Faculty Almost Overturns Dean’s Decision

At press time, Footnotes has learned that on March 2, in a closely contested vote by secret ballot, the faculty of Washington University—St. Louis voted down a resolution (116 to 114) that there should be a Department of Sociology. The turnout was unusually large for a full-time faculty of 367.

The faculty never questioned the role of sociology in a major University. Instead, remarks centered on making choices among departments to preserve the overall financial health of the University. Dean Martin Israeli, in closing the meeting, made it clear that despite the positive framing of the resolution, its supporters were asking him to reverse his decision, thus question-
Observing

The ASA Budget: Direct and Indirect Costs

Council has asked that the matter of subsidizing ASA activities be discussed in footnotes so that members will have a better idea of how their payments, in the form of subscriptions and other income are generated and used. As background to this discussion, but in a sense to spell out the procedures by which the ASA annual budgets are produced.

The staff of the Executive Office develops a preliminary draft of the next year's budget, based on programs in place, and new programs or activities that Council may have authorized in the interim. An initial version, which identifies major budget items, the Executive Office reviews the draft with the Secretary of the Association, and the Finance and Budget Committee (EOB). EOB reviews the budget at length during its December meeting, makes changes and modifications, and then passes it on to Council, which meets at the end of January. Since new members of the seven member EOB Committee are also Council officers, any proposal going to Council will have a significant number of people who can speak to and defend it. Council spends varying amounts of time on the budget, making changes as appropriate, and finally approves it.

The Association derives income from three major sources: subscriptions, membership dues, and additional income. For purposes of this discussion, I will use the 1989 estimated budget figures provided to me as of April 1 (the audit is completed in April). Membership and subscription income produced approximately $584,167 in 1989, about 36% of the total income. Publications, including all journals, advertising, and employment bulletin listings produced about $1,810,680, or about 42% of the total. The Annual meeting contributed $296,590, or about 12%, and the remaining 10 percent was derived from several sources, the largest being interest and dividends from the investment of the reserve.

Over the past several years, the annual budget has grown by an average of 5% to 6% annually. In trying to decide how to raise the necessary funds to maintain a balanced budget, Council regularly confronts the question which activities it wishes to subsidize, which activities should pay for themselves, and which activities should be counted upon to yield a surplus. Of course, this question is always a function of finding the funds to support the programs and activities. This means deciding how much to charge for section dues, registration fees for Annual Meeting dues, fees for low income and graduate students and the like. The amount that an activity is subsidized is then a question of income and support to maintain the total costs (direct and indirect) of operating it.

Almost all activities are designed so that direct costs, e.g., costs of printing and mailing journals and operating the journal editorial offices, are not by the fees charged. But some activities are priced to cover the direct but not necessarily the indirect costs. For example, income generated by sales of journals to non-member subscribers has exceeded both direct and indirect costs in recent years. The available surplus has, for example, to cover the costs (direct and indirect) of supporting new journals, e.g., Sociological Theory, Teaching Sociology, Sociological Methodology, and now Sociological Practice Reviews.

Another aspect of subsidization has to do with programs which are deemed so important to the ASA that the fees charged will probably never generate sufficient income to cover the indirect costs of operation. The major activities of the Association that fall in this category are: (a) the Annual Meeting; (b) sectionals; (c) graduate student and early career members; (d) the Teaching Services Program; (e) the Professional Development Program; and (f) the Minority Fellowship Program.

The Annual Meeting is a case in point. Despite the fact that income increased by more than $50,000 between 1988 and 1989, an increase of more than 20%, the numbers of rooms of hotel staff needed to handle the over more complex structure of the meeting led to an increase in the total costs of $82,000, with indirect costs reaching $235,355 and direct expenses $149,508. (In formal budget statements, indirect costs are referred to as functional costs.)

The Annual Meeting is the single most highly subsidized activity of the Association. The major indirect costs come from the salaries of the ASA permanent staff, and building maintenance and equipment. One staff member, the convention manager, devotes full time to the Annual Meeting, while all staff members devote varying amounts of time to it in the course of the year. Consideration of equipment and office space are also devoted to the Annual Meeting.

Council confronts the question how much of the total cost should be covered by the Annual Meeting budget, and how much should be covered by funds from other sources, such as member dues. Since only about one-fourth of the members attend the Annual Meeting, there is a limit on how much that activity should be subsidized from the dues. Setting the fees for the Annual Meeting, Council tries to encourage maximum attendance, maximum participation by exhibitors and maximum access to such events as job placements. So registration fees, for example, are kept in the middle range ($25 for 1990), to cover the entire cost of the meeting, these fees would have to be raised to $65 or $70.

When setting rates for items like Annual Meeting registration fees, Council is working with the assumption that meeting attendance will reach a certain maximum number. While the Annual Meeting fees have gone up an average of $5.60 a year for the past eight years, attendance has increased from 2,900 in the earlier years of the 1980s to 3,200 in the past five years. This pattern has meant that we have been unable to decrease the subsidy level, despite growing attendance. And there is no desire to raise registration fees significantly despite the lack of evidence that it would have a negative impact on attendance. Because, in some cases, feel member subscriptions, as well as funds from other sources has made it possible to keep the budget balanced, while maintaining this and other subsidies.

In short, the Association has responded to members interests and needs with a wide range of programs. It has a range of fees, dues, etc. designed to raise money to support these and other programs to varying extents. Since the cost of maintaining programs typically increases by 5%-6% a year, the committee continually discusses Council about which fees and dues to raise and how much, and which programs to subsidize and by how much.

The auditors provide a rational accounting basis to help us understand how much it costs to operate each program. But Council discussions are based on beliefs and values that include long term double entry bookkeeping and functional budgeting. Thus, for example, the Teaching Services Program is felt to be important to the thousands of members whose primary or sole activity is teaching. The indirect costs of operating this program would require doubling the price of syllabi and workshops, to cite an example. Council continues to subsidize it as it does the Minority Fellowship Program, the Professional Development Program, CSSA and other groups that lobby on behalf of social science funding.

