited from the ASA membership by the Committee on Nominations, the Committee on Committees, and the Council Members-at-Large.

Nominations should be made for a specific office and should include information on the nominees relevant to the position for which the individuals are being nominated. If possible, nominees should provide a vita for each nominee along with the letter of support. Nominations must be current voting members of the Association in order to be considered. Associates and Student Associates are not eligible to hold office, and nominees who do not hold a 1984 membership will be automatically disqualified.

The Committee on Nominations will be considering candidates for the offices of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, Secretary-Elect, Council Members-at-Large, Committee on Publications, and Committee on Committees. Nominations for these offices should be sent to the 1984 Nominations Chair, Dr. Robert B. Bensfer, 5231 21st Avenue, N.E., #3, Seattle, WA 98105. Council Members-at-Large will be drawing up the slate of candidates for election to the ASA Council; nominees for these offices should be sent to: Morris Rosenberg, 70113 Ashburn Lane, Bethesda, MD 0107.

The Committee on Committees will prepare slates of nominees for vacancies on all ASA standing committees for 1985. For a complete listing of these committees, see Membership Directory. Nominations should be sent to the 1984 Chair, Barbara Heyns, Dept. of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

Submission deadline for all nominations is August 1, 1984.

Classified Ads

Can help you with your article, book, or dissertation? Expertise in psychology, sociology, econometrics, statistics, and industry, contact: 305-652-1234.

Comments and criticism are welcome. To be considered for publication, comments and criticism must be received by the 15th of the month preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The Editor reserves the right to edit all contributions.
Jesse Bernard, in whose honor an ASA award is named, celebrated her 60th birthday this year. This well-known sociologist needs voraciously, publishes a book almost every year, gives speeches, and writes hundreds of letters of recommendation. She has never taken no for an answer. When she sat down and wrote us this letter, we were all impressed by her dedication. She has written a lot of letters for women trying to get promotions or tenure who have run into it. I don't really know how many Ivy League professors are in Washington, all the time being rejected and it doesn't ruin their careers. Most of all I'm flattered by people who say this is sociologically complete. And I wonder whose job is to define sociology?

CH: Has the increasing interest in applied sociology helped women who have studied sociology in the last decade or so? My interest in sociology is in the area of race and ethnicity. And I don't think that all these great characters must have been living forever. And I'm sure that the sociologists who shared the twentieth century with Durkheim for seventeen years is astonishing to us because of all the things that have happened. I'm not saying all of them and shared the century with us.

Another thing I've been thinking about is women's studies, getting it recognized academically. Women's studies is really a sister movement to sociology, because both sociology in the early decades of this century and women's studies in the 70's had very similar obstacles to meet. Child care was a problem of sociology and they just didn't do anything other than high level theoretical work. They had some real problems there. I think the main one was the lack of support. They were systematically excluded from the sociology department, in part because they were talking about women's studies and all kinds of political stuff, and would just talk about home economics. It was too practical, too down-to-earth, and the sociologists wouldn't hear. Sociologists finally got academic respectability when feminism woke them up in the 70's.

Well, that's where sociology's women are. It's not a very large group, but it's growing. There are a lot of people who are beginning to be more sympathetic since they've been through the experience of exclusion. And so on my birthday I have been pondering why they haven't been able to get a job in sociology. They've done alright and...ASRA, when it was a small organization, called to their attention, had the provosts and the presidents formed and they hired people like you. But they haven't embraced us, and why not.

JESSE BERNARD

is just what they've been taught. It takes a long time to realize that there are more people than one of us in other universities—one's a Harvard-type sociologist and one's a physical anthropologist. How well do they finally mix professionally?

CH: You are one of the first people to write about the connection between biography and sociology in your book, “Letters of Women to Women.” What is your new book about?

CH: I think I was good at the writing, but I was not very good at the editing. And my friend and Eta Sigma, “Why in the world have we saved all these letters? They're not very good, and we didn't even have them standing. So, this became an archival project. It was the hardest book I've ever put together, very painful.

CH: What kind of mentor did you have who gave some important in shaping your thinking?

CH: Was your professor of fact that I married a philosopher when I hear how hard it is for many young women nowadays. Many think I'm going to be an editor. I feel the same way, they have to have a whole array of things like this. I've written a book and it is my professor and all the doors were opened for me.

CH: When you look at the feminist movement as it's affected sociology, do you think there are any things that have been so entirely accepted that they now part of the mainstream?

CH: Did you think that you were going to be the student, or against living poverty?

CH: No, I didn't struggle about it. I didn't just do what I was told to do. I did some things.

CH: In my early career, the numbers of people made great advances during the First World War. Then we learned we could measure anything. So, gee, I started out measuring everything. And in mathematics were the measure of success in neighborhoods, in marriage...you name it, and I had an instrument to measure. The mathematicians and statisticians at Washington University did that kind of thing.

CH: It's an interesting thing: your whole approach changes as you proceed from your core. It's possible and alright when you're a young and up-and-coming person, but not when you're getting along in years.

CH: Are you attributing that to your biological age or to the sociological cohort of which you are a part?

CH: Let me see, I think it is mostly an accumulation of experience. It's probably more psychological. Ephemera every generation of Ph.Ds comes out of the university thinking sociology females are the way they are responding to. Well, I can say, "We know that." But that's something we teach kids. We teach boys to respond to girls differently than they respond to boys. And that is creating gender difference. OK, we can assimilate that. The social aspect, that really is the rock-bottom sex difference. I think the hard for feminists to come to terms with, too.

CH: In looking at your work, these are questionings that stand out. One is, the productivity you’ve had after your retirement. And the second is the shift in the type of work that you have done. And then I think further in applied sociology helped women who are studying sociology in the first decade it was about so little. Now it's, evaluation, policy, and clinical, and other epistemologies. And I think we can say about sociology in the first decades it was about so little. Now it's, evaluation, policy, and clinical, and other epistemologies. And I think we can say that they for all it.

CH: Have you written about the four revolutions of sociology that you lived through? Is there any new revolution about?

CH: NY, I was still engaged in the first one, the feminist one. I think that's the most important one, I think that's a real paradigm shift. For so long, the sun went around the earth. And Galileo showed that the earth went around the sun. Sociology has been a male achievement. I'm not putting it down for all human knowledge has been so, because the female world has just rounded around the world. And now the feminists are saying, "we're in this too."

CH: What kind of mentors did you have who gave some important in shaping your thinking?

CH: As a matter of fact, that's becoming fashionable. Bennett Berger is putting out a book on that sort of thing. And Alonzo Ross's gem. It would be nice to have a whole career like this. I've written three books and my professor and all the doors were opened for me. It was very easy for me.

CH: When you look at the feminist movement as it's affected sociology, do you think there are any things that have been so entirely accepted that they now part of the mainstream?

