1987 Program Theme: “Cross-National Research in Sociology”

The thematic and plenary sessions of the 1987 ASA Annual Meeting will focus on comparative, cross-national research. In particular, we intend to present research whose purposes are to search out social-structural regularities that transcend national borders and (necessarily part of such research) to search out the limitations to generalizing across national borders. We also intend to present research on transnational social structures and processes. We do not mean to suggest areas studies or studies whose purpose is to compare, e.g., the principal features of U.S. society to those of France, China, or Japanese society, but we would like to emphasize research designed to ascertain whether the same social-structural regularities are to be found under different national conditions. There is a great deal more good cross-national research being done than meets the casual eye, and one purpose of selecting cross-national research is the theme for this ASA Annual Meeting is to bring to U.S. sociologists’ attention this diverse body of research. There will be sessions on the substantive accomplishments of cross-national research, on the theoretical issues raised by such research, and on the methodological considerations that must be taken into account in such research. These sessions should make it evident that there is much to be gained in theoretical power from cross-national research, but the methodological problems entailed in such research are far from trivial. We also would like to use the cross-national theme as a vehicle for presenting the work of sociologists from other countries to this ASA Annual Meeting. U.S. sociology is now part of a rich and diverse world sociology, and there is much to be learned from the sociologies and sociologists of other countries, particularly from sociologists who, in their own work, employ a comparative, cross-national approach. The Program Committee invites suggestions from ASA members on topics and possible participants for sessions addressed to the theme of cross-national research, as well as for topics and activities more pertinent to the other 95% of the Annual Meeting program. We are particularly interested in suggestions for domestic workshops and other professional activities that do not involve reading papers at one another. Please address your suggestions to the 1987 Program Committee, ASA Executive Office, 1721 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Plans for the ASA Annual Meeting have to be made long in advance of the Convention itself, so please get your suggestions to us soon; the last planning meeting of the 1987 Program Committee will be in February 1987.

The 1987 ASA Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago, August 17-21. Members of the Program Committee are: Melvin L. Kohn (Chair), Joan R. Acker, Michael T. Aikin, Thaddeus Caplow, David R. Heise, Cora B. Marrett, Albert J. McQueen, Alejandro Portes, Theda F. Skocpol, Ruth A. Wallace, Robert K. Wilson and Mayer N. Zald. □

Weitzman’s Research Plays Key Role in New Legislation

On October 1, the Congressional Caucus for Women’s Issues held a reception in the Capitol to honor the work of Laura J. Weitzman, a member of the Stanford University faculty and the 1985 Chair of the ASA’s Sections on the Sociology of Families. Not coincidentally, October 1 also marked the effective date of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments, federal legislation which mandates that child support payments be withheld from divorced fathers’ paychecks. In introducing Weitzman, Representatives Barbara Kennelly of Connecticut noted that legislation cannot be passed

MFP Task Force Begins


The Task Force was formed by Council to explore new sources of funding for minority fellowships. The current fellowship program has 8 minority scholars who have completed their doctoral degrees in sociology. It has been

If MFP, see page 2

Norbert Wiley
New ST Editor by Bettina Huber

Weitzman

Weitzman

no fault divorce laws enacted by 49 states since 1970. Her research was supported by NSF, NIMH and the Ford Foundation and involved analysis of 2,500 court records over a ten-year period. She also interviewed lawyers and judges, as well as a stratified random sample of several hundred recently divorced men and women. She found that "divorce is a financial catastrophe for most women." In the first year after a divorce, a woman's standard of living decreases by 73%, while her husband's increases by 42%. In addition, splitting a couple's property equally usually requires selling the family home, thereby forcing the father and children to leave their neighborhood, friends and system of social support. According to Census figures, only 15% of the 17 million divorced women in this country were awarded any alimony at all. Moreover, Weitzman found that the median child support payment ordered by the courts covers less than half the actual cost of raising children. And in 53% of the cases, women do not receive the court-ordered payments, with men earning incomes of $30,000 a year being no more likely to pay than those earning $10,000.

Today one quarter of all divorces end marriages of 15 years or longer, compared to 4% 25 years ago. The women involved in such marriages often have been full-time homemakers, which severely limits their employment possibilities in mid-life. They have been most

11 Nagel Appointed to Sentencing Commission, New TIC Products, AIA Targets Radical Faculty
12 Asian/Amexia Section
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15 Obituaries

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Sessions on Uses of Sociology New Feature of 1986 Program

The Program Committee for the 1986 Annual Meeting (August 30-September 3) has been hard at work for over a year to build a program that will reflect all aspects of our discipline and will also benefit from the special opportunities of the New York City site. An ASA program is so complex that the Committee members must repeatedly remind themselves of its components. There are several types of sessions, constituting a major portion of the program, for which participation is contingent on submission by the members: Regular Sessions, Roundtables, Poster Sessions (a new 1986 feature), and sessions arranged by the Sections of the ASA. Other types of sessions are arranged by the Program Committee or President: Plenary Sessions, Thematic Sessions, Diversity Education Conferences, Professional and Teaching Workshops and several Special Sessions.

As yet not all of these have been added: Distinguished Lectureships and Sessions on the Uses of Sociology. A few ASA committees and closely related sociological societies have been authorizing these special sessions for the ASA program. The challenge to the Committee is to fit these many types of sessions into a coherent whole within the constraints imposed by the length of the convention, the number of meeting rooms available, and the tolerance of the members.

The first interim report of the Committee’s plans for these sessions was published in the August issue of Footnotes on a centerfold that is readily readable for all submissions.

Submissions by the Members

Following the guidelines set out in the August Footnotes, members are reminded that December 31, 1985 is the deadline for all submissions. Program suggestions sent earlier to the President have been received and taken into account by the Committee in developing program plans. Specific proposals must be earlier, like all new ideas, should now be translated into papers (or sets of papers) for the Regular Sessions or into plans for Roundtables or Poster Sessions, and submitted to the appropriate Organizers, as designated in the August issue.

Regular Sessions form the heart of the meetings, reflecting the core of sociology in all its diversity. The Program Committee has broadened the definitions of topics for these sessions, thus reducing the number of topics to allow the entire (and titles of) session under each topic to be determined by the Organizers on the basis of papers submitted. Every paper of high quality could be fitted under at least one of the 51 broad topics listed in August. However, after consultation with ASA Council, the Program Committee added four topics dealing with short special areas of development. (See October issue of Footnotes for details.)

In addition to Regular Sessions, Poster Sessions provide a unique opportunity for presenting projects that lend themselves to visual display or face-to-face conversation between authors and viewers. Papers consisting of graphic, labored, or printed material should be submitted directly to the Poster Session Organizing Committee. Members wishing to present over a Roundtable should send the proposed topic with a one-page abstract to the Roundtable Organizing Committee (see the August issue of Footnotes for details).

Theme and Related Developments

The program theme, announced in the January issue of Footnotes and repeated in August, is Social Structures and Human Lives. It emphasizes both the dynamic interaction between structural changes and human aging and development, and the increasing relevance of research in neighboring disciplines. This theme is taking shape in a wide variety of sessions being arranged by the Program Committee and the President. It should also be relevant for many of the papers submitted by the membership. Following the meetings, all papers addressing aspects of the theme will be considered for publication in a volume in the ASA Presidential Series.

New Component of the ASA Program

A new component of the Annual Meeting program is emerging which can best be described, in the words of Paul F. Lazarsfeld, when he was President of the ASA, as “The Uses of Sociology.” This component was represented in the 1985 program by a number of panels showing the relevance of sociology in the federal government, on such topics as “Research on Health and Behavior in Three Federal Agencies” and “A Washington Conversation.” The 1985 meetings also included highly successful site visits to several Federal agencies where sociologists are “at work.”

For the New York site, the 1986 Program Committee is developing a series of special sessions and roundtables on “Sociological Issues in Business and Industry.” The objective is to focus on selected substantive topics of basic sociological concern that are of relevance to business and industry. Participants in such sessions will include scholars trained in sociology or in related disciplines, business personnel involved in issues of relevance to sociology and those working inside or outside of academe. The Program Committee is being aided in arranging these sessions by a number of consultants, including Leo Bogart, Matthew Greenwald, Bruce Phillips, John Riley, Harris Schrank, Michael Useem, and Joan Warling. Suggestions for topics or participants are welcome (write to the President, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036).

Further information about these sessions, other aspects of the program, and New York as a meeting site will be published in future issues of Footnotes. Watch for “1986 NY Meetings: Update from the President!”

Matilda White Riley

Wohlers Offers New Disability Income Plan

Albert H. Wohlers, the company which administers insurance plans for ASA members, has just introduced a new option. The Group Disability Income Plan is now available to members and their spouses under age 60, can provide $600 a month in tax-free disability benefits. The plan is payable for up to five full years of continuous disability. During the special enrollment period, which ends December 31, 1985, members will be offered one month of coverage for a dollar. After the first month, the premium will be the regular group rate.

In addition to this one dollar offer, normal eligibility requirements for coverage will be waived in favor of a modified liberalism policy that guarantees disability insurance to qualified applicants. If ASA members and/or their spouses have been working full-time for the past 90 days and have not been hospitalized in the past six months, they will be granted acceptance until December 1, 1986. Monthly payments under the plan begin on the 30th day of a covered disability and continue for up to five years for accident-related disabilities and up to one year for illnesses-related disabilities. Since all benefits are paid in addition to Social Security, Worker’s Compensation and other structural payments received, the 30-day waiting period is compliant with short-term payments, while reducing the cost of coverage.

Members have been mailed enrollment materials, which contain details on how to apply for the first month’s coverage at the $1. For more information, contact: Albert H. Wohlers & Co.; ASA Group Insurance Plans: 1500 Higgins Rd., Park Ridge, IL 60068; (312) 698-2221.

MFP, from page 3

Fullbright Grants Still Available

Applications for lectureships in many countries are still available for U.S. faculty in sociology through the Fulbright program. Among the countries expressing a need for sociologists are Argentina, China, Finland, Indonesia, and Tanzania.

Benefits generally include roundtrip transportation, maintenance stipend to cover living costs of grantee and family, and book and baggage allowances. Eligibility requirements include U.S. citizenship, PhD, and college/university teaching experience; applications from retired faculty are encouraged.

