Population Association of America Moves to ASA Office

ASA prepares to welcome the Population Association of America (PAA) to 1722 N Street NW, the building that has been home to ASA since the 1970s. At its winter meetings, ASA Council approved a proposal to house PAA on the fourth floor of its Executive Office. Renovations currently are underway in anticipation of a spring occupancy by PAA.

PAA, established in 1921, has a membership of approximately 2000 and 1200 journal subscribers. For the past two decades, it has had an arrangement with the American Statistical Association (ASA) for the management of its business affairs (annual meeting arrangements, publications, membership, among these responsibilities). In October 1989, however, PAA officers were informed that ASA wished to discontinue the management agreement; it requested that an alternative arrangement be sought. It was then that ASA was approached regarding its interests in handling PAA’s administrative affairs.

Membership and subscription assistance, coordination of Annual Meeting logistics, monitoring, budgetary and governance matters, and attention to PAA publication details will comprise some of the daily administrative duties required by PAA. Jen Suter will serve as the PAA administrator blending these new responsibilities with current meetings and marketing efforts for ASA.

Attention: Overseas Members

The 1990 ASA Annual Meeting will be held in Washington, DC, on August 11-15. Information on housing and scheduling is provided in the Program, which is mailed second class to all ASA members in May. Any overseas member who wishes to receive it should send US$3.00 to: ASA, Attn: Res. Program Info., 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Checks may be made payable to ASA. Sorry, no credit card payments accepted.

This service is available to overseas members only; domestic requests cannot be honored.

Friends of Sociology at Washington University

We have received an important update and request from the "Friends of Sociology" group at Washington University in St. Louis. There are a critically important Faculty Meeting of the College of Arts and Sciences on March 9th at which the faculty will be deciding and voting on a resolution to reverse the decision to close the department in 1991. Letters are very strongly requested throughout March and April to keep pressure on both administrators and faculty. Please write to the Dean of the College, President, and the Chancellor (see addresses in December 1989 Footnotes, page 5). If you know any faculty at Washington University, a letter to them would also be good. If you have a moment, please send a copy of your letter to Professor Marvin Camerer, Chair, Dept. of Sociology, Box 1113, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130. We have a chance to win this decision. We need your letters. . . now!
Observing

An Action Packed Council Meeting

The ASA Council tackled a complex action-packed agenda that included issues of freedom of expression, the 1990 budget, the growing inequalities in American life, the rapidly developing international environment, and the incorporation of the administrative activity of the Population Association of America into the Executive Office.

The major stories are covered in this issue of Footnotes. I want to touch briefly on some of them, drawing your attention to the most important feature stories.

(1) The 1990 Budget: The Association finished 1989 in good financial shape, and Council passed a balanced budget for 1990. The 1990 budget is expected to increase about six percent over the actual income and expenditures for 1989. The ASA budget reflects a number of factors that have resulted in a boon for sociology: membership (up for the year 1989), the high level of income since 1981, the record attendance in San Francisco (7,200 registrants), and the increase in the number of exhibitors, high mailing list sales, and new records in the number of Employment, Notices, and Opportunities. With a higher than expected return on investments, while inflation held at just under five percent, income surplus for 1989.

The exec will return to the Association's Reserve Fund toward its 1990 level. The deficits incurred into the 1989 excess, however, greatly reduced the Association's reserves, and many more years of surplus are needed to bring them to a satisfactory level.

The audited budget for 1989, as well as the 1990 budget, will be published in the August issue of Footnotes. Meanwhile, Council has asked me to comment on some of the key decisions that will be made in the coming months. Look for a column titled "Financing Activities: Direct and Indirect Consequences," in the April issue of Footnotes.

(2) Council devoted a Saturday evening session to a lengthy discussion of two issues relating to Freedom of Expression, the murder of the six university employees in El Salvador (reported in detail in January 1990 Footnotes), and the Resolution passed by the International Sociological Association Executive Committee dealing with the issue of apartheid (also reported in detail in the October 1989 and January 1990 Footnotes). Let me turn first to the discussion on El Salvador.

(a) Council reviewed the letters received from members in numerous departments of sociology throughout the country strongly protesting the murders in El Salvador and urging Council to demonstrate justice. I reported on the actions already taken (letters to the President of El Salvador, the Ambassador from El Salvador to the United States, the President, Secretary of State and other U.S. officials), (signing of the newspaper ad in the Washington Post strongly protesting the murders, and the story in Footnotes). I also reported that I had received a letter from the U.S. Department of State acknowledging the ASA letter of protest, and fully agreeing that "I hope the murder will stop by the end of the year." The letter went on to argue that the crimes must be fully investigated and the criminals brought to justice.

In the course of the discussion, it was noted that the Jesuit scholars had been murdered precisely because they were attempting to uphold the principle of the free dissemination of ideas. Council members expressed appreciation for the outpouring of protest among their colleagues. After further discussion, Council voted to direct the Executive Officer to send letters of protest and demands for justice to the Executive Council of the United Nations and the Senate Committees, to respond to the letter from the State Department urging continued cooperation. Council also asked COSSA affiliates to support the ASA effort for justice. Another letter to President Gorbachev was also voted, urging support for his actions taken thus far, while urging that much more needed to be done to assure justice in this case.