Graduate student members are subsidize to help socialize them into the Association's activities; they are the next generation's base of support. This has been an Association policy for as long as anyone can remember. On the other hand, the policy of providing subsidies for emeritus members has varied greatly over the past 15 years as circumstances within and outside the profession have changed. In earlier years when people retired on limited incomes, the Association was enjoying financial stability and even growth, emeriti were offered full membership with all benefits including jour- nals. Then came the period of high inflation and large deficits that severely reduced the Association's reserves. Emer- itus status was modified so that journals were no longer provided gratis.

As we move into the 1990s we will need to determine the number of members retiring or about to retire this decade on a rapid rise. At the same time, emeriti retirement incomes are much more substantial than they were a decade ago, and many emeriti suggested that they would be happy to pay some dues. So Council authorized a referendum in which members voted to elimi- nate most of the subsidy to emeriti members, with a waiver on request built in to accommodate those in need.

This discussion of ASA programs, why and how they are subsidized, in no way pretends that the issues is either totally rational or without faults. It combines a mix of cost accounting with cautioning evaluations of the importance of programs to members and to the future of the Association and its goals. And it is constantly challenged by economic factors (inflation, changing job market) over which the Association has little or no control. A dialogue in Open Forum would be an excellent mechanism by which members can provide feedback to EOB and Council, as well as suggestions for alternative approaches to supporting programs that are deemed important, but not easily self-financing.

-Marie Haug

Marie Haug Honored at Case Western

A special birthday party was held on March 16 at the Cleveland Play House Club. Friends and colleagues toasted Marie Haug on the occasion of her 75th birthday. Haug is Professor Emerita at Case Western Reserve University and Director Emerita of the University Center on Aging and Health. The occasion cele- brated the establishment of a student award fund in gerontology, in honor of Haug's many contributions to that specialty.

Haug is internationally known as a gerontologist and has conducted several cross-cultural research studies. She has pioneered research activities in the areas of doctor-patient relationships, self care of the elderly, and the physical and men- tal health of aged women. She is widely recognized as an expert in research design and methods and has served on the research committees of NSA and NIMH. She recently completed a term on ASA Council and has been active in the ASA Section on Aging. She currently serves as Chair of the Medical Sociology Section. Contributions may be made to the Haug Student Award Fund, Case West- ern University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

New Teaching Resource Available

The ASA Professional Development Program and Teaching Services Program have joined forces to publish The Internship Handbook, edited by Richard Salem and Barbara Allman. Eleven authors review the research and thought on experiential learning while focusing on the practical issues and problems sometimes involved in setting up internship programs for both undergraduate and graduate students; the mechanics and departmental concerns involved in developing programs; and the techniques and problems in recruiting students and obtaining placement opportuni- ties. The Handbook presents a program by which students can place their internship experience and be evaluated by supervising faculty. All proceeds of a special section on internships (available in a special section of this issue) about internships 156 pages, 1990. Send prepaid orders ($11 ASA members, $15 non-members) to: ASA, 1722 N Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036.
SSSI Holds Symposium on Subjectivity

by Carolyn Ellis and Michael Flaherty

The Society for the Study of Subjectivity held its annual Gory Stone Symposium at the Dolphin Beach Resort in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, from January 12 to 15, 1993. Over one hundred scholars from America, England, and Australia participated in the twenty-three sessions, panel discussions, and workshops planned around the theme "Subjectivity." Carolyn Ellis (Eckerd College) and Michael Flaherty (Eckerd College) co-organized the symposium, which was sponsored by the SSSI and the American Sociological Association, the Discipline Small Grant Program, Eckerd College, the University of South Florida, the Eugene Winstead Memorial Fund, and the ASR section on Emotions.

Most of the participants were sociologists, but anthropologists, historians, philosophers, applied social scientists, and even a physicist were on hand. Whatever their discipline, just about every scholar addressed substantive, theoretical, and methodological issues in the study of human subjectivity. Substantive topics of participants' presentations showed considerable variety. Yet, a common concern permeated all of the presentations centered on the dynamics of emotion and cognition in self-consciousness, interaction, situation, and the social construction of reality.

The Symposium was a showcase for exciting new developments in research on subjectivity. Roy Francisco, David Prasch, and Richard Shweder addressed definitional issues in a session entitled "What is Subjectivity?" Another session was devoted to the complex interdependencies of self and subjectivity. Bill Wentworth and John Ryan examined mixed emotions, while J. Barbary and M.L. Lyon explored the embodiment of emotion. John Gagnon looked at the "self as the sum of the internal conversations that make up our intangible life." Rom Harric and Brown's Daviex evaluated the self as a grammar and discursive practices. Candace Clark, Sherri Heldman, and Michael Ellis developed a conceptual model that allows us to consider how people experience cognitive, emotional, and social processes as well as transitions from one mode to another.

Several presentations were devoted to the emotions and their challenges of self-differentiation inherent in the study of subjectivity. In a session entitled "Art or Science?" Mayer Zald and Warren Back approached sociology and physics, respectively, as quasi-science and quasi-humanities. Amabilization and the now traditional distinction was also evident in Maria Vesper's talk on the common problems of blues singers and social scientists as they seek to establish the authority of the subject. Throughout the conference, there was serious concern for issues of reactivity in research methods, as when Danny Jorgenson reflected on thoughts and feelings that shaped his role as an investigator when he studied the part played by his mentors in a religious cult.

The remaining sessions were for timely discussions concerning the global state of knowledge in the social sciences. Always in the foreground was the question: "How should we prepare to learn about subjectivity in everyday life?" One of the most interesting answers came from David Dodd, Lesnco Witzel, man, and Carolyn Ellis, each of whom read excerpts from their "ethnographic novels." John van Maanen and Dan Bonchow contributed on this new direction in the study of lived experience while Laurel Richardson contributed her own play, "The Sea Monster." It was also apparent that Ellis has increased methodological and substantive importance for the sociology of subjectivity. Norman Denzin gave an interpretive reading of emotionality in Bergson's "Pr ession, Stanford, Lyman Scrutinized Hollywood's images of Africa and African-Americans, and Gladys Raines, Michael Flaherty told of recent findings on the lived experience of time. Similarly, Doshene Luske and Denice Gillman discussed the social construction of self-esteem, and John Collins followed up his recent study of black self-esteem, and Michael Flaherty discussed his study of "staged symbolic communities.