For information and application, contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 395-5961.

described as one of the Association’s most successful programs. The future of the program, however, has been threatened by reduced federal allocations for professional training programs.

The Task Force noted that the ASA Executive Office monitor new and continuing opportunities for the financing of graduate training by the federal government and to make application to any appropriate programs for assistance to minority sociologists-in-training or to graduate students in other occupational roles for which an education in sociology is relevant. A memorandum to the recently organized American Sociological Foundation requested that it "seek" larger sums that may endow a program of minority fellowships" as a way of increasing their presence in sociology.

Though its own efforts, the Task Force proposes to contact family funds, local, regional, and national foundations and request that they provide one or three minority fellowships for administration by ASA for a three-year period.

The proposal is one of the highlights of the work of the Task Force this year: Task Force members are preparing a case statement. It will be shared with members of the ASA Section on Race and Ethnic Minorities, with members of the Minority Fellowship Committee, and with others in the Association who lead race and ethnic relations as a teaching discipline. The Task Force members are asking for the meeting of the Board of Directors on February 10, 1986, and of the Committee on Student and Minority Affairs on February 11, 1986.

Regional constraints under which some foundations operate may be accommodated. Where such exist, fellowships will be awarded to minorities who reside in the foundation’s region since the ASA Minority Fellowship Program is national in distribution of participants. The general strategy is to request national and local foundations to provide two or three scholarships a year in the amount of $10,000 to $15,000 for a period of three years, after which a foundation need not obligate itself to continue the grant. If the Task Force could elicit the support of ten foundations a year, the ASA Minority Fellowship Program could continue and add ten new fellows each year.

The Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program recognizes this as a bold new program in "grass-roots" local and national level. The Task Force will continue to seek assistance from local sociologists for support. Even before the case statement has been distributed, sociologists who know of family funds, local and national foundations that should be approached may forward those names to Lionel Malfaldesmo at the ASA Executive Office, 172 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 or to Charles Wilkie at Harvard University, Graduate School of Education, 1647 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. The Task Force plans a spring meeting to assess its work.

Charles Wilkie Harvard University
Dr. Ronald Lippitt, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Psychology at the University of Michigan, is the 1985 recipient of the Clinical Society Association's Distinguished Career Award. The award was announced by CSA Awards Chair Jan Fritz, American University. Lippitt received his PhD from the University of Iowa where he worked with social psychologist Kurt Lewin. He later served as Research Director for the Boy Scouts of America. After the end of World War II, he became one of the founders of the Research Center for Group Dynamics (RCDG) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then moved with the RCDG to the University of Michigan where he was on the faculty for 30 years as Professor of Sociology and Psychology and RCDG Program Director. His continued with the uses of social research led him, with Floyd Mann, to establish the first national Research on the Utilization of Social Knowledge at the University of Michigan in 1960. He also was one of the founders of the National Training Laboratories, a national organization devoted to instruction in small group process and organizational development. Since his retirement from the University of Michigan some 10 years ago, he has worked as a private consultant.

Lippitt is the author of numerous books and articles on planned change including, "Six Problem Solving Concepts for Intervention Decision Making" which appeared in Volume Three of the Clinical Sociology Review. In their decision to present the award to Lippitt, the Clinical Sociology Association Awards Committee noted his lifelong commitment to the use of social knowledge to improve the human condition, his devotion to sharing his knowledge with others and his concern for support and students.
Teaching

Using Computers to Teach Sociology: A Departmental Survey

(Grund of three citations)

by Roe Kappel, Social Research Corporation; George Dowdall, St. Joseph's University; and Arthur Skokot, Detroit University.

Last year we surveyed sociology departments in the US and Canada to ascertain the use of, and interest in, computers for teaching sociology. In the previous article (Footnotes, May 1985) we reviewed the findings on faculty and student access to mainframes and microcomputers, the role of college administrations in facilitating purchase or rental of micros, obstacles to the creation and use of educational software, and the varying uses of computers in sociology courses. Now we examine the relationship between type of educational institution — highest degrees granted — and the use of computers in the teaching of sociology.

MS-DOS and the Higher Degrees

Schools with graduate departments appear to strongly favor IBM and IBM compatible microcomputers over other brands. The reasons are especially obvious when compared to the non-Macintosh (MAC) Apple systems. As can be seen in Table 1, a strong positive relationship between type of degree granted and the prevalence of MS-DOS (the IBM micro operating system).

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>MS-DOS</th>
<th>Apple DOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS (N)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For almost all cases MS-DOS is used with IBM or IBM compatible systems.

To the extent that IBM-based systems are more often found within business and scientific institutions, it could be argued that students at the higher degree granting schools are benefiting from work with the more "accepted" microcomputer operating system. (Note: because of the "newness" of the MAC and because of the lag time in installing microcomputers in colleges, there were not enough MAC users in the sample to allow adequate comparisons among systems. The introduction of MAC, however, may alter the picture.)

Access

As noted in the previous article, access to micros for both students and faculty is surprisingly prevalent: despite significant differences in ease of access, departments report that only 5.5% of faculty and 6.9% of students have no access to microcomputers. If, however, we analyze microcomputer access by departments’ degree offerings ("highest degree granted") we find somewhat unexpected trends. There is an observable negative relationship between highest degree offered and availability of microcomputers to both students and faculty. While departments granting only AA degrees reported that only 9.1% of their faculty use microcomputers, those in granting PhD degrees reported that only 11.9% of their faculty use computers. On the other hand, 20% of BA granting schools and 26% of MA granting schools reported faculty use of computers for teaching.

### Table 2: PERCENT WITH CAMPUS MICROCOMPUTER ACCESS FOR FACULTY OR STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Degree Granted</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>94.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>91.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS (N)</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a pattern similar to the above data, we find that both faculty and students in BA and graduate-degree granting institutions have more personal ownership or immediate access to micros than faculty and students in AA granting institutions (see Table 3). Departmental estimates of the proportion of faculty with ownership or immediate access to micros in all grades are 47.2% for BA degree-granting schools and drops about five percentage points for all other schools. Parallel figures for students show that 52.7% of the undergraduates in AA, BA, and MA schools have micros while undergraduates in BA through PhD-granting schools reflect micro ownership/personal access at rates of 19.1% to 14.8%.

In exploring this relationship, we were reminded by faculty and administrators that many small and community colleges were often among the first to acquire microcomputers for their campuses. Micros were seen as marketing tools in addition to pedagogical benefits. Of course, as indicated above, the sometimes earlier entry into microcomputers has resulted in a higher proportion of those schools with older Apple systems.

### Table 3: PERCENT WITH IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO MICRO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Degree Granted</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>42.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS (N)</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Assistance with Microcomputers

Of course, association with institutions granting higher academic degrees has many advantages. Both faculty and students at BA schools are far more likely than others to receive discounts on the purchase of computers. Moreover, whereas loans for, and rentals of, micros were most common, those institutions offering the higher degrees were also the most likely to provide loans and rental arrangements.

Computer Use in Courses

There appears to be a curvilinear relationship between the percentage of faculty using computers in their classes and the departments' highest degree granted. Departments in AA-granting institutions report that only 9.6% of their faculty use computers for sociological pedagogy and, similarly, departments in PhD granting schools report that 13.9% of their faculty use computers in teaching. On the other hand, 23% of BA-granting schools and 22% of MA-granting schools report faculty use of computers for teaching. One exploration of this result is found in Table 4, which portrays use of computers for statistics and methods courses. In AA-granting departments courses in statistics and methodology are rare; in PhD-granting departments statistics and methodology courses are almost universally found but represent a small proportion of the courses offered. Hence, BA and MA-granting departments manifest the highest proportion of computer use in teaching.

### Table 4: PERCENT OF PROGRAMS WITH MICRO

| Percentage of Highest Degree Granted/Micro with Methods |
|-------------|-------------|
| AA          | 28.0        |
| BA          | 39.7        |
| MA          | 42.7        |
| PhD         | 61.1        |

TOTALS (N) | 407 |

Wiley from page 2

Wiley has been on the Sociology faculty at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign since 1968. Of Polish descent, he grew up in Chicago's "Back of the Yards." No doubt being a resident of one of the Chicago School’s favorite research sites helped in his choice of sociology as a career. Wiley graduated from Chicago's Loyola University in 1960 and went on to take a Master's degree in Philosophy at Notre Dame. Thereafter, he studied Sociology at Michigan State and received his PhD in 1962. He went to the University of Illinois after teaching at Marquette and Wayne State Universities for several years.

Wiley's early work focused on the nature of stratification and mobility, and appeared in Social Problems and ASR, among other journals. His more recent work on sociology of aging has led to a collection of edited works, as well as the journal of the same name. Wiley has also been active in the AAA's Committee on Research, and the organization of the Midwest Sociological Society. Of late, Wiley has been working on a collection of his published and unpublished works on the subject of the "Sociology of Aging," as well as editing a set of theory papers for Sage. He is also working on a book on the sociology of aging, "The Dielectric of Self and Society," as well as writing a paper on the sociology of the profession of sociology. Wiley has been active in the ASA's Theory Section, serving on its administrative board, and its chair in 1994-95, and has been involved with ST since its founding in the early 1980s. He has also been involved in the activities of the Midwest Sociological Society.

UC-San Francisco Celebrates 25th Year

The 25th anniversary of sociology at the University of California-San Francisco will be celebrated by a special day of activities on November 11. The anniversary celebration will highlight the productive relationship between sociologists and the campus, particularly the School of Nursing, where the graduate program is housed in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The festivities will include a day-long program of sociological research presentations by current students and graduates. In addition, the Research presentations and a "brown bag" session will provide a good overview of the work done by sociologists trained at the University.

For more information, contact: Virginia O'lon, Director of the Social Sciences, N-461, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.
The Status of Minorities and Women in ASA

by Bettina J. Hofe
Second in a Series

In the August issue of Forumnotes, some of the findings from a recent report on the status of women and minorities within ASA were discussed. In particular, committee and section membership was evaluated. This present article rounds out the discussion by dealing with annual meeting participation. Copies of the entire status reports are available from the Executive Office (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036).