Later on during the meeting, Council reviewed the resolution passed at the Business Meeting of the Association in San Francisco in August, dealing with the war in El Salvador, and urging that letters be sent to government officials protesting U.S. military support. That resolution had been tabled in August and was now deemed to be in urgent need of more recent events. The ASA letter besides condemning the murders and demanding justice, also called for "an immediate cease-fire, a precondition for the resumption of negotiations for a political settlement of the war." We will keep the members informed on future events as they develop.

(b) The second issue involving freedom of expression related to the Resolution passed by the Executive Board of the International Sociological Association, and published in October Footnotes in the letter from Dr. Marguerite Archer, President of the ISA. The issue was precipitated by a letter to Council from Dr. Alejandro Portes, then a ACSA delegate to ISA, and by the final report to Council by the outgoing Delegate, Dr. Melvin L. Kohr. In his letter, Dr. Portes referred to the October 1989 issue of Footnotes which contained the ISA resolution to cover the World Congress meeting in Buenos Aires. In his letter, Dr. Portes asked for the clearing of the discussion of the resolution, and that it be included in the debate on the Convention. Sociology who do not endorse the above statement are not welcome at the Congress. By registering at the Congress participants declare that they are in agreement with the above principles.

Dr. Portes responded to that statement as follows: "The intention of this resolution is commendable, but the last sentences are an oath which restricts freedom of expression for scholars not adhering to those views. As the delegate of the ASA to the ISA during this Congress, I would appreciate guidance from the ASA Council as to how to proceed. My own inclination would be to support the resolution of the ISA, but oppose the oath as an infringement on rights to freedom of thought and expression."

Since Dr. Kohr's report was published in this issue of Footnotes (see page 15), I need only mention here that he also stated his opposition to the resolution and restriction on freedom of expression. Dr. Kohr went on to recount the history of scholarly participation in ISA meetings as he knew it, making points that seem to contradict those made in the previous (October) issue of Footnotes by Drs. Gryn and Archer. A careful reading of the resolution is recommended.

In its deliberations, Council members made clear their strong stand against apartheid. And they were greatly concerned about whether in fact black sociologists from South Africa would have the same access to the ISA meetings as white sociologists. The question is being investigated with the understanding that the Association would make the strongest possible protest. Another letter to President von Braun was to be sent expressing opposition to Apartheid policies while defending the right to freedom of thought and expression. Council voted to support the intention of the ISA resolution as contained in its first statement (see above).

At the same time, Council voted its strongest opposition to the following two sentences in the resolution (see above).

Council instructed its new delegate to the ISA, Dr. Portes, to oppose this "in our capacity as the strongest protestable terms. The Council further rejected the ISA declaration that it is not a loyalty oath, and instructed its delegate to make the Association's position known at the ISA meeting.

To bring the issue of Apartheid up to date, I included in the Open Forum Column a recent letter from Dr. John Y. Yuen, ISA's Vice President and Chair of its Research Committee. We can all take heart that the campaign against Apartheid, expressed in so many ways by peoples from all over the world is beginning to bear fruit. We look forward to the 1990s as a decade in which the freedom of thought and expression is enlarged by the freedom to move about, and by the principle of effective opposition in public life, as well as an improving quality of physical and political life.

(3) Another important item put before Council was a proposal that originated with the 1989 World Congress meeting in Buenos Aires. Their administrative affairs for many years had been handled by the American Statistical Association (ASAFINA); last October FISTATA decided to terminate the relationship, and the ASA officers approached me about the possibility of ASA taking on this responsibility. After a review of their needs and our ability to handle them, I put forth a proposal for their consideration. After reaching a tentative agreement with the FISTATA, I presented the proposal to the Council.

Dr. Portes responded to that statement as follows: "The intention of this resolution is commendable, but the last sentences are an oath which restricts freedom of expression for scholars not adhering to those views. As the delegate of the ASA to the ISA during this Congress, I would appreciate guidance from the ASA Council as to how to proceed. My own inclination would be to support the resolution of the ISA, but oppose the oath as an infringement on rights to freedom of thought and expression."

Since Dr. Kohr's report was published in this issue of Footnotes (see page 14), I need only mention here that he also stated his opposition to the resolution and restriction on freedom of expression. Dr. Kohr went on to recount the history of scholarly participation in ISA meetings as he knew it, making points that seem to contradict those made in the previous (October) issue of Footnotes by Drs. Gryn and Archer. A careful reading of the resolution is recommended. Council considered the matter a long, hard task, staffing and financial arrangements satisfactory, asked the ASA officers to help the FISTATA in the matter, and expressed satisfaction at the thought of the two associations coming to a closer working relationship. There was general agreement that the new arrangement should work to our mutual benefit. Council voted to approve a five-year contract with FISTATA. Further details about the new arrangement are found in the story by Jen Suter and Lionel Maldonado elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Council approved a motion from the Past Presidents Committee, asking the Executive Officer to take certain actions in regard to the book published by the Edwin Mellen Press which was found to have been plagiarized from a sociologist's dissertation. At the present, we are hoping for a letter from the editor-in-chief of Mellen Press which could help resolve the remaining issues in the case. We will keep you advised as events unfold.