CH: Did you think that you were going to be the student, or against living poverty?

CH: No, I didn't struggle about it. I didn't just do what I was told to do. I did some things. In my early career, the numbers of people made great advances during the First World War. Then we learned we could measure anything. So, gee, I started out measuring everything. And in mathematics were the measure of success in neighborhoods, in marriage...you name it, and I had an instrument to measure. The mathematicians and statisticians at Washington University did that kind of thing.

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Minorities and Women

In late February the Supreme Court handed down what may be the most important decision of its current term. In Grove City College v. Bell the Court held unanimously that Grove City’s use of federal financial aid, but also ruled, by a 6–3 margin, that Grove City’s failure to provide equal opportunity in the administration of educational aid program by itself constitutes “discrimination” in the narrow, albeit narrow, sense, the Supreme Court has found in the past. Further, the Court held that the statute. Prior to this ruling, Title IX had been interpreted to mean that sex discrimination must be eliminated in all parts of an institution, if it received any federal funds. However, as of now, all schools whose only federal source of educational aid are sex-discriminates in their course offerings, extracurricular activities, etc.; only the students must be free to discriminate. More, same sex schools receiving other forms of federal funding, the programs created by Title IX will depend on the schools of the state, which will be placed to place. For all practical purposes, therefore, federal law no longer permits sex discrimination in education.

Title IX was also modeled after Title V of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the same provisions are also applied to it are employed in other anti- bias statutes (effective, Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act and the 1975 Education Act), The Grove City ruling, therefore, affects all institutions, as well as Title IX. In consequence, members of Congress have been dealt a blow by the Supreme Court. The first major issue is to be that it extends the reach of the Supreme Court’s interpretation of Title VI to extend the reach of the Supreme Court’s interpretation of Title VI.

- The Center for Research on Women at Wellesley College recently presented a monthly book review column entitled “Women at Work” in which it describes fictional and non-fictional writing with these books. The first issue featured a review by Patricia Bell, the seventh discussed recent novels by Nancy C. Hartsock and Jeffrey M. Mason. An introduction to the book and a short review should be sent to Dept. 2 Women’s Review, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Wellesley, MA 02181.

- Sage Women’s Educational Press is an independent book publishing, entitled “Black Women in American Society, 1784–1994.” It will appear twice a year and is currently edited by Patricia Smith Bell and Gayle Gayle. The book contains a variety of material ranging from research reports to personal stories, book reviews and conference announcements. The first four issues will focus on the following topics: education, gender roles, health and black feminism. Subscriptions are $15 for individuals and $25 for institutions. For more information write to Sage, P.O. Box 4721, Atlanta, GA 30311.

- The National Women’s Health News, a monthly newsletter which focuses on today’s health issues. It contains articles on diseases, diagnostic procedures and treatments, that are written by doctors, academics and researchers. The Health Report contains pertinent health information for women of all ages. To subscribe for one year send $18.00 to: P.O. Box 9070, Cambridge Station, Washington, D.C. 20053.

- Demography of the Black Population in the United States. An Annotated Bibliography with a Research Guide to the title of a new reference work by Janet A. M. Morgan. In the initial review essay he presents a summary and synthesis of the most important demograph- ic developments since the first census of 1790. The bibliography itself is arranged topologically and provides access to the existing literature. Each major source cited is treated in an annotation to which it is attached. To order this 375-page volume send $33.10 to Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881.

- The Directory of People in Transgender (The Intersex Alliance) which was compiled some years ago by Project HERI/HEI–England. The directory has recently been updated and is a useful resource for those interested in researching new publications, and their gender on the internet. The directory contains a list of organizations in the United States and worldwide that have developed programs designed to integrate the transgender population into existing courses and curricula. Copies can be obtained by writing to the Intersex Alliance for Science Development Program, Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

Glazer Awarded NSF Fellowship

Nona Y. Glazer of Portland State University was one of 32 recipients of the 1983 National Science Foundation Visiting Professorships for Women. As the only sociologist and one of a few social scientists who received awards, Glazer will spend a year at the University of California at San Francisco. She will participate in the University’s afternoon courses and investigate “Women’s Work: Sources and Implications of ‘Self-Serve’ in Health Care.”

The purpose of the Visiting Professors for Women is to enable experienced women scientists and engineers to participate in the research and curriculum at one of a host institution. In addition, the visiting scholars were engineers and counselors to students. It is hoped that their presence on campus will encourage women, especially undergraduates, to pursue careers in science and engineering. Awards are made annually and applications are due early in the calendar year. For more information write to:

Glazer Awarded NSF Fellowship

New from LexingtonBooks

The Day-Care Dilemma

Wendy Childs, First Marian Blum, Wellesley College

This book examines the day-care system, placing a heavy burden on career mothers and their children. Blum reviews the current evidence as to the day-care system and comments on the implications of the findings. Mothers and fathers, increased employer salaries, and high quality child care, and a halt to the exploitation of day-care workers.

American Journal of Nursing Board, Avera

Love and Science: Politics, and People

Adeline Gordon Levine, State University of New York, Buffalo

Foreword to Rose K. Goldstein “The book is an excellent one of history of political, economic, and human relations with a focus on the implications of this tradition and its sources. It is a study of a careful selected sample of the effects of the book on children’s reading and a thorough study of the child.”

Families without Villains, A Feminist Analysis in An Era of Classic

Laura L. G. Wellesley College Center for Research on Women

LexingtonBooks D.C. Health and Company

Child Pornography and Sex Rights

Edited by Ann Wolbert Burgess, Pennsylvania School of Nursing and Department of Health and Hospitals, Boston, with Marianne Lincolnburg, Department of Health and Hospitals, Boston, and A. Marianne Lincolnburg, Editor. Foreword by Rose K. Goldstein

American Journal of Nursing Board, Avera

Lawrence G. Wellesley College, editor

Clinical Journal of Counseling and Sexual Problems

A Clinician’s Handbook, Third Edition

Edited by P. F. Stichmann, Brigham Young University, and William J. Hilbert, Marriage and Family Counseling.

Today’s marital therapist needs resources and information from a variety of disciplines to review the intricacies of research and therapy. This interdisciplinary issue of experts includes materials on the use of cognitive therapy and communicative and assessable self for the clinical counselor within the most recent issues in the field.

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Program Officers Outline Roads To Federal Support of Research

If you want to improve your chances of getting federal support for research, professional development, or graduate training, you should attend one of the three sessions on federal funding of sociological research at the ASA Annual Meeting, August 27-31, in San Antonio.

These sessions will enumerate the research topics of interest to government agencies; explain how one seeks support from non-traditional sources; pinpoint the reasons why proposals are disapproved; suggest new applications may be revised and, outline the diverse set of funding mechanisms used by the agencies to support the scientific enterprise.