Annual Meeting Participation

The frequencies in the main body of Table 3 refer to participation and not participants. Since some people may participate in two different program sections, the latter figure is lower than the former. At the Toronto meetings in 1981 15% of all program participants were involved in two sessions, while in Detroit in 1983 and in San Antonio in 1986 the equivalent figures were 26% and 23%, respectively. Figures for number of participants broken down by race/ethnicity and gender are not available for 1983 and 1984. The figures for 1981 presented by Williams (1982) show no real difference in the degree of multiple participation among women or minorities and all participants; the figures are 16%, 23% and 15% respectively.

Among minorities overall program participation has grown since 1981 with the 41% increase comfortably outpacing growth in the size of the Program.

Table 3: Proportion of women and minorities participating in annual meeting program sessions (1981, 1983, 1984)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Plenary Session</td>
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<td>(8)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic Session</td>
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<td>(79)</td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td>(79)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal Discussion</td>
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<td>(31)</td>
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<td>(31)</td>
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<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area Study Seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Policy Seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topical Review Panel</td>
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<td>(6.3)</td>
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<td>Luncheon Roundtable</td>
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<td>(22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didactic Seminar</td>
<td>(10) (12) (10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mini Course</td>
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<td>(0)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Workshop</td>
<td>(8.1) 2.7 5.4</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>(27)</td>
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<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Workshop</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>(20.6) 20.6 20.6</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the number of cases on which the percentages are based. In this instance, a case is a participation in a session. This means that people participating in two sessions are counted twice.

The clear jump in participation between 1983 and 1984 may be a function of the latter meeting's San Antonio locale. The fact that minority gains were confined to Hispanics and Asian Americans lends some credence to this notion. Consequently, the heightened minority participation may not be maintained, which is disturbing in light of the fact that it still lags the minority membership proportion of 10%.

Compared to minorities, the pattern of annual meeting participation among women has been erratic in recent years. Between 1981 and 1983 there was an 11% rise in participation, but between 1983 and 1984 there was a 7% drop, despite growth in the number of sessions. During the period as a whole women's annual meeting participation grew by approximately 4%, and therefore, has not kept pace with the 5% growth in the program as a whole.

The first three session types listed in Table 3 might be said to represent the most prestigious. The first two, in particular, are invited sessions not open to everyone. The next four session types represent the heart of the program, while the following three revolve around various types of specialized concerns. The Luncheon Roundtables are in a category by themselves and the last four session types listed represent separate sections for colleagues and the profession.

Regardless of the type of session under examination, minorities are under-represented, given their proportion of ASA membership. They appear most likely to participate in Regular, Section and Supplementary Sessions. Minority representation in this general category of session grew from 5.5% in 1981 to 6.2% in 1983 and 1984.

Much of the last year's growth was confined to section participation, however. During the early 1980s, minorities have already virtually disappeared among Didactic Seminar presenters, but are beginning to be involved in Professional and Teaching Workshops.

There have been some minority gains at the level of the prestigious sessions that headline the program. Though they dropped from 3% participation in 1981 to 1% in 1983, they rebounded to claim about 7% of the Thematic Session slots in 1984. This figure begins to approximate the minority proportion among ASA's non-student members (i.e. 9.4%), which is probably the most accurate baseline figure for participation in these prestigious sessions. However, the numbers involved are small (2 in 1981 and 5 in 1984), and there is no assurance that this gain will be maintained in the years ahead.

Like minorities, women's most consistent type of participation has been in the Regular, Section and Supplementary Sessions forming the heart of the program. Their 31% participation in this general category in 1981 and 1985 is just their 24% representation in the Association. Thus, the fact that their presence in this type of session dropped to 29% in 1984 may be a cause for concern. Women's representation in Special Sessions, Luncheon Roundtables and Professional Workshops has weakened too, despite their involvement in Teaching Workshops has been less consistent.

Women's involvement in Didactic Seminars, Thematic and Plenary Sessions showed a jump between 1981 and 1983, but dropped quite sharply the following year. To some extent this may be due to the fact that the theme of the 1983 meeting in Denver was especially likely to attract women. Nonetheless, it is disappointing that the 1984 levels of participation in these three session types, all of which are prestigious, have dropped below 1981 levels and are well below women's 38% representation among ASA's non-student members. Moreover, of the 16 newly integrated Special Review Panels, only one was staffed by a woman.

In short, between 1981 and 1984 women's overall participation in the meetings has dropped from 31 to 29% despite slight growth in their presence in the Association as a whole and expansion in the size of the program. The decline in participation was most apparent between 1981 and 1982. Table 4 examines annual meeting participation from a slightly different vantage point than Table 3. Basically it reconfirms the earlier finding that minority participation has been growing while women's has declined somewhat. This general pattern holds true for all four types of participation listed. Minorities have made the greatest gains among Organizers and their 12% representation in 1984 slightly exceeds their proportion among ASA's non-student members (i.e. 9.4%).

In and of itself representation among Organizers and those that take part prelude throughout the program. This is clear from the fact that the proportion of women and minorities drops off as one moves down the types of participation listed in Table 4. Since the direct control of the Program Committee also diminishes as one moves from Organizer to Preceptor to Author to Discussant, the pattern of findings may be a sign that the larger group of people responsible for putting sessions together is less sensitive to the issues of minorities' and women's participation than the Program Committee itself.

Conclusion

The 1984 status report reviews the role of women and minorities in various ASA-sponsored activities during the last four years. The findings that were summarized in this article, and the earlier one, suggest that women are well represented when it comes to committee appointments, but that care must be taken to ensure that the recent downward trend in some areas is not perpetuated. Despite the increases in interest, women were found to be under-represented in sections dealing with Comparative Historical Sociology, Environmental Sociology, Methods and World Conflicts. This suggests that if the sections in question were to mount special campaigns, they might well attract more women to their ranks.

Women's level of participation in the annual meetings showed to be adequate, but only barely. It is important, therefore, that the meeting's drop in involvement is reversed.

The data reveal that minorities are under-represented in both abstract review service and meeting participation. They

See Status, next page
Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

The Selection Committee for the ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology invites nominations for the Award, which will be conferred in 1987. This deadline permits the Committee adequate time to collect supporting materials on nominees before the award ceremony.

The following definitions and eligibility criteria were adopted by Council and will be used in making the selection for the award:

Career—For the purposes of the award, a "career" shall be taken to mean not less than a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative or operational responsibilities.

Settings—The work can have been carried out in a member's or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies or associations, or as a solo practitioner.

Nominations—Any ASA member can make nominations on or before April 30, 1986, using the form below. Please make nominations no later than April 30, 1986, using the form below.

Delia on the prize hallmarks of accomplishment are:

(a) Work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others engaged in sociological practice, i.e., the application of sociological knowledge, concepts or methods.

(b) Work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole.

(c) Work that has been nonmonetary, widely recognized outside the discipline (locally or nationally) for its significant impact, particularly in advancing human welfare.

(d) Work that has stimulated significant research and scholarship within the academic discipline of sociology.

I nominate the following person as a candidate for the 1987 ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology:

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

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

(Print name)
Address __________________________

(Distinct contributions:
Sociologists Receive Brazil Merit Awards

In early March, Brazilian President João Figueiredo issued a presidential decree authorizing three former University of Wisconsin-Madison graduate students to be decorated with the Order of Merit of Labor. The awards were given in recognition of their contributions to the development of Brazil's labor legislation and policies. The decoration ceremony was held on March 11 and consisted of an award presentation and medal ceremony.

The three sociologists, Fernando S. Rocha, José Pastore, and Américo S. Lopes, did their graduate work in the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Rocha is currently Visiting Professor in the University's Industrial Relations Research Institute (IRRI). Pastore was a Tincker Professor of Industrial Relations in the IRRI last year and has returned to his position as Professor at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Lopes is currently serving as Secretary of Technology in the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The Selection Committee for the ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award invites nominations for the Award, which will be conferred in 1987. This deadline permits the Committee adequate time to collect supporting materials on nominees. Nominations should be made for outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, and may seek to recognize the career contribution to teaching and learning of an individual teacher, a specific product (such as a major textbook, a course or curricular innovation, or a teaching technique). The award may be given to an individual, a department or institution, or some other collective actor. Anyone making a nomination should be aware that the purpose of the award goes beyond recognizing individual excellence in classroom performance; if an individual is nominated, it should be on the basis of a career contribution to teaching or learning, some effort or activity that went beyond the nominator’s particular students, and affected the teaching of the discipline as a whole, or some identifiable segment thereof.

Nominations should include the name of the nominee, a statement explaining the basis of the nomination, and appropriate supporting materials (e.g., vitae, course materials, textbook or some other evidence of contribution). Please make nominations no later than February 15, 1986 to Richard J. Gelles, Chair, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee, Office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

I nominate the following ( ) individual(s) collective actor as a candidate for the 1987 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award:

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

(Signed)

I can be reached to provide supporting materials at the following address:

(Print name)
Address __________________________

Status, from page 5

made some gains in the former during the early 1980s but remain under-represented particularly among top office holders and on Editorial Boards. Despite recent growth in the minority presence at the Annual Meetings, they have not been represented in numbers equivalent to their 8% of ASA membership. In addition, they are under-represented in the Political Economy of the World System, Sociological Practice, Sociology of Population and World Conflicts sections, despite considerable interest in these topics.

In response to the continuing difficulty in involving minorities in Association activities, some members have proposed solutions to the problem of including more minorities in ASA activities. These include increasing minority members and limited numbers available for participation in ASA governance, sections, and annual meetings. In the long term, therefore, the only useful solution to the problem of including more minorities in ASA lies in training large new cohorts of students.

But small numbers do not provide an adequate explanation for current ASA deficiencies in minority participation. For, given their proportion in the Association, minorities are clearly under-represented in our activities. This applies not only to elected offices, but also to appointed committees, section participation and annual meeting participation. It is essential, therefore, to find more effective means of increasing minority involvement in the latter and apparatus to Association committees not directly concerned with race/ethnicity issues. During the planning of the 1985 meetings in Detroit, mechanisms were devised for fostering participation among large numbers of women. ASA should be able to build on this experience and find equally effective means of involving minorities.

FOOTNOTES

1. The raw data on the 1992 meeting in San Francisco are no longer available, and thus, have not been summarized.

2. The number of participants for 1981 was 1323. The equivalent figure for 1983 was 1483 and for 1984 1556.

3. Three dashes in parentheses in Table 3 signify that a certain type of session was not offered in that year. The one exception is Section Sessions. These were on the program in 1981, but were grouped with the Regular Sessions by Williams (1983).