(5) In recognition of the growing interest in and activity with foreign scholars and sociological associations, Council established a committee chaired by Craig Callahan (North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and including Melvin Kohr (Johns Hopkins), Louis Goodman (American), Glen Elder (North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and David Willey (Michigan). Council made its report at the January meeting. The report detailed existing ASA capacities and experiences within the international field, noting the role of the Committee on World Sociology, ASA sections, formal and informal representatives to various other organizations and agencies, and activities within the Executive Office. It also highlighted the dramatic increase in visiting foreign scholars and the ways in which the ASA could facilitate the flow, similarly, the importance of integrating international knowledge into U.S. sociological research and the issues raised by the Committee members, and in accord with their recommendations, the following motions: (a) to establish a three-year term (with the first year as Chair-Elect) for the Chair of the Committee on World Sociology, to give more stability to the Committee as its work load and importance increases; (b) to authorize a 1990 mid-year meeting of the Committee on World Sociology; (c) to endorse efforts of the Subcommittee on Service Funding for an Executive Office staff specialist on world or international sociology; and (d) to affirm the direction of the Subcommittee's recent funding to...
Candidates for ASA President, Vice-President

In accordance with new election policies adopted by Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for the President, Vice-President, and Secretary (every three years) candidates will appear in this issue prior to the election. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot in May.

President-Elect

JAMES S. COLEMAN

Present Position: University Professor, University of Chicago (1973-Prese nt), Former Positions: Associate in Full Professor, Johns Hopkins University (1959-73), Assistant Professor, University of Chicago (1956-59), Degree: Ph.D. 1955, Princeton University, Doctor of Philosophy, Political Science; Master's Degree, Political Science, University of Pennsylvania (1954); B.S. 1951, Pennsylvania State University, Political Science.


MAYER ZALD

Present Position: Professor of Sociolog y, University of California (1973-Prese nt). Former Positions: Associate Professor and Chair, California State University, Fullerton (1970-73); Department of Sociology, Chair (1970-73). Degree: Ph.D. 1971, University of California, Los Angeles; M.A. 1969, University of California, Los Angeles; B.A. 1967, University of California, Los Angeles.

Present Position: Professor of Sociolog y, University of Kentucky (1983-Prese nt) and Visiting Scholar (Fall 1982), Duke University, Interdisciplinary Studies Program. Degree: Ph.D. 1980, Duke University; M.A. 1978, University of Kentucky; B.A. 1976, University of Kentucky.

Observing, from page 2

health care, the family, and youth. The first task of the Committee will be to systematize the knowledge, indicate its impact on policy, and develop specific press conference proposals. The first major press conference will be planned to coincide with President Wilson's Presidential Address during the 1990 meeting in DC. Other conferences will be held as knowledge and speakers are available and the issue is seen to be sufficiently salient. The Committee will develop plans for transcription or translation of sociological work to the media and policy makers on a host of related topics. And the Committee will help point the way to the kinds of research that needs to be done in specific areas.
A Briefing on the Census

by Harvey M. Childs

After years of planning and preparing, the census begins on the twenty-first consecutive time, the nation conducting its decennial enumeration. The Census Bureau, under the leadership of Director, market researcher Barbara Beyant, the post office is to deliver questionnaires to about 88 million housing units in March and census officials hope that people will complete and mail them back. The census, whether to adjust the counts to correct for undercounting urban minority groups.

In most ways the new census is like the 1980 version. Every household will be asked to list in its housing and seven basic sociodemographic questions, including the age, race, and sex of each resident. There is also a question asking whether the respondent might be uncertain about including or excluding someone from the household's count. The sociodemographic questions have been modified only slightly since 1980. The sex question, for example, included the option “Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual”. In the opinion of Ina S. Lowery, has been modified slightly. The question now includes the word “sex” and provides boxes in which respondents can write the names of specific American Indian tribes, Asian and Pacific Islander groups, and “other’s gender categories. Fifty-one of the 600 questions will receive a “long form” which includes 26 sociodemographic and 18 housing questions in addition to the 13 basic questions. Items dropped from the 1980 questionnaire are the one year age group, disability in using public transportation, cohabiting, wards looking for work, and marital history. New questions include military service, pension income, time of departure to work, and two items on disability.