Several other participants explored subjectivity in power and social structure. Arthur Vehik, for example, gave an analysis of the 1980 presidential campaign; Carl Couch looked at the role of evocative communication in social movements; and David Altheide described the nature of the use of unusual, symbolic sentences by judges, which he called "gender justice." John Altheide shared the results of his research on subjectivity in tenure and promotion decisions.

Clearly, the effacement of innovative research on subjectivity has led to an intriguing exchange of ideas. The Symposium allowed us to integrate our findings, assert the state of knowledge, and provide a supportive environment for those on the cutting edge of research on subjectivity and consciousness. Moreover, it was an opportunity to bridge the divisions among those who work on emotions and cognition, and to promote experiences orientations that, together, challenge the narrow, overly-reactional conception of human nature. Instead, participants viewed people as emotional beings who act on the basis of subjective meanings.

The Symposium also challenged an overly-narrow image of scientific method and its limitations involving a variety of techniques, such as pictures, dance, films, literature, autobiographies, interviews, participant observation, discourse, and mathematical models. Our goal has not been to discard traditional scientific method, but to enlarge it and revitalize it so that it is more closely attuned to the natural experience of people in everyday life. The social sciences will be strengthened through confronting the subjective construction of science. The aim of this conference was to bring together scholars with different orientations and disciplines who, nonetheless, share a common interest in humanizing the social sciences.

Open Forum


Although the U.S. Supreme Court has been billed examined in many recent equal employment opportunity (EEO) cases, there is one issue that all nine justices recently agreed on: when a faculty member charges that tenure was denied because of discrimination, the university cannot refuse to provide her or him with either evaluators' letters or university documents concerning the decision. The University of Pennsylvania v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 96 S. W. 2d 1045 (1994), suggests that tenure is a critical component in a faculty member's academic freedom. Is there a "smoking gun" to be found that demonstrates discrimination in tenure decisions, it is likely to be tucked away in peer review files." (pages 405-90)

Although many of those involved in tenure decisions may be upset at the prospect of having their deliberations made public, how is discrimination charged, sociologists should applaud this decision, and only for the opportunity it gives Rosalie Tung (denied tenure by the Wharton School) and others to fight what they see as discrimination. We are also pleased because the decision provides opportunities for research on important issues in the study of stratification.

There has long been controversy about the extent to which labor market outcomes are a function of productivity, as opposed to discrimination, political conflict, and what Randall Collins has called (in The Credential Society, Academic Press, 1979) "political labor"—essentially office politics well-attuned. The controversy is sometimes especially poignant when universities are being considered. Although most sociologists would agree with Justice Blackman that colleges and universities discriminated against women and minorities at one time, considerable recent research has claimed that decisions about faculty are not tainted now by sex and race. Collins himself has, of course, the strength of the idea by finding that non-seniority in the occupation's "non-core sector" (page 95), and also write (pages 33-34) that science is "the "widening" of the general trend is the same trend in which careers depend continually on the community's judgments of the significance of each member's work for the advancement of the entire field."

A major obstacle facing social scientists attempting to resolve this controversy has been a lack of data. It is so difficult to get data on the criteria actually used to make employment decisions that social scientists typically analyze the aggregate consequences of such decisions (such as income differences between groups), and work backwards, inferring the nature of the decision-making processes from patterns in the results.

Cases such as Penn v. EEOC provide a partial way around this obstacle. In EEOC cases, employers are forced to disclose much information about personnel policies and procedures; they often have to provide evidence supporting their claims that employment decisions were based on merit rather than discrimination; and, as Ashenfelter and Oaxaca have recently pointed out in the American Economic Review (May 1987, pages 232-125), the arguments and evidence acceptable to the courts are often very similar to those utilized by social scientists. Judicial decisions in EEOC cases provide a vast amount of data that is available for analysis. Although employment decisions made by many types of employers all over the country. By making it more difficult for universities to keep tenure decisions confidential, Penn v. EEOC promises that more data will be available for analysis.

What are the data likely to show? It is difficult to say, because judges, like sociologists, have conditions that define what to expect from universities. Often they are reluctant to pay into professional decision-making. Social scientists, for example, they do challenge standard university procedures, as the first Circuit Court of Appeals did in 1984, concluding that when setting faculty salaries, Brown University had "no merit system in the strict sense of the word," and no system for evaluating the "quantity or quality of production." (Walsh and Brown University, 39 Top.Case2d 121.)

For those interested in how universities and social scientists are affected by personnel decisions and how personnel decisions affect minorities and women, Penn v. EEOC suggests that, by requiring that information about personnel decisions be made public, provides an opportunity for significant research. I have used data from such court cases myself. E.g., in "Attacking Sex Discrimination in the Labor Market," Social Forces, March 1989, and have found it to be of great deal from them about how organizations deal with minorities and women.

Paul Berstein, University of Washington
The Multifaceted Career of a "Retired" Sociologist

by Donald P. Ireland, Professor Emeritus, Hamline University (for the ASA Committee on Membership)

"Retire", "retiree", "retirement"—Webster’s dictionary offers a single creative, future-oriented definition of any of these terms. In academia, the words related to career stage are almost certainly as amorphous and likely negative in their connotations. In both cases, the retiree seems nearly a throwaway term. However, in all of the usages there is an implicit idea of movement to withdraw from active, serious, or important roles to protect one’s privacy, seclusion, or protection; to go into retirement; to move, fall back, recede to withdraw. Such an idea is also true to retire (by age or voting); to withdraw into oneself; to go to bed. How does this idea of movement and retirement fit? Among most sociologists, retirement involves nothing more than a momentary pleasure? Those attending faculty meetings know there may be little significant action from which anyone could retire! At least by no longer attending such gatherings one may "withdraw from the face of" or become "bored with" the endless committee meetings. (To "withdraw one’s vote" implies one’s life is not a full-fledged one. In terms of such activities, the absence of one’s vote involves the only one to bring closure to a committee. Knowing the uncertain future, one’s sense of professional and societal obligation to make intelligent corrections in such projects which do too. If completion is not particularly feasible alone, then we can see the collapse of the role model, in the end, as the society which is based on the need to use the data to the profession, or make the data accessible to graduate students who are seeking materials for their students and dissertations.