REFERENCES

Williams, Paul
Open Forum

A Walk on the Applied Side: Ideology and the Celebration of Applied Sociology

In an elegant exposition of "cuckoo theory," a term proposed in the American Sociological Review, Howard E. Freeman and Peter H. Rossi look to applied sociology as a discipline which will apply knowledge in the discipline's current employment crunch. In "Furthers the Applied Side of Sociology" (ASS, Vol. 89), Freeman and Rossi encourage future applied sociologists to learn and accept the requirements, values, and reward structures of those who can afford to pay for sociological expertise. As they acknowledge, such folk happen to be those in charge of large business and governmental institutions.

Freeman and Rossi offer several caveats to those entering the applied side. As many job counselors will testify, there is a mind-boggling range of methodologies they say, that "clients should care less whether their problems are solved with theory from psychology, from sociology, or from any other discipline." They acknowledge that "Applied sociologists are more narrowly constrained to comply with demands placed upon them by their employers as sponsors and failure to do so restricts their opportunities to expand and be rewarded in the future." Success of the applied sociologist, of course, depends on willingly complying with these narrow constraints. Most troubling is their conclusion regarding the proper place for the application of sociological skills. "Although in principle it should be possible to identify and make use of politically liberal, sociologically relevant settings such as welfare rights groups, minority organizations, and the like, in practice most sites would find it better to be in the worlds of business, commerce and government.

"Applied sociology is not for everyone," say Rossi, Freeman, and other celebrants of applied opportunities acknowledge. But the direction that such advisors would have at least one segment of the profession raise critical questions regarding fundamental values and the role of sociology as a profession. If sociology is to be an intellectual discipline, then its distinguishing trademark is, as Paul Reagin argued for intellectual activity in general, the development of knowledge about the workings of society and its constituent elements for the purpose of attaining a more humane and rational social order. In contrasting "intellectual workers," which he described as one concerned with a particular job in hand (e.g., consciousness research) with the work of an intellectual, Baran emphasized the responsibilities of the latter to confront important questions of value formation (e.g., goals) and to be socially critical. Failure to do so, even in the name of "ethical neutrality," is to abdicate this responsibility to "charlatans, crooks, and others whose intentions and devices are anything but humanitarian."

Clearly there is a need for sociologists in applied settings. But that role involves far more than technical methodological skills. And while it would be useful for all sociologists, not just those in applied settings, to have a greater understanding of the motives, manners and reward structures of non-academic organizations, understanding is not synonymous with acceptance. This implies no denigration of the technical components of sociological research nor suggests that sociologists should be oblivious to individual or organizational imperatives different from their own. But misrepresentation must not be lost or minimized.

Sociology needs to be brought out of the academic closet. But it is the potential contributions of sociology as an intellectual enterprise, acquainted with the welfare of the broader community, not the declining academic job market, that should be the principal justification for an expansion of applied work on the part of sociologists.

Gary D. Spajer
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Thomas A. Lyne
Clemson University

Granovetter Wins Theory Award

The Theory Section is pleased to announce that the winner of the 1985-86 Theory Prize is in recognition of his essay "Economic Action and Social Structure: A Theory of Ideomodernity," which will appear in the forthcoming Special Issue of the American Journal of Sociology. The announcement was made during the Session's Business Meeting at the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. In presenting the prize, Charles Lemert, Chair of the Prize Committee, read the following commendation to Granovetter:

"Your essay, though consistent with previous work for which you have been justly recognized, also contributes substantially to the growing body of work on the social foundations of economic society. It is all the more impressive that you accomplished this while also shedding light on what most would agree has again become the central debate in central theory: the problem of embeddedness of social action."

Honorable Mention was awarded to Roger Brander for his essay "The Ethical Immanence of the Concept of the Market," from his recent book An Essay on the Social and Moral Thought of Max Weber. These outstanding essays were selected from a large group of entries notable for their quality and the variety of ways of understanding and making sociological theory. Other members of the Prize Section were Charles A. Coulombe, Dean Carlsmith, George Ritzer, Theda Skocpol, and Norbert Wiley.

Section on Aging Honors Maddox

During the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, the Section on Aging, at its reception on August 26, honored Gorgy Maddox, Duke University, for his distinguished contribution to the Sociology of Aging. This was the second year in which such an award was given. The first one was presented to Gordon Streib of the University of Florida. The reception was attended by approximately 350 people. The Section's theme this year was "SOCIAL Change." This year's chair of the Section is Ethel Shane, University of Illinois-Chicago, and Co-Chair was John Rothenberg, University of Southern California.

SSRC Appoints President, Member

The Social Science Research Council, at its board meeting on July 11, elected Francis X. Sibley, acting President of the Council, effective October 1, 1985. He will succeed Kenneth Pitzer who is resigning the presidency to become Vice-President of programs at the Rockefeller Foundation. The Council Board also elected Roland A. Berk, University of California-Santa Barbara, as a member from the American Sociological Association for an appointment of three years, beginning July 1, 1986. Professor Berk replaces Thomas Wolfenstein, now a non-board member of the Advisory Committee on International Programs, appointed jointly by the Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Neil Smelser, University of California-Berkeley, was appointed Chair of the Presidential Search Committee.
David Jenness: Director of COSSA Discusses Plans

By Carla B. Hittner

Dr. David Jenness has served as Executive Director of the Coalition of Social Science Associations (COSSA) for five years. COSSA has been extremely important to its member organizations and is now ready to work with Congress and federal agencies and monitoring budget proposals for social science research.

COSSA has highlighted Congressional breakfast seminars, helped maintain important liaisons, undertook research and nominations to committees and awards. ASA Assistant Executive Officer recently spoke with Jenness about his plans for the future.

CRH: I’m interested first, David, in the current COSSA initiatives. What are the things at the top of your agenda?

DJ: Our biggest new project is the research fund, which is a money-making venture that has been under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation. And the next edition should be out in June. The purpose of the guide, unlike other guides, is to be a textbook. We hope it will feature the associations from having to prepare their own research guides, which is a very difficult thing to do, and that it will be about the amount of work that goes into working up one each.

CRH: I know psychology has one and we had one long ago but we just can’t do it regularly for exactly the reasons you say.

DJ: This will not replace psychology’s guide. This will cover the same terrain that the psychological association does but it will be far beyond that and the reason we can do this is that we’re not going to cover everything in complete factual detail. We’re going to give the basic structural information for the programs and what’s involved is what emphasis it has, what it covers, who the program managers are, where the funding levels are, and then we hope to make this guide a more interpretive guide than say, the APA guide or the particular other associations put out. We hope this will read like a real insider’s guide, not only to the details but how to get into the system, so young people can get both grants and contracts and some research fellowships. We want it to have an interpretive tone; we want to say to the young researchers, “Here’s how the whole system works.”

CRH: Can you talk about other things that you view for the good of the collective enterprise? That is, things that you are doing as COSSA in doing, to be more efficient than each association doing it on its own?

DJ: Well, Carla, this comes up from time to time. A particular query will be put to us because it’s more efficient for the person to do it in one place. And that has led to some discussion of distinguished sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, to read for us. COSSA is something we will coordinate because it’s easier and probably the quality control is better if we ask the associations that it various people in the agencies call up.

CRH: There have been the kinds of issues that have been on your agenda in the last six months and yes you answered in the next six months.

DJ: In the last six months, as always, the big issue has been levels of funding for the ‘86 budget. And as you know, this has been a peculiar year because on the one hand you had the Administration proposing big increases for social science in the National Science Foundation which Congress has, I would say, a committee house, although I’m speaking as of June, which is very frustrating for us. On the other hand you have Congress asking for higher levels in the NIH and the Administration opposing that. So we’ve supported the Administration request in the first instance and the Congressional proposal in the second. This has been a very funny year, I think. That’s why I believe that the Assistant Director of the Office of Science and Mathematical Propositions has been in the overall of the 86 budget but I expect the 87 budget to be like that too. In view of the uncertainty as to when the Great Compromise holds, it’s probably inappropriate for COSSA to be demanding millions and millions more for social and behavioral sciences. We tend to fall into the posture of making sure we’re kept where we currently are, rather than demanding more.

CRH: Where have you been most effective—on which agencies and which branches—and what strategies have been most effective during the Reagan years?

DJ: The big victory, of course, has been the National Science Foundation, which I would say was a combination of really impressive support from the field, which was galvanized not just COSSA, but all of the associations and many of our affiliates and friends out there: university presidents, corporate leaders, great statesmen in science and education. Because the NSF has had a series of directors lately, some of whom in Reagan years have really had much of a feel for social and behavioral science. We’ve had to explain and tell the story again to each of them. The current director listens, he’s very responsive.

CRH: For example, in the recent months, the EVIST program and the Funding Improvement of Post-secondary Education have been under siege. How do you go about addressing the attacks on smaller, specific programs like that, ones that perhaps don’t have the visibility of the NIH budget?

DJ: EVIST is just part of the NSF budget issue, now it’s a little trickier for something like EVIST, the question becomes one of procedures and good practice rather than money. Even when EVIST was being dismantled administratively, they said they would spend the same amount of money on that kind of proposal, it would just be administratively put through the Foundation. So you see I think people realize with the million-dollar funding level, but they were horrified at the idea of each research program saying, "Oh we have to do something about ethics and values out of our own portfolio because it’s obvious that we’re not going to put that emphasis first. The economists want to spend money on traditional economics proposals and so on. So there we had to really speak to the question of research management efficiency and the integrity of the field. And among other things we had to say that this is not a just a social science area, that ethics and values in science touch on all areas of science.

CRH: What about FIPSE? How is the strategy shaped up around FIPSE?

DJ: That seems to play out the same way each year. The Administration proposes to totally defund it on the grounds that it’s not necessary and we then have to go back and say a certain minimal amount is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

CRH: Where do you feel social science has felt its greatest loss during the Reagan Administration regardless of whether COSSA or individual scientists could have done anything to stem the loss? What has been the darkest day for you, from your point of view and from what you see?