The basic data collection procedure will be the same as in 1980 “Mail-out/ Mail-back” for 83 percent of the nation’s 106 million housing units. In rural areas, census enumerators rather than postal carriers deliver the forms and ask people to mail them back; 11 million households will be contacted this way. In very sparsely populated areas, representing seven million housing units, enumerators will conduct face-to-face interviews. Later, the Census Bureau will send enumerators to addresses from which no questionnaires were received. There has been a large-scale outreach program including advertising and community events to contact nonrespondents in access to their cooperation.

In 1990 Census incorporates some major changes. Homeless persons will be counted in new ways. Persons in shelters for homeless persons and abusing women will be counted on March 20, from 6 p.m. to midnight on the streets will be counted from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. on March 21. The new census introduces computerized procedures for operating field offices and for checking questionnaires. In 1980, responses were collated by hand and then fed into computers and questionnaires to their local district officer where clerks checked them against address lists. In 1990, residence of housing units from which questionnaires were not received so that district offices can send enumerators to contact them. A more important innovation is the computerized geographic information system called the TIGER. Developed by a partnership between the Census Bureau and the U.S. Geological Survey, TIGER contains a file representing all streets, roads, railroads, and rivers of the country. TIGER will divide the entire nation, including 200,000 square miles, into which statistics can be generated. The survey will assign any particular address to a census block, then to a tract, TIGER already produced detailed maps to facilitate census field operations.

These improvements, along with an easier to fill out form, have made the census easier and less expensive. Because the form is shorter than in 1980, the form should be easier for the census officials with some cause for optimism. Field offices will be smaller and supervisory staff was recruited and trained earlier. Address lists, which can be checked against a housing unit was compiled and refined earlier, permitting the survey to provide preliminary housing counts to the Bureau prior to the census, in an operation known as local verification.

The Census Bureau plans to conduct several intercensal surveys in the 1990s to determine if the reduction in census costs is an advantage. The research will look into how the census population can get a full count of certain categories of persons such as poor, adult, African-American males. Results of the local mini-censuses will be compared with those of the regular census.

Despite these developments, there have been plenty of problems in the census of the 1990 Census. Along with a confrontation over the wording of the sex question, there was a dispute over whether military personnel abroad and their dependents would be counted for the purpose of the reapportionment of congressional seats. Traditionally, except for 1970, they have not been. The Census Bureau planned not to include them in 1990; but, yielding to congressional pressure, decided to enumerate them with the help of the Department of Defense.

One of the biggest controversies was over the inclusion or exclusion of illegal aliens. The Constitution, which mandates the census, calls for an enumeration of “all persons.” Following traditional procedures, the Census Bureau attempted to count everybody, regardless of citizenship, with the exception of foreign travelers and a diplomatic resident in missions. The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), an organization that promotes tighter controls over immigration, sued the government in 1988 demanding that the census should exclude illegal aliens from those numbers that would be used for the purpose of reapportionment congress. Congress among the states. (FAIR had filed a similar suit in 1979.) Both suits were rejected by federal district courts on the grounds that the plaintiffs lacked standing to sue.

Members of Congress have promoted legislation aimed at the same goal. In the 103rd Congress, the Senate went so far as to pass a bill, in the form of an amendment to an appropriations bill, that required the census to exclude illegal aliens from numbers used for apportionment. In the House, at least four bills were introduced in each of the last two Congresses for that same purpose. Although some of them got out of committee, there were parliamentary maneuvers in the full house, attempting to exclude the aliens. Ultimately, these actions failed, and the Bureau stuck with its plan to count everyone.

The biggest controversy, of course, is the undercount and whether to adjust census counts statistically. The undercount signifies that proportion of the population that remains uncounted in the census. Actually, the census regula- tions permit a differential undercount since African-Americans are missed at a higher rate than whites. Recent research has shown that Hispanic persons are missed at higher rates. Although each census has a smaller net under- count than its predecessor, the differentials persist. Demographic analysis of the 1980 census showed undercounts of 1.4 percent overall, 5.9 percent for blacks, and 0.7 percent for “White and other races.”

The undercount began to be politically important when census numbers became useful in voting rights cases and in the allocation of federal dollars. Two turning points were the 1962 Supreme Court decision, Baker v. Carr, that established the one person, one vote principle and the 1965 passage of the Voting Rights Act. Legislatively over fears of disfranchisement, districts most invariably rely upon census data as evidence. Census results are also important to big city mayors, who contend that their cities suffer disproportionately because they house larger numbers of those poor minority groups that are most likely to be undercounted.

Dozen of mayors used the government in 1980, demanding that the census results be corrected for any possible statistical adjustment. Two cases went to trial. In Detroit, a federal district judge actu- ally ordered an adjustment but later rec- orded his decision was overturned on appeal. In the “New York case,” which involved questions that he reached, there was a debate over several methodological and statistical questions. Census officials con- tended that the results of their 1980 pro-enumeration approach were inde- terminable and they were unable to estim- ate accurately the extent of the under- count, not accurately enough to correct census figures. Government lawyers also contended that neither the Constitu- tion nor the statute permits a statistical adjustment. Expert witnesses for the plaintiffs, The Census, page 5

Bills to Lead ASA Honors Program

David Bills, College of Education, University of Iowa, is the enthusiastic choice of the Council to lead the Honors Program. He will begin his duties immediately for a three-year term as Director.