Katarina Johnson, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, organized the first session which is comprised of two one-hour segments. The first hour, "Hot Topics for Federal Support of Research," will feature Robert Park, National Cancer Institute, and Maria Orz, National Institute on Aging, Joyce Lazen, National Institute of Mental Health, and Jeffrey Schneider, Office of Naval Research. The second hour, "Panel of Funding Success Strategies: Obtaining Grant Support From Non-traditional Sources," will feature sociologists who will explain how seeking support from non-traditional sources differs from submitting conventional proposals to traditional support sources.

Wendy Baldwin, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, organized the second session "Competing for the Federal Dollar: Tips for Successful Proposal Writing." This session will outline the strategies used to get federal dollars.

Kathleen Bond, National Institute on Aging, organized the third session, "Federal Funding of Sociological Research: Types of Grants and Contracts." This session will cover the different mechanisms used by agencies to support research and researchers. Some of these mechanisms are grossly underutilized by sociologists.

The mechanisms and presentation are: "Postdoctoral Fellowships," Sarah L. Hofferth and Bard E. Heyqu, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; "Large scale multiple project grants," Kathleen Bond, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; "Fund Research Coordinating Center," — Burton S. Resnik, National Institute of Mental Health; and "Dissemination Grants," James Delong, National Institute for Child Health Research.

The organization of the sessions was coordinated by Joyce Lazen, NIA, and Kathleen Bond, NICHHD, National Institute of Mental Health.

Career Expert to Conduct Job Clinic

An intensive two-day job clinic will be held this year's program. The clinic will be conducted by Richard Irwin, author of the bestselling book, Go Home Yourself An Employ.

The clinic will cover the reasons why proposals are disapproved, and strategies for revising applications. The session will also cover the diverse set of funding mechanisms used by the agencies to support the scientific enterprise.

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Richard Irwin will discuss the new job market for sociologists. He will address the following topics: the job market for sociologists; the job search process; and the interview process.

Richard Irwin is a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Psychological Association. He has written over 50 articles on job search and career development.

Bernard Reflections

JB: I reviewed a textbook recently that was designed to be humorous and entertaining. I don't think everybody in it. I would use that kind of work. I would refer them to the good old literature. I encourage a lot of discussion in the classrooms, especially from the men, and try to get them to do what's really going on.

CH: What kind of things do you want to be remembered for, as your contributions to sociology?

JB: The most influential book has been "The Family," "The Russian Revolution."

JB: I think the impact I have had on people is intellectual, not sociological. It's the same sort of thing the Beagles do. You know, he's an awful president, and they're playing that up now—he doesn't do his job, he doesn't make the decisions, he's not contributing anything.

CHA: But you're a philosopher, and you're not a politician. There's something in his personality. I think it's the same kind of thing with me, a kind of 19th century optimism. I sometimes say I was reared in the 19th century because the 20th century produced the World War I. I was reared in the progressive era, we believed in progress, we believed in democracy, and I think that's what comes through. I was talking to a group recently and got into a talk about what we should go on talking. I don't care what you say, I just like to hear you talk.

CH: You may be the greatest communicator who replaces Ronald Reagan.

JB: Neither one of us is communicating anything intellectual. It's just a particular kind of communication, in which some people think is superficial.
Nobel Prize

The January 1984 issue of FOOTNOTES contained an article of mine, 'How did Nobelists win?' that suggested that the present system of Nobel Prize awards is erroneous for most social sciences because social economists can rent price the winners. I submitted that the following points should be taken into consideration:

(1) It is not true that the social science community is the only one that must take a 'back door' (the Peace Prize or the Literature Prize) to achieve Nobel level recognition. Many other disciplines (e.g. history, mathematics, classics, to name only a few) are not awarded Nobel Prizes either. Or does Mr. Horowitz suggest that they are not

Volunteers Needed to Monitor Licensing Issues in Each State

At its most recent meeting, ASA Council decided to appoint one or more ASA members in each of the 50 states to act as the state monitor or representative with regard to licensing issues. Monitors will be responsible for keeping track of current and pending legislation, as well as the hiring guidelines of public agencies that employ sociologists. Laws or regulations will be renegotiated that run counter to the profession's interest, the monitors will be responsible for alerting the profession's interests, the monitors will be responsible for alerting state agencies that they have been dealt with. (For example, society's important work, by keeping in mind that the state monitors' role is to monitor, not to act as spokesmen or spokeswomen for the profession.)

Letter to Editor

"Scientific" enough for such an hour? Surely, the Peace Prize and the Literature Prize are not backdoors but might well be considered as the main entry to a high honor. I thought that the times have passed when a certain connotation of science was thought to be more important than peace and literature.

(2) Nobel Prizes are conferred by people who have the power to confer them according to their own criteria. Social scientists outside of the academic fields of economics should remind themselves that one of their original tasks is to question and to debunk whatever is established and in power. Little would perhaps be wrong if a social scientist received a newly established Nobel Prize for the social sciences, but there is some doubt in my mind whether social scientists as a group should ask for it.

Andrew I. R. University of Saint-Jean

Canad.

Seminal Ideas

Seminal vs. Germinal Ideas

"Seminal" has come to mean "germinating" in the biological sense. Does Pauline Barr give "Seminar" or "Outlier" for graduate students? Maybe "Germinal." - But I don't know. (Robert J. McEneny

University of Chicago

Seminal Ideas

In her letter to the editor (February, 1984), Pauline Barr demonstrates a delightful sense of humor by indicating the "seminal" (or the worldly seminal), and in "seminal ideas," and by mentioning the possibility of using "ovular ideas" in its place.

When we grasp the concept of such terms being sexist (rather than them being all derived from the common Latin root of seminal, to sow), we truly do attain a remarkably different orientation. To be consistently non-sexist, however, we can no longer offer office seminars in which we disseminate knowledge; we should, rather, offer seminars in which we work. We really can't ovulate the knowledge, or germinate it for that matter. But if we can no longer disseminate knowledge of the ovular thinkers, what do we do in our seminars--excuse me, in our germinals?

James M. Halpin

Southern Illinois University

Edwardsville

More Seminal Ideas

Soc. of Education Moves to Notre Dame

Beginning September 1, manuscripts submitted to Sociology of Education should be sent to: Maureen Hallinan, Editor, Sociology of Education, Department of Sociology, Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Authors whose manuscripts are to be published in the October and January issues should continue to send their inquiries to: Ann Kremer, Managing Editor, Sociology of Education, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
Reiss Cites Problems Confronting Study of Social Change

recognizes that he is not promising a rose garden, he is aware that the social scientists' lack explanatory models of social change to structure the development of a national statistical system to measure and monitor social change, an adequate system of indicators of science and technology, explanatory variables for observing social trends or changes, and information on either trends in science or their explanation. The problems, however, do not stop there. Reiss said, "We must examine the effects of social change on our thinking, our measures and of our capacity to monitor and measure social change." He asked, "How can we measure social change when both the ways that we think about it and the ways that we measure it are changing. Or corollarily, how can we measure change when that which is being measured is changing but the concepts and measures designed to measure it fail to change so as to detect and measure that change?"