DJ: Well, I don’t think in particular, days, Carla, but I can pick out some areas. We’ve really worried about and have been disappointed in. One is the Department of Labor where a lot of children’s good research have been either lost or the research programs have been eliminated. There have been similar stories there, keeping the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience. That’s been going on for 20 years; it’s a wonderful data bank and to have terminated that would have been tragic. In contrast, an area where it’s hard to define the struggle in the whole NIH area. There the problem is very subtle. Our feeling is find some bone out by those who run the social and behavioral programs there that’s social and behavioral science in those institutes and in NIH is becoming more and more pure, more and more under attack, more and more put down by the managers of the Institute. It begins with the director of NIH, who’s really a fan of social and behavioral sciences. When you challenge that prejudice with sitting from congressional offices, which goes on year after year, say from Senator Proxmire’s office who really believes that the NIH should not fund Social Science research. It has nothing to do with health, as he defines it. Well, we can have seminars, we can write pieces. We can have— you know, dozens of wonderful articles appearing in the past and national magazine—subtly the importance of behavior in health and yet if there’s somebody who’s convinced that that’s a matter of curing diseases, more and more money for cancer, for diabetes, for arthritis, the behavioral and long term prevention factors, the lifestyles factors count very little. But the reason this is a trouble is it’s not that any particular branch or office is being defended, it’s just a general downward trend of support and it’s very political trend.

The NIH people who love these programs are being told from their own directors and from “Make sure the titles don’t sound too sound scientific.” “Make sure you tell your panel they need to pick health-related things to support and not social science.” The NIH certainly went on record in the Reagan period to say “We’ve stopped funding social science per se.” Most of the research is through the run of the cause of mental health diseases which is a great reversal from the 1960s and 1970s. So our problem is to point out what’s happening in an effective way and when the other side, if I can use that phrase, isn’t being stupid enough to Propose “Get rid of all this because it’s much more insidious matter. We’re very worried about that.

CRH: Where is the greatest insidiousness is in the White House does it come from the Congress, is it coming in the agencies? Where do you feel that social science is least well-received? Do you think particularly a matter of ignorance or a matter of actual overt attacks and displeasure with the sciences?

DJ: Well, I think that varies from department to department. I think the Department of Education is the most extreme. The statistical agencies and except for NSF, which has in its own mission, see you for your own purposes, is very much in conflict with social science research as having been something that promised a great deal and failed to deliver. I think there’s some truth to that, by the way. We bought people’s external critics for program resources and policies. This is the cost of doing all this big research, I think it’s a combination of that, which is millions of dollars, and a real need and a desire on the part of any administration not to have certain facts about social science looked into very carefully. And it is any administration. For this administration, the whole area of national health has been cut, underemployment, poverty, hunger and so on are things that the Reagan Administration says were issues of the Johnson years; these are areas they really don’t want the facts to come out on. They don’t see any reason why they should, not at an explicit level. So you have the anomaly of really major shifts in federal policy being undertaken without research being done to show whether or not these shifts work. And that’s true with economic data, it’s true of the American Council on Education and Planning in Department of Health and Human Services, which has been getting nowhere.

CRH: That is an extremely strong push, even in Congress, for in-depth data on whether the new income policies work, whereas they didn’t do so in previous years. There’s been no push on human tragedy. There isn’t the money, there isn’t the manpower and there isn’t the time and that’s what this extends to other departments.

CRH: I was thinking most recently of the Justice Department and Edwin Meese’s new forensic program that was completely stacked with people of clear ideological persuaded and no one who would examine the body of research on that topic. Do you have any hope for influence in making nominations for special panels or nominations for scientific honors or other types of awards and rewards?

DJ: I think in contrast to some funding results and in contrast to some political things like protecting peer review or insisting on representation for our science on advisory boards, where the legislation clearly calls for that, we have very little influence on things like awards, recognitions or where they heard nominations. It’s tricky because Congress is certainly split on the issue of whether an advisory panel of scientific lobbies should have the right to second
Reference Format for ASA Journals to Change in 1986

At its most recent meeting in late August, the ASA’s Publications Committee voted to change the reference style used by Association journals. In effect, the format used by the American Journal of Sociology (AJS) in listing references at the end of articles is being substituted for ASA’s current style. Journal issues appearing after January 1, 1986, will use the new format and, therefore, all articles being submitted to the ASA publications should also begin to employ it. Two considerations lie behind the Publications Committee’s decision. One is a desire to use space more effectively than the current format does. The second is the desire to make it easier to use a more uniform reference format for all major publications.

The major change is one of spacing, with the date no longer separated out from the rest of the citation. In addition, book and journal titles will be printed in italics, which means that each word should be individually underlined in the manuscript. Finally, all words in article titles must be capitalised and month of publication need not be cited; just the volume. Examples of the new format are provided in the adjacent text.

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COPAFS Reports on Activities and Accomplishments

by Kathy Wallman, Executive Director, COPAFS

(Editor’s Note: Earlier this year, the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics provided to its member organizations a comprehensive report on the Council’s activities and accomplishments during 1984. COPAFS is one of the organizations that ASA supports financially and whose meetings we attend. Their work is vital to the protection of data sources for sociologists. The following article is a synopsis of the report made to ASA Council which Footnotes readers a sense of the contributions of this organization to our work.)

In the fall of 1980, twelve professional organizations established the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) to broaden and strengthen the contributions of the professional community to the development, affecting the integrity, quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistical resources. The formation of COPAFS was premised on the belief that the existence of a focal point for gathering and disseminating timely information to professional views would foster and improve communication about the development of federal statistical policy, programs, and products.

What was not foreseen at the time of COPAFS’ founding—the sharp curtailment of fiscal resources available to support federal statistical programs—was the necessity, the dominating force framing the Council’s agenda in its early years of operation. In 1984, COPAFS moved beyond its initial effort and joined the Statistical Policy Office in an effort to develop guidelines for the improvement of statistical programs. The result was the issuance of the first edition of the COPAFS Guidelines for Federal Statistical Programs. The guidelines were designed to provide a framework for the development and improvement of federal statistical programs, and to foster a more coordinated and systematic approach to the collection and dissemination of statistical data.

COPAFS’ activities during 1984 included the following:

- The Group’s annual meeting, held in Washington, D.C., on March 29-30, 1984, was attended by approximately 100 participants from the government, academia, and the private sector.
- A survey of federal statistical programs was conducted to assess the impact of budget cuts on the collection and dissemination of statistical data.
- The Group’s Executive Committee adopted a set of guidelines for the development of statistical programs, which were designed to ensure the integrity, quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistical resources.
- The Group’s Communications Committee developed a strategy for communicating the results of its efforts to the public.
- The Group’s Technical Committee reviewed and commented on a draft of the Statistical Policy Office’s report on the development of statistical programs.

COPAFS’ 1984 Annual Meeting was held on March 29-30, 1984, in Washington, D.C., and was attended by approximately 100 participants from the government, academia, and the private sector. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Group to discuss and address issues related to the collection and dissemination of statistical data.

In conclusion, COPAFS’ activities during 1984 were significant and contributed to the development and improvement of federal statistical programs. The Group’s efforts helped to ensure the integrity, quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistical resources. The Group’s future efforts will be focused on continuing to improve the effectiveness of statistical programs and to ensure that the results of statistical programs are used to inform policy decisions.
Nagel Appointed to New Sentencing Commission

In mid-September President Reagan nominated seven people to serve on the U.S. Sentencing Commission, which is charged with establishing uniform guidelines for sentencing criminals. One of the nominees is Ilan Nagel, a sociologist teaching in the School of Law at Indiana University. If confirmed by the Senate, she will serve a six-year term.

Nagel joined the Sociology Department at Indiana University in 1972. In 1976, she took up a joint appointment with the law faculty. She received her graduate degree in Sociology at New York University and is currently completing work on a Master of Legal Studies degree at Stanford. Nagel has published widely in both law and sociology journals. She has been an active member of the American Sociological Association, currently heading the section on law and social science of the Association of American Law Schools.

In commenting on her prospective appointment, Nagel noted: "This is a particularly exciting opportunity. Much of my research during the past fifteen years has been on the federal courts' sentencing and white collar crime. It is not often that we academics have the opportunity to participate first-hand in a major development of the laws and practices in our own field of work."

The Commission, which is to be an independent body of the federal judicial branch, was established under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Its initial mandate is to draw up uniform sentencing guidelines by April of 1986. The guidelines, which are to be followed by all federal judges sentencing sentences, are meant to reduce current disparities in sentencing practices. Once formulated, the guidelines automatically will go into effect after six months, unless Congress votes to reject them. In addition to establishing the Commission, the 1984 law stipulates that once the guidelines take effect, people for federal sentences to be abolished and sentences are to be subject to review by the United States Court of Appeals.

By law the commission must have at least three federal judges as members. U.S. District Court judge William W. Wilkins Jr. of South Carolina is to serve as chair. The other two judges nominated are U.S. District Court judge Stephen G. Breyer of Massachusetts and U.S. Court of Appeals judge George E. MacKinnon of the District of Columbia. Both Wilkins and Breyer have served as aides to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. A third former Committee aide, Paul H. Robinson, was also nominated. He is currently a professor at Rutgers University. Other nominees are Michael K. Block of the School of Business and Public Administration at the University of Michigan, Helen G. Conkright, a U.S. Parole Commissioner from Arkansas, and Nagel.

Teaching Resources Center Offers 12 New Products

The Teaching Resources Center table was a busy part of the annual meeting. Twelve new products were on display, as well as over 50 existing sets of materials on teaching sociology. Eight additions are to be ready for sale in November.

For a free catalog, write to the Teaching Resources Center, 1242 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20004. Here are the new products available, with the first price for ASA members and the second for non-members. Prepaid orders only please:

- Paying for Sociology: The Teaching of a Difficult Subject by David A. Samuelson, $10.50
  By Charles A. Goldsmith and Everett K. Wil-  son. The definitive book about teaching sociology. Useful to current faculty, new teachers, and graduate students. Widely used as a textbook. Focus on the costs of sociology courses, common instructional problems, various pedagogies, tips, instructor profiles, evaluations of teachers and students and other key issues. 464 pp.