David Bills has an impressive record of work in higher education, in service to undergraduates, and a nice blend of teaching, research, and service on issues relevant to Honors Program students. His PhD is from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and his work covers a wide range of topics, including him a broadly trained “Research sociologist.”

Every department will receive a mailing about the ASA Honors Program, including applications for the 1990 program. Applications are to be returned to Bills.

The Honors Program is in its eighteenth year, started by John W. Ritter, State College, Pennsylvania State University, and directed for the last nine years by Burton Wright, with the assistance of William H. Sellers, University of Central Florida. The ASA recognized Wright’s leadership with deep appreciation and presented him with a plaque acknowledging this important work. In 1990, the Honors Program became an official program of the ASA.

Students selected to participate in the Honors Program attend and study the ASA annual meeting. Exceptional seniors and graduate students may apply and receive credit, pass credit to the University of Iowa, or as independent study from their home institution. Students attend ses- sions, the business meetings, special present- ations to their group, receptions and social events, and have a chance to meet sociologists representing the many specialties within our field. The Honors Program Student Association is a vital part of the 1990 Honors Program.

Please encourage students to apply to be a part of the 1990 Honors Program. For more information, please contact: David Bills, College of Education, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, (319) 335-0056.
Subcommittee Reviews Sociology of Education

by Susan Freunli

The Committee on Publications has had a policy of routinely reviewing all ASA journals. In keeping with that policy, a special subcommittee was asked to conduct an evaluation of Sociology of Education in the fall of 1989. As in the past, the evaluation focused on eight criteria used by the Publications Committee to evaluate ASA publications. Data and support was supplied by SOE's editor, Philip Wesley, ASA Publications Manager, Karen Edwards, and the Citiment Index; the ASA Section on Sociology of Education; sociologists in the field of education; and reviews of the last three years of SOE. The subcommittee responsible for the review was chaired by Paul DiMaggio, and included Karen Cook and Mary Frank. Post.

After evaluating various aspects of SOE, the subcommittee concluded that it is a healthy journal and that its health has been enhanced by policies of the current editors, which have exhibited a praiseworthy continuity with those of its predecessor, Maureen Hallinan. The subcommittee also noted that SOE has increased its visibility and is receiving more citations. The subcommittee recommended that SOE continue to maintain its high standards of publication and that the journal continue to grow in its role as a major contributor to the sociology of education.

The subcommittee reviewed the journal's content and cohesion, and noted that SOE has a strong focus on educational policy and the sociology of education. The subcommittee also noted that SOE has a strong emphasis on empirical research and the use of quantitative methods.

In conclusion, the subcommittee recommended that SOE continue to maintain its high standards of publication and to continue to grow in its role as a major contributor to the sociology of education.
Open Forum

Keeping the Focus on Apartheid

It seems important that we do not get trapped in the rhetoric of old disputes and let the 'opposite of apartheid' be pitted against Apartheid. Instead, let us use our sociological imagination to find new ways of combating oppressive racist policies such as the official South African Apartheid policies which threaten not only scholarly exchanges, but basic human rights.

One step forward is to take every opportunity of making the Apartheid issue visible. The ongoing discussion in Footnotes, the statement given by the International Sociological Association and the public communications made by ISA Research Committees as well as by individual sociologists, are important advances in that direction.

Another step is to identify radical South African scholars who have made it clear they are working against the policies of the Apartheid regime, and invite them to our professional meetings. Since these scholars are likely to receive travel funds from their government, sociological organizations should earmark travel grants for these scholars, and follow up through all available channels, diplomatic, political, and professional, if those invited guests are not allowed to go abroad by their government.

A third step is to give preference to sociological papers written by anti-racist South African scholars, thereby giving them a professional arena and protecting them from harassment at home.

A fourth step is to review critically departmental and other institutional relations with South African universities. Some of the universities are indeed very "white", some proclaim on their letterhead that they are "integrated", whatever that might mean, and some universities are truly integrated and practice the employment of Blacks as well as preference in teaching of black students.

The five steps is to break all ties with the South African Sociological Association (SSA) and its journal, South African Journal of Sociology, which is financially supported by the apartheid regime. Instead it can be recommended that closer ties be established with the Association for Sociology in South Africa (ASSA) which was created in opposition to the racist policies of the SSA. The journal of ASSA is South African Sociological Review, an enterprise the Apartheid government has found too reason to support.

The recommendations and information given above have been communicated from various Research Committees to me as Chair of the ISA Research Council.

MFP Receives Grant from Chall

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) received an unsolicited grant from Leo P. Chall, editor of Sociological Abstracts in the amount of $1,500. The award is the largest single grant from an individual that the MFP has received in its fifteen years. It will be combined with other grants to help make up the undergraduate summer institute initiative scheduled for the summer of 1990 at the Universities of Delaware and Wisconsin.