Reiss suggested, "The measurement difficulties of the social sciences are more serious than social change problems make the kind of precision we commonly associate with the physical sciences. The past may never be kept in such a way that we can see it in the future, once we discover or invent a new way of measuring that future." He added, "...what seems called for is far more inquiry into how one advertises concepts and their measures, their vulnerability to change. Designers that provide for splitting measures, for synthetic estimation, and for multiple measures all provide means for coping with the measurement issues raised."

Intelligence Systems

Finally, Reiss suggested that "we must attempt to the nature of our intelligence (information) systems and the critical role they play as social processes both in science and society.

He said, "...the scientific study of social change rests importantly on indicators that are developed as part of ongoing research and hence they are subject to all of the problems of measurement involved in those processes. Correlatively, any indicators created by social scientists must be insulated in ways that ensure their over-time collection if they are to be of much value for the study of social change.

In addition, our understanding of the behavior of any series depends very substantially upon monitoring—and also measuring—social processes and particular changes that affect the concepts and measures of that series."

Reiss further believes that more data needs to be collected on organizations: "macro-theorists of social change have shown a predilection for institutional, organizational, and populations forces over the behavior of individuals explaining social change, especially long run social change. The emphasis upon individual actors and individual welfare may help to explain why much contemporary theory and research in the social sciences has so little to say about social change."

He argued, "Understanding social change would seem to require our understanding of collective as well as individual welfare and perhaps how the latter is derivative of the former."

Reiss identified two continuing conceptual issues related to intelligence systems: "If social intelligence systems can be developed to collect information on events as they take place and that of how we can reduce the lag between collection of data and scientific analysis. This is a problem in adapting our information collection and analysis to social change. It is clear that we both fail to collect information that is essential to scientific analysis and that we have far more information in our collection systems than we can process." Finally, Reiss believes that the new technology is "highlights the need for attention to short-run as well as long-run theories of social change."

Raymond Aron, his obituary in Minis
taur on October 3, 1983.
Maria Bejarina, graduate student at State University of New York-City College, was cited in an article reporting that she did not have to document research notes to a grand jury because a federal judge had declared them to be confidential, in The Washington Post April 7, 1983.
Chris Chan, editor, Johns Hopkins University, was featured in an article about his efforts to produce software for personal computers that would be used by independent, progressive candidates to conduct sophisticated political campaigns, which appeared in The Baltimore Sun February 19, 1983.
Karen F. Fields, Brandeis University, had her book issued, Saturday and Other Places, which is based on the life of her grandmother, was made into an educational film and was published in the Los Angeles Times December 20, 1983.
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SSRC Concentrates on Long-Term Needs of Social Sciences

by David L. Sills
Social Science Research Council

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and its affiliated councils and professional organization, was founded in 1923 for the purpose of coordinating and facilitating research in the social sciences. John L. Gilpin, University of Wisconsin, represented the American Sociological Association (then Society) at the organizational meeting held on February 26, 1923. In that meeting, it was reported that only he and the two representatives of the American Psychological Association were authorized to commit their organizations to immediate membership, but that the ASA must certainly be considered a "charter" member of the Council. The ASA and the APS, were soon joined by five other discipline associations—anthropology, economics, history, psychology, and statistics. Nongovernmental and interdisciplinary in character, the Council seeks to achieve its purpose through the generation of new ideas and the training of young scholars. It frequently convenes—at small meetings and large conferences—scholars from all areas of the social sciences and around the world to assess current knowledge, plan future research, and provide guidance to the field of research and research training.

The Council was created to do a certain kind of scientific work that is not routinely undertaken in the course of academic existence. The necessary strategy for individual research is to narrow one's scope down to a small cluster of research questions that are manageable within the confines of the time, budget, and other skills and interests and that fit within a specific research tradition or methodological tradition. This strategy is powerful and productive of research-based knowledge, but insufficient for the study of long-term, broader needs of the social sciences. What is required in addition to a research endeavor by which leading scholars can look up from their current research agenda and give continuous and cumulative attention to topics at the forefront of social science research, through which they can concern themselves with building resources for common use, and in which they can work collaboratively with a variety of disciplines and perspectives. What is required is the ability to focus on questions about substantive and methodological research in a context that is not encumbered by the demands of a specific academic institution, discipline, or research grant.

The Council's research planning committees are one such means toward that end. Over the years, they have encouraged the development of new methods, have conducted theoretical investigations, and have identified promising areas for new empirical investigations. These committees have included, among others, the 1950s committees on mathematics and the social sciences, on sociolinguistics in the 1960s and 1970s, on social indicators in the 1970s and the 1980s, on the long-term prospects for human development in the 1980s. Topics currently being developed that may be of special interest to sociologists include computers and society, the methodology of forecasting in the social and natural sciences, the uses of personal testimony in research, and the comparative evaluation of longitudinal data sets.

Governance

Kenneth prepit, a political scientist, serves as president of the Council, and David L. Sills, a sociologist, as executive associate. The organization is governed by a board of directors comprised largely of social scientists. Seven members of the board are elected by seven national social scientific societies: the American Anthropological Association, the American Sociological Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Statistical Association. At present, the board includes William H. Ashforth, State University of New York, Binghamton, represents the American Sociological Association; W. J. Thomas, University of Wisconsin, represents the American Anthropological Association; William E. Wilson, University of Chicago, serves as a director; and Robert S. Ross, University of Massachusetts, serves as chair of the Board from 1976 through 1978, and Otto N. Larsen, now at the National Science Foundation, served as their chair from 1978 through 1980, when he was a professor of sociology at the University of Washington. The Council's board meets annually. During the year, a Council on Problems and Policy (P&PP) meets periodically to discuss and approve new programs and annual budget recommendations. Board members become lifetime members of the corporation, the cumulative roster of members from sociology is as follows: F. Stuart Chapin, 1927-28; John L. Colwin, 1927-28; Shelby M. Harrison, 1928-29; William F. Ogburn, 1929-30; W. J. Thomas, 1935-36; Tavonelle Sellin, 1936-37; Warren S. Thompson, 1937-42; Ernest W. Burgess, 1942-43; Kihmbl Young, 1948-49; Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., 1949-50; Donald D. Young, 1949-50; Dorothy E. Thomas, 1950-53; Roy Nelson, 1951-53; Conrad Tewhitt, 1952-53; Robert E. F. Sells, 1954-55; Rokus M. Williams, 1955-56; Willard E. Morse, 1956-57; John A. Clausen, 1961-63; Gay C. Swarnen, 1964-66; William J. Gorder, 1966-68; Leo F. Griflith, 1968-70; John L. Colwin, 1968-70; Peter M. Matha, 1969-70; James S. Coleman, 1969-70; Henry F. Riecken, 1969-70; Neil J. Smelser, 1969-70; Charles W. Willy, 1970-71; Reynolds C. Fox, 1971-73; William F. Swinth, 1972-74; Alice S. Ross, 1972-78; Eugene Serett, 1972-78; Goran Buret, 1972-79; Harriet Zuckerman, 1975-76; Otto N. Larsen, 1976-78; William Julius Wilson, 1979-81; Immelmann W. Schweig, 1969-73; * Also served as chair of the Board of Directors; ** Also served as president.