One hears the General Public. During their careers Joanne Bland, David Bresnan, and many others have made very impressive claims for the study of society and culture through their being "most excellent". With more time to answer questions, the reservoir of knowledge gained through years of study and research, "retired" colleagues can share a distillation of their accumulated wisdom with audiences beyond the classroom, laboratory, or professional meetings. Books and pamphlets that sociologists avoid will be gay. One of the best public and the University would not be able to attract an expert: If a group is a feature of the "scarcity", then the experience of teaching is a predominantly black, Hispanic, Native American, Appalachian, foreign, or other consisting setting will be personal very inviting. By living on your retirement income during that time, you will not be able to determine whether this is the case. Ideally, you could perhaps use a minority colleague for a "socialization" to further pursue graduate work for him or her to conduct research, thereby aiding in his/her faculty development.

(Fostering the ASA. Some faculty members tend to be "locals" professionally: others are more "comopolitan". Upon retirement, one's local professional obligations virtually cease. Time and energy can be released to be more "comopolitan", to move more beyond the campus. Our local colleagues and the larger one, has a frequent visitor at professional functions, served on state, regional or national committees of the discipline, then one can build on these relationships, accept new roles with greater gain and satisfaction of personal rewards after retirement. ASA, through its Membership Committee, has genuine concern that its older members be actively solicited for their contributions at all levels, that they continue to remain involved and felt wanted.

(7) Going Back to School. While pursuing one’s profession over many years, often

other intellectual interests have been allowed to wither. In recent decades many new adult education programs have been established which can revive these interests and provide new zest to life. Community colleges are a relatively easy access to people with four-year college experience to provide fully understood courses. If one studies, learning foreign languages and studying the history and culture of a country of one’s choice can make trips much more meaningful. There are Great Books Clubs in which the stimulation of reading and group discussions can be translated into mental life. Board-and-dinner offerings are available throughout the U.S. and Canada in which the members are retired to visit different places for a brief time and to explore new fields of endeavor. "MAIS" programs in liberal arts studies are now present in many institutions for people who wish to advance career potential to the knowledge of others, to accept and enjoy the challenge of examining the "social" and the "educational" role model, and to make their own experiences evident. Take the "other side of the teacher’s desk": the self will be a renewed experience.

(8) Retiring for Peace and Justice. For centuries we have been urging people to think about the youth of war. It is long past time for older generations to assume risks for peace so that the young can truly enjoy the power and influence. We need to act for concern, bringing a broader perspective on life, and gaining greater integration of knowledge. One can gain a sense of "wholeness", can experience the satisfaction that "one can make a real difference". Life can make sense after all Classes that bring together adults with a depth of experience to share, and most operate on a volunteer basis, and provide people willing to challenge the instructors, question each other, encourage each other to expand their own understanding at long last. They develop new, exciting aspects of their personalities that enhance relationships with others. Returning to "the other side of the teacher’s desk" will itself be a renewed experience.
Visiting Germany: Impressions of a German Expatriate

by Jochen Sandberg, University of Minnesota

A recent German expatriate, I travelled to West Germany from December 7 to 27. What I found was a fantastic mix of all that I remembered about the country, and much more. The main thing was that I was able to see the country in a brand new way, and I was not disappointed.

One of the most striking things about West Germany is the way it has changed since my last visit. The country has become more open and democratic, and the people are more friendly and welcoming. The cities are modern and clean, and the countryside is beautiful. The food is amazing, and the people are friendly and hospitable. The culture is rich and diverse, and the people are proud of their heritage.

One of the most interesting things I encountered was the way the German government is working to create a more open and democratic society. The country has a long history of censorship and surveillance, but this is changing. The people are more free to express themselves, and the government is more accountable to the people.

Another thing I noticed was the way the German economy is changing. The country has a strong tradition of manufacturing, but this is changing. The economy is more diversified, and the country is becoming more innovative and global.

All in all, my trip to West Germany was a wonderful experience. I would highly recommend it to anyone who is interested in learning more about this fascinating country.
On the Transition from the Academy to a Career in Business

By Kenneth R. Doran, Public Service Satellite Corporation

When I passed out of the academic world some ten years ago, nettier government nor the business world understood very much about the nature of sociology. On the one hand, they associated it with social welfare, at worst it was a do-gooder mentality at best. The business executive did not allow me to take my post-academic career past that prejudice until the time of my 40th birthday, which was 1968. In that year, I took the initiative to create a new public opinion research, which was principle, but it didn’t help me much because the next piece of public opinion research I was doing was going to have been the first I had ever done. Furthermore, corporations had clearly been able to see the possible benefits, and its cognate area as provinces of business schools, rather than as academic pursuits.

I was interested in communications and information policy, neither of which had had an immediate relationship to other social welfare issues or public opinion research. I had no visible credentials to support a claim on a relevant area of experts. I had read and studied and talked to a lot of bright people, but not one military word or utterance that could count as a credible one. I had written a doctoral dissertation on an obscure theoretical topic in the sociology of knowledge, and little else. So I entered the Age of Reagan with no real marketable skills, and therefore I couldn’t begin to create an illusion of paper-based credentials. What to do? Skilled I had to acquire them. Creden- tials? They had to be had for the $750. I refused to go back to school to do it. As it turned out, the entire path I had defined for myself only began to work when I stopped thinking of university position. I discovered that my job wasn’t my work. Whatever it was that I would end up doing, it would not depend on my holding a job in a college/university located in a place I did not want to live, teaching courses in which I had no interest, if students in whom I had less and less interest. I was in a position to create a place.