Chakerian Establishes Research Fund at Yale

Imagine a Yale donator in sociology with a career that spans the years from 1954 to the present. Imagine that active career beginning in 1934 and ending 37 years later in retirement in 1971 only to be followed by a first, then second, and, more recently, a third retirement career. Imagine one of us who has been at home not only in teaching and research but as an adviser to governments. And imagine that highly successful person as a warm, kindly, and altruistic member of the family, his church and community, his college and graduate school, and his country.

That person is Charles G. Chakerian, Yale PhD 1954, who has established the Charles G. Chakerian Research Fund in Sociology. The primary purpose of this fund is to support graduate students in their research leading to the doctoral degree but a portion of the income may be granted to untenured faculty as seed money for their research.

Good Ideas

- Undergraduate students taking sociology courses at the University of Akron were invited to attend last year's meetings of the North Central Sociological Association, held in Akron. They could receive extra credit for attending and the Department of Sociology offered to pay their registration fee. For more information, contact: Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.
Medical Sociology Honors Samuel Bloom

by Edward J. Speedling, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

In presenting Samuel W. Bloom with the 1989 Leo G. Reeder Distinguished Medical Sociologist Award, the Section on Medical Practice at the ASA, in which he is one of its founders whose seminal work in the areas of the doctor-patient relationship and social responsibility has become required reading for medical sociologists, medical educators, and policy-makers for the past three decades. Throughout his career, Samuel W. Bloom has been in the forefront of efforts to build a strong institutional base for Medical Sociology in order that it might, through rational analysis, be a force for humanizing health care systems here and abroad.

Professor Bloom played an active role in the Committee on Medical Sociology which, in the 1960s, served as a social network and support group for sociologists working on problems in the field of medicine and health care. When the Committee on Medical Sociology joined the ASA, he served as Secretary-Treasurer during the early years of the new Section, and was among those who established the Journal of Health and Human Behavior (now JHHS) as an official ASA journal. He was also active in establishing programs in medical sociology in major centers of medical training and clinical practice, such as the Program of Sociology in Psychiatry at the State University of New York College of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center during the 1960s. He was then recruited to the new Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York in 1968 where, as the Director of the Division of Behavioral Sciences in the newly organized Department of Community Medicine, he established a program that brought scientific sociologists together with physicians in the form of research work-shops, research and teaching. For a dozen years, Sam's Division of Behavioral Sciences was the site of a NIH training grant, which supported the doctoral work of students in Medical Sociology at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY), and the research of post-doctoral fellows. Even after the end of the NIH program, the Medical Sociology Workshop continued to provide a frequent forum at the medical school for interdisciplinary discussion and debate of topics spanning the spectrum of health care, locally, nationally and internationally. Sam became a much sought after consultant and served a wide range of organizations including WHO, NIH, U.S. Public Health Service, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, and the New York City Department of Health, which publish newsletters from these institutions, which made for occasions especially rich in intellectual and social content.

Professor Bloom's scholarly work has been influential among sociologists and among progressive members of the medical profession. His book, The Doctor and His Patient: A Sociological Interpretation published in 1965 by the Free Press, has become the starting point for subsequent sociological analyses of this subject. Because the book contains such a clear articulation of what has become known as the biopsychosocial approach to patient care, it has been widely read in medical circles and used to broaden the perspective of medical students. Through a series of original articles and critical reviews, Professor Bloom has continued to shape our understanding of the sociocultural underpinnings of the doctor-patient relationship. Equally significant, and again influential among sociologists as well as medical educators, is Sam's research in the area of medical education and the socialization of physicians. His book, Power and Outcome in the Medical School, published by the Free Press in 1970, is one of the few analyses of the way power influences the medical education process. Sam's thorough understanding of this topic has led to his involvement in efforts to change the way physicians are educated, and ultimately how health care is delivered. He has been closely associated with the innovative primary care curriculum at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, and has had a long association with the Department of Social Medicine and School of Public Health, Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew University in Israel. Through his work, he has been addressing not only explicit questions but also implicit questions, always in an effort to change what is taken for granted.

Race, Class, and Gender: An Update

by Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut

The recent mention in Footnotes of a course requirement at the University of Connecticut on race, gender and cultural diversity was picked up from the Chronicle of Higher Education, and despite good intentions on all sides, the media in this case got the facts wrong. The jury is still out on what the University of Connecticut will require. Although the University Senate passed a motion that “students be required to take one course on diversity issues,” the Social Studies and Curriculum Committee is still in the midst of debating how to implement this requirement. Since there is already an extensive General Education Curriculum in place that the general education core requirements include courses on diversity, there is no need to increase the number of students required to take such courses. In the end, an additional course will be required, and the onus will be on the student to decide which course is the best fit.

There are four options under consideration at this time: either to ask the English Department to include materials by and about members of non-dominant groups in the introductory writing course or to designate courses from across the curriculum that are required to meet General Education requirements that also provide appropriate materials about race and gender. Students will be required to take at least one course from each of these options, although they may choose to take more.