Research Planning Committees

The Council gives priority to those social scientific questions that involve the contributions of several disciplines, that show promise of responding to collaborative effort and discussion, and that are of general interest to international scholarly collaboration and/or comparative research. It typifies this approach to the problems of a large council by focusing on the issues involved and by forming an interdisciplinary committee of scholars for the purpose of planning what the next steps should be. Committee members are appointed annually. Each committee is appointed by one or more members of the Council's professional staff, who are themselves social scientists. At the discretion of the committee, the staff prepares overviews of particular research fields, maintains communication with interested social scientists and relevant persons outside the social sciences, seeks and develops options for the committee's efforts, identifies prospective participants, organizes the committee's activities, and follows through on these activities to ensure discussion with other social scientists. At present, there are four social science committees with 12 professionals. Their names, and the committees they staff, are as follows:

Peter R. B. Landau, Comparative Stratification Research; Donald O. Young, Long-Term Developmental, Gilead, and the Learning Process; Social and Affective Development During Childhood; Richard J. Rosen, Research on the 1980 Census; Social Indicators, Sophie S. Tu, Soviet Studies; David L. Sills, Economic Stability and Growth, Law and Social Science; Research on the 1980 Census.

Although the Council generally does not conduct research, its committees seek and advance research in the social sciences in a wide variety of ways. Conferences and workshops bring together scholars who are seeking to develop new research fields or directions, to analyze what is known, and to set priorities for future research. In recent years, Council committees have sponsored some 70-80 such meetings annually, involving well over 1,000 scholars. Committees also seek to improve research training through institutes and fellowship programs. They support individual scholarly research through postdoctoral grants, and they sponsor and publish scholarly publications that result from these activities.

Approximately half of the Council's committees are sponsored jointly with one or more other organizations. The American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the American Economic Association, the Council on Library Resources, and the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council are currently cosponsors of committees. In the case of some Council committees, the response provides both the professional staff and the administrative support.

International Program

The Council is incorporated in the United States, but in many respects it functions as an international organization. Most of its committees include non-American among their members; in a few instances, they are in a majority. Much of the Council's program is concerned with research in other countries, and many of its contributions are distributed abroad. The international activities of the Council include the joint sponsorship with the American Council of Learned Societies of committees concerned with encouraging social science and humanistic research on specific conferences, dissertation research fellowships, postdoctoral grants, scholarly exchanges, and publications. At present, there are 11 joint area committees: Africa, China, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Near and Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union, and Western Europe.

In addition to the joint committees concerned with particular countries or regions, a number of Council committees are primarily concerned with research topics As easy as

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Zenith Z-100
Compaq

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PRIME and VAX minicomputers

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REGRESSION
UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS
GROSS TRANSFORMATIONS
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Route 80, Averill Park, New York 12018

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$4000 per site license

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$1500 standard license

$1000 institutional site license

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SSRC Provides Research Support: Reports Publications Activities

(Continued from page 6)

Committee Solicits Additional Suggestions For Developing Membership Incentives

Mary C. Brader, PhD candidate in Sociology, University of Washington, for research in Japan on the discrimination of Japanese male and female employment patterns in urban areas.

Elena M. Jeremiel, PhD candidate in Sociology, Harvard University, for research in France, Sweden, and Switzerland on the political economy of private medical insurance.

Jiann-Ir Lin, PhD candidate in Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in France and the United Kingdom on the social dynamics of post-war Jewish life in Western Europe.

Heinz Ratz, PhD candidate in Sociology, University of California, San Diego, for research in West Germany on the social movements and the state in West Berlin.

Michal P. I. Levitt, PhD candidate in Sociology, Stanford University, for a study on the health conditions of Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

Alice S. Smidt, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, for research on comparative social stratification in Eastern Europe.

George F. Schuman, PhD candidate in Sociology, University of Wisconsin, for research in West Germany on the political and social movements in West Berlin.

These projects are in progress, and more details will be available in future reports.

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ASA Auditor’s Report for 1983

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

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<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
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<td>Revenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member dues</td>
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<td>Section dues</td>
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<td>40,020</td>
<td>80,040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
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<td>656,359</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
<td>349,402</td>
<td>349,402</td>
<td>698,804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>96,365</td>
<td>96,365</td>
<td>192,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales-back issues</td>
<td>5,811</td>
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<td>5,811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales—other publics</td>
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<td>60,462</td>
<td>120,924</td>
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<td>Annual meetings</td>
<td>133,314</td>
<td>133,314</td>
<td>266,628</td>
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<td>Workshops/conferences</td>
<td>19,180</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>19,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resumption of administrative costs</td>
<td>38,737</td>
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<td>38,737</td>
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<td>Mail list rentals</td>
<td>31,423</td>
<td>31,423</td>
<td>62,846</td>
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<td>Interest</td>
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<td>39,927</td>
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<td>Receipt permissions</td>
<td>4,238</td>
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<td>4,238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Processing fees</td>
<td>7,147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>4,665</td>
<td>15,375</td>
<td>20,040</td>
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<td>Other income</td>
<td>33,477</td>
<td>18,642</td>
<td>52,119</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,494,903</td>
<td>442,926</td>
<td>1,937,829</td>
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</table>

Total revenue

BALANCE SHEET

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>80,307</td>
<td>$419,602</td>
<td>$500,909</td>
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<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>982,895</td>
<td>118,823</td>
<td>1,101,718</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory (note A4)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>56,442</td>
<td>58,442</td>
<td>114,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>1,004,919</td>
<td>533,437</td>
<td>1,538,356</td>
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PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (note A1 and D) $1,260,055 $533,437 $1,793,492

LIABILITIES AND ASSOCIATION EQUITY

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operating</th>
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<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>79,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>26,370</td>
<td>26,370</td>
<td>52,740</td>
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<td>Deferred income (note A3)</td>
<td>776,331</td>
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<td>776,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income taxes (note A3)</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>894,388</td>
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<td>894,388</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEPRECIATED REVENUE</td>
<td>335,437</td>
<td>335,437</td>
<td>670,874</td>
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<td>ASSOCIATION EQUITY</td>
<td>695,817</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,260,055</td>
<td>533,437</td>
<td>1,793,492</td>
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STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at January 1, 1982</th>
<th>Balance at December 31, 1982</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>$146,070</td>
<td>$146,070</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax adjustments</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>262,187</td>
<td>313,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 1982</td>
<td>$146,070</td>
<td>$146,070</td>
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</table>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

2. Deferred Income

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

3. Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for unrelated business income (leasing list rentals, advertising, etc.), that resulted from federal and District of Columbia income taxes of approximately $2,000 and $2,700 for the years ended December 31, 1981 and 1982, respectively.