I had to find my niche for something new, and I taught myself how to write comprehensible briefings, which I presented on different occasions, the managing editor of a small publisher of academic monographs to allow me to work as a Project Editor on a series of progressive studies in communications and applied sciences. [Note: I used that position as one of my networking platforms by writing to the authors, and eventually meeting many of them.]

The final piece of this puzzle fell into place with a little help from my friends. I acquired an appreciation of simple Lightwave/White sentences from a wonderful, gifted former student who now works as a staff writer for Forbes a business journalist now writing for Business Week, who later became one of my closest friends, and helped me, using a lot of the neurotic energy from writing my book about blood- lessness and deadlines.

I then decided to specialize in telecommunications. I had my work on the premise that only businesses were to think of sociologists would they begin to grasp the importance of the non-economic factors in business decisions. Further, as I have told more than one client, they would be better without sound sociological practice incorporated into their organization.

Nicola’s practical advice has become fully integrated into the largest U.S. corporation and expressed in the core economic agenda of the 1990s. Concerning social science studies, examinations of industrial and organization linkages, concerns regarding work- life issues, and so on had to keep for the next couple of decades.

Kenneth R. Doran has been named to the office of President of the Franklin Television College, which has been folded into the national and international busi- ness press as an issue of U.S. industrial competitiveness. He is a Senior Advisor, Public Service Satellite Corporation, Washington D.C.\]
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The 50th International Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, (IIS), August 5-9, 1990, Kobe-City, Japan. Theme: "Ecology, World Re-Source and the Quality of Social Life." A broad array of paper sessions, roundtable discussions, and poster sessions on sociological topics are scheduled in addition to thematic sessions. Contact the cochair, Masahiko Sato, Bureau of Sociological Research, Haco Kyoiku University, Yohito-cho, Haco-ko, Japan: fax 7551130. The University of Kentucky Fifth Annual Conference on Appalachia, November 6-7, 1990, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Appalachian Children." The intent of the conference is to focus on a broad range of issues on all aspects of services for children at the preschool, middle childhood, or adolescence level. One or two-page proposals for paper presentation or panel discussions must be returned, with addresses and phone numbers for summer and fall, by no later than May 7, 1990, to the Appalachian Center, 4th South Limestone, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0155. (606) 257-4052. Great Plains Sociological Association & Sociologists of Minnesota Fourth Annual Meeting, October 4-5, 1990, Fargo, ND. Theme: "The Great Plains Society." Participation is invited for this joint meeting. We encourage the submission of paper abstracts as well as proposals for panels, roundtables, video events, poster sessions, and displays. Contact: Andrew Zimer, GPSA Program Chair, Box 8390, Universtry Station, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202, (701) 777-2916. Society for Applied Sociology, October 12-14, 1990, Cincinnati, OH. Theme: "Sociology for Problem Solving: The Role of Applied Sociologists." Send proposals for papers, panels, or roundtables to: William R. Brown, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.

Western Kentucky University's Fourth Annual Institute of Sociology Studies Conference, September 26-28, 1990, Bowling Green, KY. Theme: "Women: A Different Voice." Proposals for individual papers, panels, and complete sessions are invited in all areas of Women's Studies. Paper proposals and individual abstracts are invited for serving as moderators and/or discussants should be sent to the Program Coordinator. See more information at the Program Coordinator. Final deadline is no later than April 28, 1990. Contact: Program Coordinator, WKU Women's Studies Conference, 200 Fine Arts Center, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101. (502) 745-9994.

PUBLICATIONS

The Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian publishes bibliographies, literature reviews, and bibliographic essays in sociology as well as scholarly studies of information used in sociology and related fields. The BSSL is also planning a theme issue on a continuing feature, on special collections in libraries and the social sciences research. Inquiries and submissions should be sent to the editor, Michael F. Winter, Shields Library, University of California, Davis, CA 95616. California Sociologist announces a special issue on Economic Restructuring in U.S. Cities: The Immigrant/Refugee Perspective. Scholarly research papers and theoretical articles are invited for submission. Submit four copies of manuscripts by June 1, 1990, to: Mark D'Rozes, Sociology Department, University of California, San Francisco, Sociology Department, 531 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90025.

The Journal of Social Behavior and Personality is soliciting papers on personality. The expected publication date is 1991 with a submission deadline of July 20, 1990. For more information, please write to Pamela E. Ferrence, Guest Editor, Department of Management, College of Business, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1902.

The Southeastern Journal of Aging for the Southeast is soliciting manuscripts of general interest for a readership of social service providers and applied researchers. Three copies of the manuscript in APA format should be submitted to: Thomas J. Fischetti, Editor, W. Edward Falot, Associate Editor, Center for Studies in Aging, Box 13481, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-1348. (817) 565-2764. Studies in Humanism and Technology is a new scholarly series to be published by Peter Lang Publishing Inc. This series will explore the active interfacing of social and cultural phenomena to technology. Manuscripts, essays and dissertations, examining the impact of technology in a variety of social settings will be included. The editors invite proposals or finished manuscripts in English on topics related to the effort of technology on social structure, values, institutions and social change. Send proposals/abstracts with brief curriculum vitae to Millic Dae and Shirley Keoch, Editors, Department of Sociology, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

Meetings

May 15-17, University of Minnesota Sociology Research Institute, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Future of Sociology in the 21st Century." Contact: Sociology Research Institute, Department of Sociology, 900 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, 227 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.


June 20-22, National Centers Institutes & Alternatives Annual Historic Conference, Arlington, VA. Theme: "Reforming Rehabilitation II." Contact: Reforming Rehabilitation II, National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 435 Slater Lane, Suite C-105, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 664-3973.


August 6-13, Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Norwalk, VA. Theme: Continued on next page...
Meetings, continued

"Minorities in Rural Sociology." Contact: Janis Gilbert, Program Chair, Department of Rural Sociology, 340 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 263-9010.


Funding

The Fund for Cooperation between U.S. and Chinese Scientists, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, announces further grants for collaborative research between U.S. and Chinese laboratories. A limited number of joint "starter" grants to facilitate initial contacts and early experiments that provide the basis for more ambitious projects and longer-term research collaboration on topics of mutual interest. Awards up to $10,000 can be used to cover travel, per diem, small equipment and scientific research supplies. Applications must be postmarked before April 30, 1990. For application information, contact: Western Hemisphere Cooperation Project, Suite 1036, AAAA, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 or the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Classification 1399, Santiago de Chile.