Whether the course is offered in conjunction with existing courses, the Social Studies and Curricular Committee is still in the midst of debating how to implement this requirement. Since there is already an extensive General Education Curriculum in place that the general education core requirements include courses on diversity, there is no need to increase the number of students required to take such courses. In the end, an additional course will be required, and the onus will be on the student to decide which course is the best fit.

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Correction

In the article “Fiske on Departments of Sociology” (Footnotes, January 1990, page 18), one line was deleted inadvertently. In discussing the reliability and validity problems in Fiske’s departmental evaluation studies, the article refers to “all university students.” This should read “all university administrators are relied upon to distribute questionnaires to students.” Also, the social science disciplines and totals in Table 2 are listed incorrectly. The correct listing of disciplines in Table 2 should be “history, economics, others, psychology, political science, government, anthropology, sociology.” The totals for table 2 should read “594 (62%);” for Departments Limelightled as Strong and “586 (63%)” for Departments Limelightled as Weak. Corrected copies of the paper are available from the author, Richard A. Wright, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, 18510-2192.
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```
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X2  2  6  U2
X3  7
X4
```

**Is input like this:**

(F-1) -+ [X1],
(F-2) -+ [X2],
(F-3) -+ [X3],
(F-4) -+ [X4],

**G1) -+ [X1],
(G2) -+ [X2],
(G3) -+ [X3],
(G4) -+ [X4],

```
(F-1) -+ 0.320 SE = 0.112 -> [X1],
(F-2) -+ 0.374 SE = 0.153 -> [X2],
(F-3) -+ 0.431 SE = 0.116 -> [X3],
(F-4) -+ 0.500 SE = 0.115 -> [X4],