4. Inventory

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

NOTE B—RESTRICTED FUNDS

These funds are held by American Sociological Association (ASA), and are custodians thereof. The funds are used for specific purposes and are, therefore, restricted. Certain grants and funds administered by ASA committees provide for the actual expenses by budget categories as set forth in the grant awards or fund documents. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants are subject to audit. To date, the Association has not experienced any unallowable expenses relating to grants or funds in time. The expenses include expenditures to the unspent balances for administrative expenses which were $28,737 and $37,934 for the years ended December 31, 1981 and 1982, respectively.

NOTE C—RETIREMENT PLAN

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, employees may purchase retirement annuities from Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. These contributions are matched by the Association on behalf of the employees amounting to $22,573 and $17,147 for the years ended December 31, 1981 and 1982, respectively.

NOTE D—PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Following are the components of property, plant and equipment:

- Building and improvements
- Office furniture and equipment
- Less accumulated depreciation

Lands (1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) $20,000

$253,136

Building and improvements include the original cost of the building of $82,196 and improvements of $163,939. No effect is given to the fair market value of the land and the building in these financial statements.

See Observing Column For Additional Information On Auditor’s Report

ASA Footnotes

May 1984

ASA Auditor’s Report for 1983

We have examined the balance sheets of the American Sociological Association, in the District of Columbia not-for-profit corporation, as of December 31, 1980 and 1981, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures, Association equity and changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the American Sociological Association at December 31, 1980 and 1981, and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position and cash flow for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexandra Grant & Company
Washington, D.C.
February 3, 1986

more oversight on stats policy

A Senate bill that would amend the 1985 Research Act contains several provisions of interest to users and producers of federal statistics, according to the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. The bill would require the Director of OMB to appoint a "chief statistician" who is trained and experienced professional statistician" and report annually to Congress on specific actions taken, or planned to be taken, to carry out the historical policy and coordination functions of the law.

The bill would also require the Director of OMB to report on the status of each major statistical program, including information on any improvements in such programs, any programs which have been reduced or eliminated, and the budget for each program for the previous, current, and next fiscal years. In addition, the Senate bill would require the Director of OMB to report to Congress, at the time the President's budget is submitted, on funds requested for each of the information resources management functions, including statistical policy, and on how funds were allocated to each of the functions in the preceding fiscal year. Finally, the Senate bill would elevate the position of the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to a Presidential appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill was approved by the Senate in April. For further information on the bill (S. 2430) and the hearings, contact the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Information Management and Regulatory Affairs, S.D. 326, Washington, D.C., 20510. (202) 224-2521.

Copafs also reported that Dr. John G. Kearns has been sworn in as the new Director of the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau is currently conducting a series of public meetings in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands on 1990 census plans and issues. Information on the meetings which will continue through 1985 may be obtained from State Data Centers.

Copafs further reported that Resources for the Future, an independent nonprofit research and educational organization in Washington, D.C., has established a National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy to study interrelated public policy issues involving food, agriculture, international trade and natural resources. For further information on the new center contact Kenneth R. Farmer, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (202) 328-9828.

Now Available: 1984 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology ASA Members/Subscribers $5.00 Non-Members/Institutions $10.00 Send prepaid orders to the ASA Executive Office.
## SCHEDULES OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Executive Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>27,804</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
<td>376,490</td>
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<td>Staff meeting</td>
<td>3,944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>454,039</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>22,095</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment rental</td>
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<td>Janitorial services</td>
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<td>Real estate taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Outside services</td>
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<td>Bad debts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>Workshop</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Governance</td>
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<td>COSOA</td>
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<td>Council and committee</td>
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<td>Dues, awards and contributions</td>
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<td>Other operating officer's staff</td>
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<td>Secretary's fund</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$106,469</strong></td>
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## Professional, Teaching Workshops Organized

- Teaching Workshops
  - Teaching Criminology and Dis- crimination: R.J.M. Lavand-MacMurray
  - Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science: Richard Vandersmi
  - University of Minnesota: and Lyd A. Hallowell, State University of New York-Stony Brook.
  - Teaching Social Stuttering: James R. Kelly, Fordham University.
  - Integrating a Social Science Focus into Sociology Courses: Roselle A. Cohen, Temple University, and Thomas D. Hall, University of Oklahoma.

## ICPFR to Fund Teaching Packages

Support for the development of empirically oriented teaching packages in the social sciences has been announced by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. The consortium will provide a maximum of $3,000 for the preparation and publication of a research undergraduate teaching packages. The awards do not provide overhead. One-half of the award will be payable upon acceptance of the proposal. The other half will be payable upon acceptance of the proposal. The ICPFR is also accepting proposals for the development of research packages that are funded by outside sources.

## Observing

As we do every year at this time, we present the Auditor’s Report on the financial condition of the American Sociological Association on the following page. The report of the Auditor’s services as of December 31, 1980, is contained in several sections, each focusing on a different aspect. For example, the “Balance Sheet” presents a general overview of assets and liabilities, ending with the fact that the Association’s equity (roughly the surplus after all debts are accounted for) grew by about $30,000 during 1983. This is welcome news around about the deficit of the past three years.

The reasons for the increase in equity are found in the “Statements of Revenue and Expenses,” and in the supplemental information contained in the “Schedule of General and Administrative Expenses.” We examine them in turn.

1. **Income from member dues** increased by about $15,000 in 1982, while subscriptions to journals increased by $11,000, 1982. There were small gains and losses in other activities, notably mailing list rentals ($8,000), and workshops ($13,000), while on the negative side interest on our investments was down some $13,000 (due primarily to lower money market rates).

2. **On the expenditure side** journal printing and mailing costs were slightly below 1982 levels at $32,125, reflecting stable market conditions and lower actual page allocations than anticipated. Editorial and editorial expenses, however, were higher ($130,567 vs. $16,724 in 1982), partly because of the cost incurred in moving Contemporary Sociology from Connecticut to Minnesota.

3. **Annual Meeting expenses** were $70,000 lower in 1982 than in the previous year, this was largely due to the convention of the Dallas meeting site, as compared to San Francisco, the 1982 location.