National Endowment for the Humanities Travel to Collections Program provides grants of up to $1000 to assist American scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories throughout the U.S. and the world. The application deadline is January 15 and July 15. Information and application materials are available by contacting: Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 314, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-4043.

National Endowment for the Humanities announces a new grant program established within NEH's Office of Preservation. The National Heritage Program announces the deadline for the first cycle of applications for this new grant program as April 18, 1990. Proposals requesting support are expected to reflect the findings of a conservation assessment of the collection and must be accompanied by completed plans and cost estimates for the work undertaken. Institutions may apply for grants of up to $50,000 in this category. Guidelines, application instructions, and further information may be obtained by contacting: The Office of Preservation, Room 562, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-7070.

American Sociological Association

Teaching Endowment Fund

An Investment in Strengthening the Teaching of Sociology

The Teaching Endowment Fund (TEF) was initiated during the 1970s as part of the ASA Projects on Teaching. The establishment of the Fund represents an effort to establish a financial resource available for the purpose of supporting innovative approaches to teaching sociology, and to enable the ASA, specific individuals, and appropriate groups to explore, experiment, and evaluate new ways of meeting the needs of instruction in sociology.

The Teaching Endowment Fund is intended to provide a flexible, readily available funding source for small projects that would not get funded elsewhere. The Fund must grow to provide the income possible to undertake such awards. Individuals, departments, and groups are invited to donate funds either in connection with the annual ASA membership application, or by special gifts and bequests to the Fund. To stimulate the growth of the fund, so the interest generated may be used to fund projects, please make your contribution today. You may contribute to this worthy fund by completing the pledge below or by making a one-time contribution. Contributions to the Teaching Endowment Fund are tax-deductible.

☐ I pledge to contribute $ ______ annually to the Teaching Endowment Fund.

☐ Please enclose my one-time donation of $ ______

Individual or Group Name

Contact Person for Group

Address

City State Zip

Home Telephone: (_____) Office Telephone: (_____) Return form to: ASA Teaching Endowment Fund, 1721 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

Competitions

The ASA Section on Aging invites submissions for its annual Award for a Doctoral Dissertation in the field of aging. The Award is to be given during the Section Reception at the 1990 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. It recognizes outstanding doctoral work on a topic related to the sociological study of aging, human development, or the life course. Persons eligible for the award must have received their doctoral degree in the two years between August 1988 and August 1990, and be a member of ASA. The award decision will be made by a committee appointed or publicized at the discretion of the Section. The award will consist of a certificate and a check in the amount of $500. Entries must be postmarked by February 15, 1990.

Summer Programs

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Summer Undergraduate Research Program in Sociology, June 11-August 16, 1990. Designed for students attending colleges and universities in the Northern Plains. Students must currently be in their sophomore or junior year, have a declared sociology major or minor, complete at least three courses in the social sciences, and be attending a school in Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Wyoming. The program is designed to help students gain skills, gain hands-on experience with modern research technologies, and conduct their own research with faculty supervision. Selected students will receive a $2,500 stipend, round trip travel, room and board, travel for three credit hours, and up to $800 travel expenses. Applications should include a transcript, two letters of recommendation from faculty members at the student's home institution, and a one-page statement describing the student's background, interest in the social sciences, and why he/she would like to participate in the program. Applications must be postmarked by April 15, 1990, and should be addressed to Jay Chun, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Contact

Has your department done something creative and successful to increase enrollments? The ASA book on "35 Ways to Increase Enrollments" is looking for 35 ideas and more ways to achieve this goal. What have you done? Please send a narrative of your program to Carla R. Howry, Director, Teaching Services Network, 1721 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Critical thinking is an important educational goal for many campuses. What is your campus doing in this area? Please send a narrative of your program to Carla R. Howry, Director, Teaching Services Network, 1721 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

A one-day course on Structural Equation Models

Date: August 10, 1990 (the day before the ASA meeting)

Location: Washington Hilton

Session #1: 9am-Noon - Introduction to the theory & practice of Structural Equation Modeling

Session #2: 1pm-4pm - Intermediate Topics in Structural Equation Models

Instructors: Kenneth Bollen, University of North Carolina
Peter Bentler, UCLA

Software: EQS

Fees: $75=one session; $125=both sessions (discounts for Methods Section members & students)

Application: Contact - Juanita Hampton, ASA (202/333-3410)

CoSponsors: ICSMR and the Methods Section of the ASA
**Contact, continued**

real sociologists have made substantial contributions to the literature. If you have any resources or information on the PIR and would like to share your approach with others, the ASA Committee on Teaching is working on a series of roundtables (for a future annual meeting) that address the application of critical thinking to specific substantive courses in the sociology curriculum. Please send a narrative explaining your approach to critical thinking in specific courses to Dr. William H. Davis, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is currently revising its teaching guide on Internationalizing Sociology. Please submit syllabi for courses with an international flavor to J. Michael Austin, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011. Please send all other resources, including special activities, names of organizations, funding sources, films and videos, special publications, faculty remarks, and any other ideas relating to the internationalization of sociology courses to Neil Goodwin, 602S South Rail, Tuscaloosa, AL 35486. The author of all submissions which are included will receive appropriate citation. The deadline for submissions is April 10, 1996.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is compiling a set of resources on Teaching Sociology from a Marriott Perspective. The set will contain course syllabi, reading lists, class assignments, a film guide, and other resources to aid instructors. Please send your submissions, or even proposals, to Rhonda P. Levitt, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

New Opportunities for Research on Aging with the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Major changes in the PSID provide a number of new opportunities for research on aging. The PSID has amassed 25 years of information on the economic and demographic fortunes of a nationally representative sample of about 5000 families and nearly 37,000 individuals who have lived in these families. The study is very well documented, with a User Guide summarizing crucial facts, annual documentation volumes and a cross-year index. For more information contact: the Human Resources Research Organization for Political Social Research. Persons interested in finding out more about the study should contact Greg Duncan at (617) 782-5999. The Society for Research on Aging is privately requesting a field survey to all fields to invite students to help with the University Library in northeast, whose 300,000 volume collection was destroyed in the revolution of December 1989. Anyone willing to donate duplicate cards, desk copies, or books no longer needed is asked to send them to: Romanian Library, 200 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10016. Mark your packages in bold letters "For Donation to Bucharest Library." There is no time limit.