- The Sociology of Sex and Gender: Syllabi and Teaching Materials by Barry Thoene, Mary Gerstl, Virginia Powell and Deborah Wunder. A project of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender. A major revision of the outline of materials for courses on sex and gender. Includes syllabi for undergraduate and graduate courses and specialty courses on sociology of women, men and work, families, women's health, and women and development. Nine essays on teaching sex and gender. Additional re- sources for radical, socialist, women's, and feminist fiction and films. 311 pp. (10% discount to members of the Section on Sex and Gender)

- Syllabi for the Sociology of Nick and Nature by Michael A. Smith, $8.50
  Edited by Ira C. and David Bohn in cooperation with the ASA Section on Organiza- tional and Occupations. Eight syllabi show a range of approaches to courses in work and occupations, industrial sociology and occupa- tions and work. The text includes sample ex- emplars in these courses as well as group projects, ideas for discussion and field work assignments. The editors provide an annotated bibliography of texts and a film guide. 111 pp. (10% discount to members of the Section on Organizational and Occupations.

- Syllabi and Instruclional Materials for Chiron Studies in Sociology by David A. Samuelson, $8.00
  Edited by Mary Rosens in cooperation with the National Association for Chiron Studies. The set contains seven syllabi for general survey courses on Chiron in America followed by seven specialized syllabi for courses such as sociology of the body, Chiron and cor- rectional institutions and the Chiron Community. Mohammad Hossain will want to include a mod- ular syllabus on Chiron studies in a course on race and ethnic relations, the family in twentieth-century sociology. Several sample mod- ules are included. An extensive film guide comprises the set. 172 pp.

- Syllabi for Specialized Sociology $7.00
  Edited by David A. Samuelson, $7.00
  By Barry Thoene, Mary Gerstl, Virginia Powell and Deborah Wunder.

Accuracy in Academia Group Targets Radical Faculty

This fall a new organization swung into action on some campuses. Entitled "Accuracy in Academia" (IAA), its pur- pose is to audit classes and confront lecturers who are presenting material that is inaccurate. IAA was founded this summer by Fred Irvine, who also founded the Accuracy in Medicine seven years ago to weed out liberal bias in the news media.

IAA plans to recruit volunteers, many of whom will be retired persons, to audit college courses. Their task will be to challenge professors whenever they pro- pose inaccurate material in class. When IAA receives complaints from students, the university will be asked to add them to the courses, perhaps by bringing in a guest speaker to present another point of view. If teachers are not responsive, their courses will be written up in an IAA newsletter in the hope that alumni or school trustees and administrators - will take an interest in the problem of bias in their campuses.

According to Irvine, few conservatives teach in America's colleges and univer- sities, and as a result, liberal views are being presented, and for the first time in the history of the country. IAA has set up a special group to counteract the in- fluence of those professors presenting a negative view of the American system, be it by misinformation or omission of facts. IAA does not intend to send severance notices in all kinds of classes, but it will focus on political science, econom- ics, sociology, and political commentary. It is possible that IAA might function to expand the range of issues discussed in typical college classroom and improve the scope of views deemed ac- ceptable. In practice, however, IAA may focus more on settling out inaccurate and bias of all kinds, but on questioning the views of those who deal with politically controversial topics or present the ideas of radical thinkers in an over- hand manner. This prospect is a real one, since the frequency of IAA's protests have been increasing regularly over the last four years. The group is composed of professors, administrators, students, and faculty members. It plans to hire faculty and academic freedom rather than enhancing them.

The group has been successful in bringing a motion to the business meeting, while COFRAT forwarded to the Council, it was adopted at its meeting, in response, the following motion was passed at the Committee meeting on September 1.

"The American Sociological Association is profoundly disturbed by organiza- tions such as Accuracy in Academia, whose objectives represent a serious threat to academic freedom by isolating particular disciplines as being illegiti- mate lines of intellectual inquiry." Organizations other than ASA are also disturbed about the efforts of Accuracy in Academia. For example, in sponsoring a conference on November 14th, the "Breakthroughs in Academic Freedom." IAA is not the only item on the agenda, but it is the first. In addition, the ASA is concerned about the hiring practices and advice can be obtained by contacting the ASA Student Affairs Office, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

The phone number is (207) 759-5000. If a campus takes disciplinary action against faculty as a result of IAA activity, both ASA's COFRAT and Committee A of Appointments shall be called upon to in- vestigate it.
New Asia/Asian America Section Holds Sessions, Elects Officers

The 1985 Annual meeting held in Washington, D.C., was the first to include a formal session and informal roundtable discussions on topics pertaining to Asian America. This marked the official beginning of ASA’s newest section, Asian American Asian American. Nishimura, Nishimura, Tanaka, and Lyman of the University of Hawaii introduced the establishment of a new section at the 1985 Annual meeting.

Recent results elected in William T. Liu (University of Illinois, Chicago) as Chairperson of the Section and Susan Takata as Chairperson elect. Serving a three-year term as Secretary-Treasurer is Jean Y. (Mary) Aiko. Council members are Evelyn Nakano Glenn (Florida State), Charles Hirschman (Cornell University), Teahmden Kamihara (University of Washington), Hagen Koo (University of Hawaii) and Yang-ming-tai (Texas Tech University). The Section’s newsletter, Asian Mule, is scheduled for publication in September/October, April/May and January/February of each year. Its editor is Nan Liu.

Notwithstanding some early excellent contributions on Asian American, William Liu observed as Chairperson of this new Section that the discipline has tended to underscore Asian America. A particular explanation is that sociologists’ attention in the early years of the discipline tended to be devoted almost exclusively to European arrivals. Social conditions now differ, Liu continued, on the domestic scene, there is the successful social mobility of Japanese Americans after WWII, a massive formulation of Asian American immigration legislation in 1965 permitting entry of larger numbers of highly diverse Asian groups, their dispersion to all parts of the United States, their social and economic relationships to traditional emirates and whites, among other matters, have provoked a serious questioning of the earlier assimilation model. On the international scene, Liu noted, “there has been a shifting of world views on the economic and social developments of new states in Asia, as the export-oriented economies in Vietnam and Cambodia, all have contributed to the will of the Association to take Asia and American America more seriously.” Liu concluded his remarks on the new Section by suggesting that this may be the new frontier in the social sciences.

The Section has moved quickly to begin work for the 1986 meetings. Its Program Committee consists of William Liu as Chairperson, Yang-ming-tai, Paul Shanti Nardi, Kari Nishimura, Bhum Sheth and Susan Takata as members. Susan Takata, as Chairperson-elect, also chairs the Nomination Committee.

Jeness, from page 12

Guests presided over nominations, object to identifying complex issues such as the one you mentioned. There are two schools of thought on that and it’s a matter of some controversy versus liberal and I think we have a certain conflict. We put in the names of people who are on the national Board, the Advisory Council of the Environmental Protection Agency or something like a national panel, mostly without the expectation that they will be selected. I think there’s an interesting question as to whether you’ve sent forward nominations of the very best people from your discipline, assuming they will not get picked or whether you should compromise a bit and try to find people who would be, for example, acceptable on other grounds: from the right state, connected to a particular person in the right company, the right background. Well, I think, this isn’t the most distinguished social science researcher in the whole country but he/she understands social science and is acceptable to the White House, so let’s go with this person.

GBH: I think in general, the ASA members have been very impressed with COSSA’s work, particularly the task force to promote social science research. Let me ask you a harder question: What is the role of a minor researcher or doesn’t have research in her/his primary role? How should we organize the work of the college teacher or the social scientist outside of the academy?

DJ: I think the answer is different in those two cases. I think the college teacher who is not an eminent researcher or a big budget researcher supports the whole COSSA idea very cheerfully as does his/her institution simply on the grounds that basic research keeps the discipline alive intellectually. When we send out through our grass roots network a plea for help on certain legislation, we often get responses from those in small colleges who don’t get any money from NSF, for example, and yet they’re in there writing their research proposals, telephoning him, calling him, saying “Don’t cut these budgets.” That’s the real point of it.

The relationship between nonacademic use of social science and the university is one in which we found good research, the relationship between those

who use research and those who generate the research is a very interesting one. This is a high priority of COSSA, to understand the relationship better because oversimplification, I think that all academics feel that they could use the basic research, they followed a good idea and that a certain proportion of what they do is automatically becomes useful to industry, to commerce, to running governments and I think there are some problems with it. Nobody very well understands the whole problem of translating university research into applied research. It’s not the difference between basic and applied research, it’s the difference between discipline driven and socially realistic research. No one understands that process very well and it’s dearly not working very well. The federal government, for example, does not use products of its own federally supported research well, research just has no interest about that. Many of the for-profit or non-profit, non-university social science companies are very quick to point out, I think, that they actually do research in the real world problem of high scientific quality and of which the academic community should be aware. The owner of one of these firms of this time recently said to me: “We’re tired of being the salesmen for social science research. We’re tired of being the water carriers for the university when they don’t give us the status that we feel we deserve” and then he said, “However, it’s always been that way and we will support COSSA even if you don’t give us more recognition.” I’m concerned in the long run. There are a lot of disciplines where the majority of new PhDs are going into nonacademic employment so we’ve got to wonder what research they are going to do and what they feed back into the research process. That’s a very high priority for COSSA. We hope to strengthen our base with good nonacademic social science researchers and people who use that research. The reason for doing this is that when push comes to shove and the Administration wants to cut a science supporting agency or a statistical office, when the CEO of an important company who calls the White House and says, “We need this agency” that’s when.

GBH: When you think of the ASA and the other associations in COSSA, we are rather small, but we have 14,000 members, many of whom are politically connected, have expertise to share. How can individuals help you do your work?

DJ: I think there are two ways they can do that and the first way, they’re doing it already and the second we could all improve. The first way is to serve as a kind of early warning system across the whole scene and that’s the idea of people from within the government and in the university call all the time and say, “I’m worried about something, I heard it can be a trend in this way a panel is being used, it can be a funding proposal.”... “The thing that isn’t working terribly well is the feedback loop. If every researcher could spend an hour a month thinking, what have I read lately or heard lately or seen in the form of an internal report or a progress report or something in the campus newsletter or anything—what have I read lately that shows that social science research is useful and interesting and makes a difference? If they could act as a giant clipping service and send that to the associations and to COSSA, that would be enormously helpful. It’s still very hard to get academics to write research for me as if you were talking to a congressional. It’s easy for them, they write for researchers, they say, “Oh, my research has actually been used by an official of my own state” but it doesn’t occur to them to send it to us without being asked. So anything associations can do to constant reminder: “Send your stuff in.”