4. **The greatest increases in expenditures occurred in the following areas:** the Executive Office (for salaries, fringe benefits and dues of an increase of $1,000), plant and supplies ($22,000), and governance ($28,000). More than half of the increase in the governance expenditure was occasioned by the decision to fund the ASA contribution to COSOA outside of general revenue rather than from a restricted fund source. In 1982 funds allocated for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline.

5. **It should be noted that the Association’s equity is, as building and land at 1722 N Street are valued in terms of their original cost ($99,146 and $38,000 respectively), plus the cost of improvements ($165,789). In 1983 the building and land were assessed for $578,980.**

## Observing

There are a number of considerations in trying to determine what these figures mean for the Association during the next three-five years.

a. Currently, two-thirds of ASA income is derived from membership subscriptions to journals. A stable or slightly growing membership is needed to forestall the stability of this source of income. With this in mind, we plan aggressive recruitment campaigns during the next two years.

b. ASA can look to activities such as the following for small increases in income: advertising, sales of teaching materials, workshops, mailing lists, and journals. Each based on a larger daily balance.

c. Ability to keep expenditures at present levels for journal printing and mailing is a function of events beyond our control. Thus, raise in inflation, forces paper and labor costs up, and increases postage costs. We have reason to hope that such cost increases will not occur in 1984, but we cannot rest on our laurels.

d. Annual meeting attendance and expenditures are closely tied to meeting location. The commitment to rotate the Annual Meeting in the four major regions of the country means that costs will vary significantly from year-to-year. Income can be increased by raising registration fees, though such a move might lower attendance, and thus, decrease revenue.

## Observing

- The cost of operating the Executive Office and find there is no way to avoid costs without greatly affecting the services this Fund and the members have to come in 1983. This direct cost of operating the Executive Office (salaries, fringe benefits, etc.) equaled $32% of total expenses for the year. In 1981 this figure was 30%, and in 1984 it is projected at 30%. In the Washington, DC area costs are higher costs (35 and 37% of their total expenses for salaries and related expenses. We appear therefore, to be operating within the norms for the District.

E. We have examined the cost of operating the Executive Office and find there is no way to avoid costs without greatly affecting the services this Fund and the members have to come in 1983. This direct cost of operating the Executive Office (salaries, fringe benefits, etc.) equaled $32% of total expenses for the year. In 1981 this figure was 30%, and in 1984 it is projected at 30%. In the Washington, DC area costs are higher costs (35 and 37% of their total expenses for salaries and related expenses. We appear therefore, to be operating within the norms for the District.

F. The decision by Council to sponsor a Memorial Fund Campaign comes at a time when membership has stabilized at around 12,011 members. While ASA’s restricted funds provide support for some vital activities, such as the Race Monogra- phy, the funds are not a wide variety of activities, and the cost of running these activities cannot be expected to come from annual general revenue income. The Memorial Fund will provide the additional and your support of it is important to the continued growth and vitality of the Association. The Fund Campaign is just getting underway, and I hope to have encouraging news to report in August.

G. The Audit of the financial condition of the Association makes clear that ASA’s health, good, needs continuing care and attention. —WVO

## Publications

**Armed Forces and Society**, the journal of the Inter-University Seminar in Armed Forces and Society, has a new editor—David R. Segal, a graduate of the University of Maryland. Manuscripts should be sent to Segal at the Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

**Foreign Student Travel Grants**

A $2,500 grant has been awarded to the ASA to assist full-time foreign graduate students in attending the Annual Meeting, August 27-31, in San Antonio, Texas. Applications for this grant by the U.S. Immigration Agency through its Short-Term Enrichment Program (STEP), which is administered by the Institute for International Education before the award is made. Students receiving an award will be required to submit an evaluation of the program and their participation in it within two months of the meeting. Funds must be returned if the student does not attend the meeting.

Foreign students can apply for the grant by sending a letter outlining their eligibility, stating the amount of money needed, listing the institution of higher learning they are attending, and identifying their home country. The letter must be sent by July 11 to the Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
Conference Papers


PURCHASES

Agroecology: Developing a Science for the Global Hunger Crisis. A book collection of essays to be published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Details and availability for pre-publication are available from the publisher.

Contact: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1211 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Cultural Sociology

Call for Papers


June 26-20. European Conference on Organizational Semiotics and Cultural Evolution. Contact: E. Prosser. P.O. Box 115, Department of Business Studies, University of Lund, Malmö, Sweden. 18120.


August 26-27. 35th Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Research. San Antonio, TX. Contact: Mary J. Thibaut, Department of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

September 4-6. International Sociology 27th World Congress. University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Theme: "Rethinking the World Crisis." Contact: Mire J. Beretta, World Congress Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Driffield, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

September 23-28. Preparing for the 21st Century of Corporate Law, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Contact: Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.


NIMH Announces Grants to Sociologists in FY 1983

(continued from page 1)

search Scientists Development Program of the National Sci-
ence Foundation, provided 10 awards, including two new ones.

New Awards

Margaret Hagst, Illinois Institute of Technology. "Aging, Parents, Young Adult Children, and Men-
tal Health," $38,873.

Walter S. Pincus, the Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, "Caring for Elders and Mental Health of Family Members," $40,325.

Antisocial & Violent Behavior

New


Continuations


William J. Beavers, Northeastern University, "Tasajoff Legal Im-
portance of Mental Health Practice," $67,488.

Mary L. Durlian, University of Washington, "Legal Intervention in Involuntary Civil Commis-

ses," $78,205.

Peggy C. Giurano, Bowling Green State University, "Challenging Patterns of Female Delinquency," $78,854.

Steven P. Sigal, Scientific Analy-

sis Corporation, San Francisco, "Indexing Civil Commitment Criteria in Psychiatric Emerg-
ency," $78,991.

Steven P. Sigal, Scientific Analy-

sis Corporation, San Francisco, "Indexing Civil Commitment Criteria in Psychiatric Emerg-
ency," $59,973.

Henry J. Steinfeld, State University of New York at Albany, "Interacting Local Jurisdictions with the Mental Health System," $9,113.

Behavioral Science Research

New


Continuations

Diane L. Allen, University of Minnesota, "Parental Approaches to Child-Rearing," $15,121.

Donna J. Edin, Indiana University, "Early Adolescent Inter-

terpersonal Relations," $47,689.

Robert M. Hueser, University of Wisconsin, "Social and Psychologi-

cal Factors in Achievement," $49,813.

Continuations

James A. Eyjolfsson, University of Miami, "A Study of Affected Dis-

cereased among Old Order Amish," $58,832.

Ronald C. Kasl, University of Michigan, "Patterns of Dif-

erential Response to Stress," $64,223.