Judith Lynne Hannum, United States Department of Education, Office of Educational Research & Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Suite 904, Washington, DC 20202-8161, would like to identify 9-12 school personnel and visual art programs that interview academics or serve at-risk youth, and to contact researchers who have suggestions for improving academic-community relations in the areas of recent work with at-risk youth, including students who are not entering post-secondary education.

**Official Reports and Proceedings**

**Minutes of the Second Meeting of the 1989-90 Council**

The second meeting of the 1989-90 Council convened at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, January 19, 1990, at the Cherry-

**Capitol Steps Comedy Hour**

Come laugh with the Capitol Steps as they prove that political fun is not only possible but profitable! Founded in Washington, DC, this troupe of political satirists performs songs parodying public figures at current events. Since 1981, The Steps have done more than 1,200 shows, produced seven record albums, and sung over 800 different parodies. Current songs include "Stars By Your Own Name," "55 Ways to Hide New Taxes," "I've Been Accustomed to This Base, Olive Would," and "Thank God I'm a Contraband." Money collected will be used to cover benefit costs and to support the ASA Minority Scholarship Fund (i.e., $15 per person contribution would cover $6 toward benefit costs and a $9 tax-deductible donation to the Minority Scholarship Fund). Co-sponsored by Sociologists for Women in Society and the American Sociological Association.

**Date:** Sunday, August 12, 1990

**Time:** 9:00 p.m.

**Place:** International Ballroom, Washington Hilton & Towers

**Suggested Contribution:**

(per person)

$10.00 Student

$15.00 Advance

$20.00 At The Door

**Enjoy a laugh and support the ASA Minority Scholarship Fund at the same time!**

**Reserve your seats now for the Capitol Steps Comedy Hour**

**Return this portion with payment (photocopy extra copies to share with colleagues)**

☐ Please reserve ______ seats(s) for the show at $10/$15/$20 each (circle one). I am enclosing payment of $______________

☐ I am enclosing an additional donation of $______________

☐ I cannot attend. Please find enclosed my contribution of $______________

**Name**

**Telephone number**

**I am enclosing a contribution of $______________**

**Continued on next page**
Minutes, continued

potential candidates. She urged Coun-
cil members to solicit additional appli-
cants.

Report of the Executive Officer, D’An-
tonia: D’Antonia reviewed several items. He
began by announcing that, following the
death of Richard H. Hill, a letter of sympa-
thy had been sent and a check con-
tributed by an individual in his name, to the
University of Oregon Foundation.

Growth of the ASA, D’Antonia said that
several proposals for growth of the ASA had
been received. Arrangements for how to
accommodate these are now being made. The
American Sociological Foundation and the
Council of Committees on Problems of the
Discipline are among the units involved.

publication of ASA Election Results. Con-

A motion to authorize a $200 dona-
tion to CAFLS as a demonstration of
support and commitment to the imple-
mentation of its Plan of Action, "Inter-
techn constituency: A Key to Ameri-
can's Future?" Council.

Linda Aronson, a Texas Section and
Standing Committee, Mess and Berg outlined
the request by some sections for representa-
tion on committees, the issue was
described in terms of the prerogatives
and independence of the ASA's current
committees, and the Council approved the
request, both for support and commit-
ting the ASA to a demonstration of
ment of the ASA in 1990. Several
members present addressed the issue:
that the topics themselves are broadly
stated, any given topic may yield more
than one session, it is believed that this
framework, eliminating multiple sub-
committees, will be fair or authors and
yet provide a coherent set of sessions
that incorporates the best submissions, in
regardless of specific topics. It was sug-
gested that Sections may wish to adopt a
similar policy. On the matter of chang-
ing program policies from year to year,
was noted that there is provision for
oversight in membership (and therefore,
continuity) on the Program Commit-
tee. Yet, if the option of changing
program policies from year to year,
would not be difficult for any program committee to
respond to suggestions in the
immediate future.

The point was made that annual chang-

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For more information contact:
Datacom Software Inc.
5631oka St., Suite 200
P.O. BOX 1309
Guilford, Oregon, Canada
N1-7A1 (503) 836-8123

Continued on next page

Upcoming Teaching Workshop
Integrating Internships and Experiential Education into Sociology Curricula
Co-sponsored by the National Society for Internships and Experiential Education, NSIEE
October 4-6, 1990
Greensboro, NC
Participants will:
• examine the roles of internships and experiential education programs in the teaching of sociology and in the overall curriculum;
• discuss the underlying pedagogical assumptions which distinguish internships and experiential approaches from traditional ways of teaching;
• assess ways of evaluating the performance of students in internships and experientially-based programs;
• learn about the identification and development of internships and experiential opportunities both locally and nationally, and
• discuss successful ways to manage internships and experiential placements and to reward faculty for their participation.

For more information, contact:
Michael Brooks, Field Coordinator
Academic Services, Box 3027
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas 76129
(817) 987-4865
Minutes, continued

of-living increases on various membership categories and the ability to pay. However, the significance of keeping pace with the normal increase in expenses was underscored.

Executive Office Reports

Professional Development Program (PDP).

Fourteen PDP courses have been presented during the past six months. The courses have been given by faculty members in the various departments of the College and are open to all students and faculty members. The courses cover a variety of topics, including computer science, mathematics, and business. The PDP courses are designed to provide students with the opportunity to develop their skills and knowledge in areas that are relevant to their academic and professional goals.

Research Initiatives

Several initiatives have been launched to support research activities within the College. One initiative is the creation of a research seed fund, which will provide grants for innovative research projects. Another initiative is the establishment of a research collaboration with a leading university, which will facilitate joint research efforts in areas of mutual interest.