(G1) -+ 0.947 SE = 0.064 -> [X1],
(G2) -+ 0.738 SE = 0.103 -> [X2],
(G3) -+ 0.520 SE = 0.119 -> [X3],
(G4) -+ 0.854 SE = 0.075 -> [X4]
```

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Harvard University Center for European Studies. The new expanded Program on Central and Eastern Europe announces a new $24,000 postdoctoral fellowship beginning July 1, 1990, for the year 1990-91. The fellowship is open to all scholars who have achieved the Ph.D. degree, may be comparative, and should encompass the area from East Germany to the borders of the Soviet Union.
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Political Economy of the World System

Section By-Laws state that a Nominating Committee composed of the members of the Section Executive Committee shall propose to the membership a list of persons nominated for each of the three major offices. The committee shall also propose a slate of officers for the coming year. The slate shall be chosen from among the nominees and shall be presented to the membership for approval. The slate shall consist of at least three members, including the Secretary, Treasurer, and Chair-elect. Each slate shall be voted on by the membership at the Annual Meeting.
Reports, continued

students should be recruited, and it would facilitate that end if the ASA allowed students who pay a reduced rate in PWSS to vote in sectional elections. A new Member Council was established which Philip McMichael will head.

The ASA Southeastern Section Committee was inactivated based on suggestions from the floor and a vote of approximately 86-25. The Executive Council Committee includes: John Walton (Chair), Christopher C. Chevalier, Tom Hofland, and Kathleen Schwartzman. Immanuel Waltherman announced that the annual PWSS conference will be held this year at the University of Washington in Seattle in late March 1990 and will focus on “Cities in the World System.”

He then asked for sugges-
tions for the session themes for the 1990 ASA meeting. Several proposed topic areas included: recent changes in socialist societies, especially in Eastern Europe, environmentalism, and women and capital.

F. Samuel Greenler announced that Stephen Banker as the first recipient of the PWSS Distinguished Commissioner to Society Award and read a cita-
tion describing the importance of Pres. Banker to the PWSS. This citation should appear in future Nominations issues of the Newsletter.

The date of the 1987-1988 section should be sent to John Walton who, as outgoing Chair, heads the Committee for 1990 John Walton. Clare

Sociology of Culture

Officially begun in August 1987, the Culture, Society, and Media section has 564 members, a number that is likely to increase during the coming year. At this rate, the membership is expected to double within five sections in the 360 to 500 range. This increase may occur because the increase in membership dues to $10 caused many of our membership to ask for reductions for students and low paid faculty. Even for the bulk of faculty members the ex-
 pense of these dues may become a problem. We have tried throughout the year, regardless of other actions, to adopt a strategy of active membership recruitment in order to increase the available funds as much as possible for the expected decline. To this end we have provided services and activities for the section membership and the participatory activities as possible. The figure of 500 members was therefore a goal.

During the past year we focused on continuing the annual meeting in 1989 in Boston and starting new ones. One of our top priorities has been the development of new areas of our membership in order to represent them better as the ASA and enhance opportunities for networking. If we had any doubts as to how intellectually diverse our membership is, the state-
ments about culture printed in our Newsletter over the past two years have made that abundantly clear. We have tried to realize without crisis or over-stimulating the differences in orientations represented.

The idea carried out by John McAllister (Clemson University) has been reviewed by his publication of an annu-
al newsletter to help develop and facil-
itate networking. It may be purchased at approximately $10 per year.

2. A study undertaken by Lisa Greenler will generate data for a qualitative research study on media patterns, perceptions regarding the nature of culture, and the development of a new relationship to the discipline more generally.

3. The Culture Syllabi Sets project organized by Lisa Greenler has been finished and the sets are on sale through ASA’s Teaching Services Program.

4. Since its beginnings the Newsletter has been the nearly sin-
gle-handed effort by Richard Peterson, its co-editor, to gather, collate and distribute learning aids, book lists and articles of interest to section members. He has now compiled his cumulative list of authors and the purchased at a cost. Like the membership directory, the list is available to ASA, so that it can serve the needs of interested sociologists.

The purpose of the membership is to reorganize our AS section to make it more accessible for sociologists of culture major, Judith Balle, Secretaries, and me. We have not appointed any others to be "Media Liaisons," as the job is unspec-
fied, but we will try to find qualified and prepared persons to fill positions.


Vera Zollberg, Chair

Collective Behavior and Social Move-
ments

The business meeting of the section on Collective behavior and Social Movements will be held on August 11, 1989. There will be 27 members in attend-
ance due to one dollar extra assessed to each member due to the upcoming social movement tax to vote for the annual meeting. There will be no nominations for officers since all current officers are eligible for reappointment. The meeting will be held at 10:00 AM in room 126 of the ASA's meeting rooms.

The Chair also reported that Joseph Gusfield had agreed to serve as Chair of the section. He nominated Paul Fiske for Secretary, and ask the Nominations Committee to develop a list of nominees for the position of Vice Chair.

The next meeting at the 1989 section meeting there was a sessions paper and a refer-
ed roundtable session. The sessions paper was on "The Nature of Social Movements," and the roundtable was on "The Sociology of Culture._

In 1989, in the third of all sessions on the Committee on World Society, urged mem-
bers to consider attending the Interna-
tional Sociological Association World Congress in Madrid, July 1990.

10. The Section Culture Sections served as the high point of the San Francisco meetings. As an aid to future section meetings, we should encourage the creation of a culture section with a total of 20 papers being presented. In the section on Social Movements, the Chair of the section worked closely with Rebecca Schaefer, organizer of the section on Social Movements and Collective Behavior.

Carol Mason served as Chair for the section from 1988 to 1989. The Workshop and Publi-
cations Committee is already at work on plans for a workshop in the coming year on some topic of interest to Sec-
tion members. The collective efforts on outlines of collective behavior

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believe as the result of Hokusai efforts by the Secretariat. ISA actually ended 1986 with a bit of a surplus rather than the deficit that had been projected. But the Executive Committee has taken us all the way down the road to solving the serious structural problems that I noted in the report. At its July 1989 meeting, the ISA Executive Committee created a new and totally unnecessary problem by imposing a restriction on freedom of expression. The Executive Committee passed a resolution asserting not only that ISA as an organization opposes apartheid (it is positive that I contain certain words, but also that registering to attend an ISA Congress constitute an affiliation that the individual participant opposes apartheid). I was not able to be present at that meeting, but I would certainly have opposed the latter part of the resolution.

Enough has been written in the pages of this report (the letters from Bill Bergman, Ethel Gaddes, Margaret Anbou, and Paola Amatuzio to the Executive Committee on the events of the Rome meeting of the International Institute of Sociology: that led up to this action that I need not recount the issue in detail. I do, however, want to correct what I believe is a grossly distorted perception of ISA's past policies and to explain my own position.

To the best of my knowledge, the traditional policy of ISA has been to support the rights of all sociologists to attend our meetings, and to encourage sociologists from whatever background, to attend one of the meetings, if they have something to say that is important for the development of sociology. Notwithstanding, I am aware of the events that occurred in Rome. I am aware of the fact that the ISA Backbackers have been in violation of the laws of Section 109, making a call on those things that are not permissible by reason of those matters. I believe that this is a matter of peto the relations between the host country and the participants of these sociologists who live in this country. I believe that we should not be made an exception of the United States. Before deciding to hold the 1989 Congress in New Delhi, we asked for and received assurance from the representative of the Indian Sociological Society who we believed was authorized to speak for the Indian Government. We were assured that the Indian Government had not found us to be in any conflict of interest. We were assured that the Indian Government would not be a barrier to the participation in Congress.

In fact, in our sin we did have the assurance that the Indian government was not having any conflict of interest in the research that was being conducted in India. We did have the assurance that the Indian government was not having any conflict of interest in the research that was being conducted in India. We did have the assurance that the Indian government was not having any conflict of interest in the research that was being conducted in India. We did have the assurance that the Indian government was not having any conflict of interest in the research that was being conducted in India. We did have the assurance that the Indian government was not having any conflict of interest in the research that was being conducted in India.