GBH: What do you feel is the effect of the efforts you’ve made with congressional breakfasts and other events that COSSA has sponsored primarily for Congress? Do you have a sense of what impacts they have had?

DJ: (sigh) I don’t know how to measure that in any clear, quantitative way. I suspect the influence is diverse, ranging from catching one person’s attention to generally doing a good job and having the staff people think these people have something to say. There are several schools of thought on that. Some of the Washington advocacy groups in science have told us that they think what really matters is bringing in your most eminent person with the most political connection and get him to sit down at lunch with the top staff person or someone on the committee or a member of congress on a particular committee and talk one to one. I don’t
Annual Meeting

The Marxist Sociology Section announces its third 1986-pro-
gram sessions: (1) "Session on Marxist Sociology, Hour-long: "Theoretical Considerations of the Working Class in the U.S." (2) "The International Left in Latin America," Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, and (3) "A Marxist Perspective on the Family" by Vinicius S. Adorne, Department of Sociology, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Call for Papers

Call for Papers

strac ts about Gypsy or similar minor-
ities, 75-120 words and typed double-
spaced, should be sent by November 30, 1985, to: Marilyn Lee Kapp, RIS, 162 East 73rd Street, New York, NY 10021. Eleventh Annual New England Undergraduate Research Conference on an Empirical, Historical-Setting, or Interdisciplinary theme is due at the main post office. Deadline for receipt of papers and applications is January 15, 1986. For application and information and application forms, contact: Nicholas J. Sciolone, Conference Coordinator. Department of Sociology, Providence, Providence, RI 02912. Ethnographic Research: Genetic Variation, Interpreting Environment, July 13-16, 1986, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada. Abstracts of synopses/reviews of ethnographic research reports, reviewing the work of a single author or a few authors' work, should be submitted as anonymous abstracts. Deadline for Socio-

Linguistics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1, (519) 888-4303. The Social Science Study Council, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4K1, (519) 661-2916. Gottfried Paaso, So-

ography, University of Toronto, Downtown, Canada M5S 1A7, (416) 978-3457, or Mary Lou Deitz, Sociology Department, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242. A Community Builders Program is available for the early American Republican Eighth Convention, July 24-26, 1986, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308. Proposals for papers or entire sessions on any aspect of American history from 1789 to 1830 should be sent by January 15, 1986 to: Barbara Oberg, Box 389-A, Baruch College, P.O. Box 1325, New York, NY 10011. 116th Annual Meeting of the Society of August 19-23, 1986, New Delhi, India. Theme: "Science: Changing Perspectives and Prospects - A Symposium on the Contribution of Indian Science to the 1980s." Submissions must be received by February 15, 1985 and are subject to the approval of the 116th Annual Meeting Committee. Communications: The European Jour-

Proceedings contains a special issue on the health problems of migrants, scheduled for publication in Spring 1986. Submission deadline is December 31, 1985. For further information or an DS 80-type sheet, contact: Center for Migration Studies, 205 Phlox Plaza, Staten Island, NY 10304, (718) 351-9950. Journal of Adolescence invites sub-

America, 9th Annual Convention, June 12-15, 1986, Providence College, Providence, RI. Students are the primary audience. The conference is co-sponsored by the two most outstanding papers. Deadline for receipt of papers and applications is January 15, 1986. For application and information and application forms, contact: Nicholas J. Sciolone, Conference Coordinator. Department of Sociology, Providence, Providence, RI 02912. Journal of Comparative Family Studies will publish a special issue on "The Family in India and Asian Culture," September 1986. The issue will consist of 25 pages double-spaced and should be submitted in triplicate using ASA style, double-spaced, typed, double-checks by the Special Issue Editor. Don A. Chekli, Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 515 Foreage Avenue, Win-

RIS 289, Canada.

Research in Political Sociology: an An-

Research in Political Sociology, an ar-

The Center for the Study of Local Issues presents: "Creating A Local Research Center" One day workshop at Community Colleges & Regional Universities Jan. 3, 1986 - Orlando Contributed Conference Center March 21 - Detroid Area MI Sc. Clarence - Mecomb Community Colleages May 16 - Atlanta City Area, AJ Brookdale Community College Contact: CSIL Arne Arnould Community College Charles Female Orlando, FL 32815 305-269-7407 Funding Opportunities The U.S. Bureau of the Census announces American Statistical Association (National Science Foundation) Rural Community Research Mast Community Fellows and Associateships beginning on September 1, 1986. Positions are currently open for one year or less. General areas of research are social and economic studies, economic measurement and analysis, and statistical methodology and computing. Requirements for fellows: Ph.D. and research record in relevant field. Applications are due by January 15, 1986. Applicants must have at least two graduate students in relevant field. Stipends are commensurate with qualifications and experience: fringe benefits and travel allowance. Apply by January 15, 1986 for fellows or February 15, 1986 for associates. For further information, contact: Donald Rapoport, Special Assistant for SPP Research, Room 202-C, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, (202) 726-5794. Brown University, Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research in Women, announces four post-doctoral fellow-

weeks in residence for 1986-87. Fel-

of women in the humanities or social sciences not holding a tenure-track position in an Amer-

Continued next page
Funding, continued

The Ford Foundation. The purpose of the fellowships is to enable graduate students to pursue short-term exploratory research in Western or Eastern Europe for their dissertation or thesis projects. Fellowships may be held in an American or Canadian doctoral study centers or universities for up to two years of full-time graduate study. Fellowships are available to individuals traveling and living expenses. Applications must be submitted by December 20, 1985. For further information, contact: Graduate School of International Studies, Columbia University, 550 W. 120th Street, New York, N.Y. 10027.

The English-Speaking Union of the United States is offering Winistorr Scholarships to enable graduate students since 1981 to professionals working at least half-time in the care and treatment of victims of family violence. Grant amounts range from $3,000 to $5,000, depending on the applicant's home state or county in a Commonwealth country. The field of award changes each year. Application deadline is December 31, 1985. For further information, contact: The English-Speaking Union of the United States, 140 East 55th Street, New York, NY 10022. (212) 987-6600. x225.

The Ford Foundation and the University of California at Berkeley are jointly funding a multi-year research fellowship program called Berkeley Research for Minority Scholars (BRFS) for minority scholar in sociological and demographical research on the development of communities and families. Candidates should be Ph.D. candidates enrolled in all course requirements for the doctorate in sociology, psychology, anthropological, family studies, social work, education, and economics, and have a brief description of background and career plans. Information and application are available from the University of California at Berkeley, Division of Research and Publications Office. 2500 California Street, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Harvard Law School announces four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships to colleg and university teachers in the arts and sciences for one-year at the School. Fellowships in Law will presently take at least two first-years in residence in law, in addition to more advanced courses and will participate in a joint seminar. The grant covers tuition and living costs on a per diem scale of $125 per day. Applications must be received by December 15, 1985. For further information, contact: Office of International Students and Scholars, Harvard Law School, Room 401, 1583 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The National Center for Health Services Research has funding available to assist students working on health-related topics for the dissertation. For further information and application forms, contact: Frank Caffey, National Center for Health Services Research, Parklands Building, 500 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Deadline is April 15, 1986. The National Research Council announces Research Associateship Programs for postdoctoral PDs of unusual ability with opportunities to perform research on problems of national importance. Both agencies and research institutions interested in participating are invited to submit proposals. Approximately 300 full-time fellowships will be awarded; research areas include behavioral and social sciences. Applications are open to both U.S. citizens and aliens, excepting those aliens who are aliens in the United States for more than 2 years. The deadline for applications is December 15, 1985. For more information, contact: J. James Franks, Director, Office of Research, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation announces the program for Fellows in Health Care Finance. Fellowships offer a year of advanced study in health care finance, for those with degrees in business, economics, or law. The fellowship includes a stipend of up to $15,000 in support of related research project in health care financing. The fellowships begin in September at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Hospital Finance and Management and continue with an intensive four-month study at the latest innovations in health care finance. Up to 15 fellows will be appointed and will receive stipends equal to their salaries prior to entering the program, up to $45,000 per year, plus fringe benefits and assistance with other costs. Application deadline is January 20, 1986. For information and applications, contact: Carl J. Schneider, Director, Program in Health Care Finance, John Hopkins University Center for Hospital Finance and Management, 655 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201. (301) 955-6581.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces a new program in Humanities in Humor, to be offered in 1986-87 as residencies at host institutions, including academic programs, museums and art and cultural organizations. These residencies are open to scholars and supply fellowship stipends. Applications are encouraged from residents, junior scholars as well as institutions for future residence stipends. Application deadline is January 31, 1986. For a list of residency sites and applications addresses, contact: Rockefeller Foundation, Humanities and Natural Sciences Division, 115 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 680-8650.

The Rockefeller Foundation, through support of the Boyden Grace Fellowship Program in agriculture in population growth, offers a fellowship to a highly qualified social science doctorate for appointment as scholars in developing countries. The fellowship recipients' PhDs between December 1984 and December 1986. The program's objectives are focused on the role of agricultural research in developing countries, and its program highlights are the new experts for the agricultural research and development programs in the developing countries. A stipend of up to $60,000 will be given to the recipient. Applications are due at December 15, 1985. For further information, contact: Michael D. More, Distinguished Scholars Program, The Joint Center for Political Studies, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW 400, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 262-5626.

The National Science Foundation seeks nominations for the eleventh annual Alan T. Waterman Award, intended to give young scientists in any field of science and encouragement and to encourage further research in science. In addition to a stipend, the recipient receives a plaque and a travel contribution for three years of research or advanced study in medicine (including physical and biological, medical, biological, engineering, social, or other science at the recipient's choice). Deadline for nominations for the 1986 award is December 31, 1985. For further information or to submit nominations, contact: Alan T. Waterman Award Committee, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; or Donald L. Hamaty (202) 357-5612.

The Population Association of America invites student paper submissions for the 1986 Dorothy Thoma Award, which consists of $500 and an appropriate certificate. Papers must be given by student paper in the fields of international migration or the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic variables. The research for the paper must be undertaken while the author is a pre or postgraduate student pursuing empirical studies in these fields. Published papers meeting requirements are not acceptable. Submissions should include 5 to 10 pages of the paper (double-spaced, not exceeding 30 pages) and two letters of endorsement sent directly from research advisor, and are due no later than January 15, 1986. For further information, contact: Francis Sribon Goldshneider, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

People

Gerald Adams, Utah State University, has been appointed Associate Editor of the Journal of Marriage and Family Communication. Richard C. Adelman, University of Michigan, has been elected President of the Anthropological Society of America.