Jerome R. Myers, Yale Univer-


Lee N. Roberts, Washington Uni-

versity, "Challenging Civil Commit-

tment Area Program," $439,872.

Continuations

Susana G. Gómez, University of Mas-

sachusetts-Boston, "Epidemiologic and Social Difi-

erences in Mental Health," $9,620.


Lee N. Roberts, Washington Uni-

versity, "Challenging Civil Commit-

tment Area Program," $277,286.


Survey and Systems Research

New

Jack E. Feindelin, Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, "Evaluation of Case Management," $87,060.

Richard L. Rogers, Rutgers Uni-

versity, "Community Resistance to Group Homes in New Jersey," $41,917.

Philip J. Yale, University of Florida, "The Mental Health Service Sys-


Joseph P. Morriss, New York

State Office of Mental Health, Albany, "CMHC Organization and Case Cm for CMHC Clients," $2,100.

Continuations

Thomas W. Hirsch, John F. Ken-

nedy Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center, Pittsfield, "An Evaluation of Assessment in Community Men-

tal Health Center," $8,956.

Work and Mental Health Con-

Theodore B. Perler, Boston Col-

lege, "Professionals as Workers," $114,921.

Phillip N. Koff, State University of New York at Binghamton, Skill, Gender and Job Satisfaction in Computer Programming," $151,019.

Robert S. Weiss, University of Min-

nesota-Bowling Green, "Work Set-
ing and the Processes of Re-

tal Support," $208,063.

Professors Established

George Mason

The National Institute of Mental Health will continue in FY 1983

Professorships Established

39 new professorships will be estab-

lished at George Mason University, which is now in its second year, with the support of several years with funds from the Cleo-

rence Robertson estate. The Commonwealth Board of.

University Professors will serve as a distinguished core of faculty at the doctoral degree-granting institution located in Northern Virginia about 15 miles west of Wash-

ington, D.C.

Joseph S. Mehta, Chair, Department of Sociology, hopes one or more of these professorships will eventually be awarded to sociologists.

Obituaries

Simon Marcus

Simon Marcus died at his home in Princeton, New Jersey on the evening of December 12, 1967, after an illness of several

months. As Florence, his wife of 50 years, remarked,"he left the world as splendidly and as quietly as possible, causing as little grief to others as he could have wished." Simon Marcus had been a member of the Rutgers University Sociology Department since 1953 and retired in 1981. During this lengthy tenure of nearly thirty years, he served as acting chair twice, in 1956 and 1957 and again during 1960 and 1961; he functioned as secretary to the Dean of Graduate Studies between 1970 and 1977; and for more than a decade he was Director of Science and Technology Research at Rutgers. He held two visiting appointments at Temple University in 1948, Wayne State in 1950, and two years as a research scholar at residence at Cambridge University in 1975 and 1976, and again in 1976 and 1977.

He was born in Winnipeg, Canada, on August 19, 1899, the fourth of ten children, to a family of Jewish background. He began his academic career as a newspaperman for a weekly newspaper called the Chicago.

He was educated at the University of Chicago where he received a BA, MA, and PhD degrees at that insti-

tution. He studied with Herbert Blumer, Emeter H. Hughes, Louis Wirth and Ernest W. Burgess. His work has reflected his lifelong and well known affection for the Chicago school, an interest in the place of sci-

fics in social affairs, the problems and Arrow processes of professionalization, and the concept and conse-

quences of the comparative context in which social life takes place. Like many products of Chicago, he was deeply concerned with equity concerns, writing pioneering articles on "The Social Effects of Ethnic Conflict" for the Journal of Negro Education, "Theor-

iery and Generational Status" for Social Problems, and an essay on "Social Conflict and the Inte-

res," on "Segregation and Integra-

tion Social Policies in 1955—before we was it fashion for the sociologists to discuss such concerns. In this connection, he served as a research associate to Gunnar Myrdal for the classic work, As Americans, and for Otto Klineberg on Criminology of the Ameri-

can Negro. As a member of other fine Jewish scholars in the middle years of this century, he reflected the black and Jewish interests and images in insecurity science in at least one early monograph, or Jewish Education in Chicago (1940), and was a long standing member of the American Jewish Committee, serving in executive roles between 1955 and 1960. But undoubtedly, Professor Mar-

Thus, one's intellectual concerns, SI was to remain for most of his life, a theme that dominated his dep-

partment's concerns. In particular, his inter-

ests were sufficiently autonomous in the "Epistemology as a discipline as no other study or group of studies included the social role of sociologists and the political role it plays in the profession. Whatever the reasons for it, the demarcation of profes-

sional social science by the presence or absence of these concerns caused him sufficient difficulties to make his department the subject of a number of articles when Marcus had a relatively

free and unencumbered mind to dis-

ecting research projects, his perform-

ance was noteworthy. His visi-

tory to the world of sociology for government for NASA from 1965 to 1966, and his work with the Children's Aid Society (a detailed study of a large underrepresented research area) for the U.S. Office of Education provided an example of the ap-

pli cate sociologist in work both fruitful and good citizen alike. From the start of his career until the end, SI was a sociologist. His work, exhibiting many con-

cerns of the best of a liberal imagina-

tion of his times, remained un-

encumbered by faddish ideological di-

visions or special pleadings. He in-

volved and sharp for the causes he filled deeply, and throughout infused our sociological enterprise with ec-

tonic standards we now view as benchmarks in the field. All of us had a sociologist of name we have lost a good friend.

Arthur Louis Himmel

Rutgers University

Ivan Bekleipa

(1918-1981)

Ivan Bekleipa, a retired Universi-

ty of Texas Professor and former Chair of the Sociology Department, died in Austin on January 18, 1981 after a long illness.

Dr. Bekleipa, who specialized in medical sociology and community orga-

ization, was born in Chehalis, Washington and moved to Corpus Christi when he was 12. He received Bachelor’s and Master degrees from the University of Washington and a PhD from the University of Chicago.

His courses were in the areas of ad-

ministration and organization of business and industry, as well as the socio-

ization and career of social and medi-

cine. Dr. Bekleipa was the author of numerous publications, including "The Community and its Hospitals" and "Hospital Problems at a State Men-

tal Hospital." He also conducted studies relating to the Texas state hospital system and served as research consultant to the Texas State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools and the Congressional Texas Finance Committee on Mental Illness and Health.

In addition to serving as Chair of the Sociology Department, Dr. Bekleipa was also graduate advisor and Chair of the University Population Research Center Committee.

He is survived by his wife, Lourdes Wirtanen Bekleipa; two daughters, Mrs. James Challis of Austin and Mrs. Kenneth Cargill of Montgomery, Al-

abama, and four grandchildren. Memorial contributions may be made to the Travis County Auditory

Auditorium.

Frank D. Roux

University of Texas, Austin