Cecil Balle, Southern Oregon College, will spend a year in the Peace Corps working in the Philippines. Albert D. Biderman retired in July from the position he has held at the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for 27 years. He will continue at the Bureau as Emeritus Senior Associate. He recently was elected Fellow of the American Statistical Association and received the 1985 Teaching Excellence Award from the DC Sociological Society.

Alan Brown worked at the Center for International Research at the Bureau of the Census for the summer before entering the demography program at the University of Pennsylvania.

Abel Chubert, Massaciuc Community College, has been appointed President of the 1985 Teaching Excellence Award.

Eddy Chow and Rita Kimbrough have been appointed to the 1985 Teaching Excellence Award in Committee on Management, College of Business Administration, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Carolyn R. Duster, Pennsylvania State University, has been elected President of the Eastern Association of Men with the American Conference on "Managing a Global Academy" sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Nancy Dubin, University of Wisconsin at Madison, has been awarded the 1985 Teaching Excellence Award from the American Psychological Association.

Barbara Entwistle, formerly of Dartmouth College, has been appointed Professor at the University of Michigan. She has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Linda Fricke, Institute of Education, is spending a year as a faculty member in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

John F. Glass is now Youth Work Researcher Program Director at the University of California at San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles.

Sandra Kinghorn, University of Michigan, and Betty Jeanne, Delta College, received awards for excellence in teaching from the Michigan Sociological Association.

Ray Kishnak, American University, was appointed Chair of the Sociology/Anthropology Department at Howard University, replacing Hyman A. Zemel, who is retiring.

Roberta Lesser has joined the faculty of Chapman College.

David McGee, King's College, University of Western Ontario, won the 1985 Donald McDonald Award for the best paper written by a student in the 1985 Canadian Sociology Association Awards.

Margaret Moneary, Vanderbilt University, has received a five-year Research Scholar Grant from the National Institute on Aging.

Denis McQuade is working at the Office of Research and Policy Development, Department of Health and Human Services.

Stevem McPherson is working at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Louloule Crawley, Mizzou, College, has received a Research and Project grants from the AAUJ Educational Foundation.

Michael Micklin, Florida State University, is recipient of the 1985 National Science Foundation Interim Research Grant in Aging, for Developing Countries held in Rov in September.

David J. O'Brien has been appointed Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Akron.

John O'Neill, York University, Toronto, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1985.

Mark Ormanum, Hudson Community College, was appointed Vice President for Planning at the McGraw Hill College.

Continued next page
Obituaries

Paul M. Houser (1885-1945)

Sociology bears a special fascination for a variety of personality types. Some are attracted by the opportunity to engage in research and theory development. Others are attracted by the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of human understanding through the integration of empirical evidence and critical thinking. Still others are attracted by the opportunity to work with students and colleagues in a collaborative and supportive environment. Whatever the motivation, the study of sociology offers a unique and rewarding intellectual journey. Paul M. Houser was one of those who found fascination in the field of sociology. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1916 and his Master of Arts degree in 1920 from the University of Chicago. His Ph.D. was awarded in 1922 from the University of Michigan. He was a member of the faculty at the University of Illinois from 1922 to 1945, where he served as head of the Department of Sociology. In addition to his academic work, Houser was an active member of various professional organizations, including the American Sociological Association, the Midwest Sociological Society, and the Midwest Political Science Association. He was also a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society. Houser was a dedicated teacher and scholar, and his contributions to the field of sociology have had a lasting impact. He will be remembered for his commitment to the discipline and for his contributions to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

Contact

The Altantic Perspective Project is a collaborative effort that brings together people who seek to provide a fresh and critical perspective on the world. The project is directed by a team of experienced and accomplished researchers who work together to develop innovative approaches to understanding global issues. The project is made possible through the generous support of foundations and organizations committed to promoting the public good. As the project grows and evolves, we will continue to seek new ways to engage with our audience and to make a positive difference in the world.

Mass Media

Ronald E. Anderson, University of Minnesota, has been the subject of a number of recent articles and discussions in the popular press. His research on the effects of media on children and adolescents has been widely cited and has helped to shape public policy. Anderson's work has been featured in articles in The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Chicago Tribune, among others. He has also been a contributor to several books on the topic of mass media and its impact on society. Anderson is currently a professor in the Department of Communication at the University of Minnesota.

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Mass Media, continued


Stephen R. Steele, Anne Arundel Community College, was quoted in a recent Washington Post article on a poll of citizens of Anne Arundel County, MD.

Peter Stein, William Paterson College of New Jersey, has had extensive press coverage recently, including interviews by NBC’s “Today” show and CBS’s morning and evening news shows, articles in Latin America Watch, U.S. News & World Report, Life, USA Today, Parade Magazine, Sports Illustrated, and Self Magazine. Topics include nuclear disarmament, single life, friendships, and nations.

Judith Tian and David Hoye, University of Southern California, were quoted in an article on the aging of the baby boom generation which appeared in the May 1985 issue of Northwest Orient’s official magazine.

Linda J. Waite and Sue E. Berryman, Ford Corporation, had their research on the myth of higher job turnover rates for women featured in a Los Angeles Times article in May.

Lenore Weitzman, Stanford University, had her book, The Elusive Revolution, featured in two columns by Judy Baum in the October and October 4 issues of the Washington Post.

William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, was featured in William Rauspberry’s Washington Post commentary on May 8.

Valerie Winick, Pace University, had her research on the myth of a family home illusion accepted into a National Equalizer article.


Section News

The Section on Undergraduate Education and Mentorship announced the section’s new officers: Chair-Elect—Ann Snyder (University of Texas—Austin); Secretary-Treasurer—Susan Martin (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill); and Michael E. Beasley (University of Kentucky). Minutes

SECTION ON MARXIST SOCIOLOGY Minute of Business Meeting, August 29, 1985

It was decided at the business meeting to allow one or two more members to be seated on the board. It was also decided to give $100 to the Committee on Unemployment to be used for putting out their newsletter and mailing costs.

In light of the attack on radicals in the university and recent remarks made to Marxist sociologists, a committee was established to investigate issues of academic freedom and to investigate judicial procedures in excerpting sociological articles written from a Marxist perspective. It was also decided that COAPAT should be aware of the accuracy in Academics and be ready to defend Marxist sociologists. The Board meeting participation from the ASA business meeting, both concerning issues of diversity. One motion asked the ASA to investigate publishers and small publishers who do business in South Africa. It was agreed that the Radical Caucus should be revived and operate outside of the Marxist Section. A reception will be planned for next year.

In light of the isolation many of our members find themselves, it was decided to put together a directory of members of the sections that will be available in next year’s meetings.

A nominations committee was elected to nominate candidates for chair-elect and two council seats. The committee consists of: Ted Geisel, Jack Blumen, Martha Comey, Mark Wendl, (use Vogel, and John Miller. Mark Wendl will act as chair of the committee.

A committee was also established to come up with suggestions for the AI Szymkowiak Memorial. Suggestions will be published in the section newsletter.

Finally, sessions for next year’s meetings were discussed. It was agreed that we would have an hour of roundtables in the alloted Council meeting slot, one would be co-sponsored with the Sections of Race & Ethnicity and Sex & Gender and will be Race, Class, and Gender. The other session was a grant workshop in papers in Marxist sociology.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonee F. Luther, Society-Treasurer

New Publications

Cognitive Aspects of Service Methodology: Building a Bridge Between Discipline, the report of the Committee on University Policy and the ASP Annual Meeting. For a copy of the report, contact: Committee on National Statistics, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418, (202) 334-3606.

Corruption and Reform is a new international journal publishing comparative research in the areas of political corruption, political finance, and policy analysis of reforms, as well as related fields. The Journal will appear three times a year, beginning in 1986, and will contain research articles, book reviews, news or events, and short reports on important events. Submissions are welcome. For further information, contact: Michael Johnson, Dept. of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; (412) 624-2302.

The Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy is a new quarterly journal dedicated to an open and balanced discussion of issues in the areas of energy, environment and economic development. While the Forum is supported by the Tennessee Valley Authority, it is located to encourage the independent exchange of ideas among people in universities, business, and government, and the frequencies does reflect the opinions or policies of the agency. Submissions and inquiries should be sent to: Alphonse Van Fleet or Daniel Schaffer. The Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Mill Drive, DCECB, Knoxville, TN 37920; (457) 630-4014.

Gender and Society, the new journal of Sociologists for Women in Society, is seeking applications for the positions of editors and associate editors. The editors should be closely familiar with gender as a feature of social organization and with feminist perspectives in the social sciences. There will be approximately five associate editors, each of whom may represent a particular perspective within the broad range of substantive, theoretical, and methodological orientations within the study of gender. Application deadline is December 1, 1985. For details about applications and further information, contact: Mary Zimmerman, SWS Journal Committee, Department of Sociology, Franklin Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, (913) 868-3232.

The Quarterly Journal of Ideology examines a special issue on “Ideology and Controversy in the Classroom,” examining the uses of ideology, controversy, and contextualization in teaching sociology. The ten articles and four book reviews cover such topics as nuclear war and the sociological development of the classroom and of ideological issues associated with teaching about human sexuality. For further information, contact: Editor: Paul M. Sharp, Department of Sociology, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064, (202) 673-9510.

Social Action and Social Action Book Review Supplement (SABRE) is a new journal published from the National Social Action Institute. Social Action, a quarterly review of social trends, deals with one theme in each issue. SABRES is a bi-monthly dealing exclusively with book reviews. Both journals are available by subscription; air mail copies are available.

New Programs

Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University is now accepting applications for the doctoral program in Health Administrative Sciences. The program offers major field training in four areas: organizational policy and planning; organizational behavior; health services evaluation; and health management and information systems. Anesthesiology and radiological technology are also available. For further information, contact: Thomas H. T. Chan, Director, HES Program, Department of Health Administration, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, P.O. Box 218, MSC 604, Richmond, VA 23298; (804) 828-2779.

Classified Ads

We can help you with your ad. Book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Experienced in sociological material. Karen Fenster, 5735 N. Kohant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 465-8320.