Student Support Services

The College continues to focus on providing comprehensive support services for students. This includes academic counseling, career services, and mental health support. The College has also implemented a new student success program, which aims to help students stay on track and achieve their academic goals.

Financial Assistance

The College is committed to making higher education accessible to all students. To this end, the College has increased its financial aid resources, including scholarships and grants. The College also offers work-study opportunities to help students cover the costs of tuition and other expenses.

Continued on next page
Reports of Council Subcommittee
Minutes, continued

SYSTAT announces the most important event in causal model computing since LISREL™:

ExPATH

The first program whose input and output are path diagrams.

(F) 1->X1, 2->X2, 3->X3, 4->X4,

(F) -1 0.320 SE 0.112 ->X1, -2 0.674 SE 0.139 ->X2, -3 0.432 SE 0.124 ->X3, -4 0.520 SE 0.119 ->X4

ExPATH is one of the few computer programs whose output is also its input. Written by Professor James H. Steiger, a noted authority on causal models and latent variable modeling, ExPATH makes latent variable causal modeling accessible to applied researchers. No matrices. No complex equations. ExPATH includes a full range of residual diagnostics and significance tests, and its coefficient estimates are identical to those of LISREL and other popular latent variable modeling programs.

ExPATH is available exclusively as a supplement to SYSTAT—the microcomputer statistics software package that has won top honors in every competitive review for the last five years—and SYGRAPH, described by InfoWorld as "undoubtedly the most dazzling, versatile PC statistical graphics package ever." Call or write SYSTAT for more information or copies of our InfoWorld, PC Week, or PC Magazine reviews.

SYSTAT: Intelligent software for statistics and graphics.

1600 Sherman Ave, Evanston, IL 60201 Tel. 312.846.5670 FAX 312.492.3567

Council feedback was sought on a set of proposals, with specific action on support for four.

MOTION: to establish a three year term (with the first year as an election) for the chair of the Committee on World Sociology. Carried.

MOTION: to authorize a 1990 midyear meeting of the Committee on World Sociology. Carried.

MOTION: to endorse efforts of the Committee to secure funding for Executive Office staff specialist on world or international sociology. Carried.

MOTION: to affirm the decisions of the subcommittee's work and to thank all members for their contributions. Carried.

Report on Legal Brief. Charged with recommending policy for the Association's signing on legislation, Baldwin indicated that information was being collected on how other associations handled the issue. Of particular concern is what procedures and interactions should be implemented in the interim periods between Council meetings. Dexter was added to the committee. A final report is expected in August.

Report on ASA's New Organizational Structure and Dispersed. Bonacich presented a preliminary report suggesting the need for more dispersed organizing whereby ASA could demonstrate leadership in agenda setting on major social issues of inequality (class, race, and gender). Sociologists can develop a research-based strategy on how to address a number of serious issues of the times, such as those represented by poverty, homelessness, drug abuse, and inadequate health care. Working for and on behalf of excluded communities in developing and coordinating research on such issues would help to empower the excluded. The report also included a plan for implementation.

The report led to an extended discussion, focusing on the appropriate role of the Association, how to develop a capacity to respond to emerging crises, the merits of the proposal, logistical issues of implementation, and its potential far impact. Some members spoke of instances in their own careers where community action research on behalf of excluded populations made a difference in affecting social change and policy. The need to do more in translating research findings for policy makers was emphasized. Members agreed that a sustained press statement to identify ASA concerns and to outline a set of actions would be good strategy and that preparations should begin. It was suggested this report, and subsequent actions, might be linked to the Cornerhouse proposal currently in development.

MOTION: that the President appoint a blue-ribbon committee to act upon issues raised by the Subcommittee on the ASA and Needs of the Poor and Dispossessed by having it prepare a major public statement by the ASA on said issues, taking into account all items and suggestions identified in Council discussion. Carried.

Wilson appointed Baldwin to chair, with Berg, Bonacich, Dexter, and Quadagno. Others from outside Council will be added to this committee.

Report on the Human Program. Berg announced that three candidates were under review as the new director of the Program. As additional information on local university support for the program was being sought on each, a final decision would have to be deferred. Berg described activities of the Program, now officially under the auspices of the ASA. He spoke of the benefits of the program for both the ASA and participating students. Highly praising student involvement as operating the program, Berg said it was an excellent pre-professional activity and perhaps the only one of its kind.

MOTION: to authorize the Subcommittee on the Human Program to make the final decision regarding selection of the Program's Director. Carried.

Report on the Evaluation of the Professional Development Program. Council reviewed the subcommittee's report, finding it very supportive of the Program and encouraged by its achievements. After lengthy discussion regarding objectives and directions, the following motions were moved.

MOTION: that Council reaffirm its commitment to the Program and review its progress again in August 1993 or 1994. Carried.

MOTION: that an effort be made to bring together officers of the various PARS organizations, the PFPD Director, and representatives of Council to generate a common agenda for the next four years. A two-hour breakfast "summit"
Minutes, continued

at the 1990 Annual Meeting was sug-
gested. Carried.
MOTION: that in preparation for this meeting, the TDF Director prepare an official directory and that this be accomplished, what of the original goals upon which it is based, and that it be multi-
ationally beyond our resources. This would provide the basis upon which we can be a national entity.
MOTION: that in keeping with Coun-
cil's earlier approval of a report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Executive Office Appointments (Richard J. Hill, chair), the length of professional staff appointments be made on the basis of the task to be performed rather than by a fixed term. This motion was approved by a show of hands. The chair invited any future Director of TDF. Carried.
MOTION: that Council express its appre-
ception for the work of those who have skill-
fully served as emissaries among the many organizations and individuals with a stake in TDF. Carried.
Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for Rela-
tional status of women. The Chair outlined the committee's charge to conduct a national survey, the collection and analysis of information about ourselves and what we are doing to promote a relational status of women. The committee will present its final report to Council at a later date and then disseminate its findings to departments.
MOTION: that the Committee on Status of Women in Sociology contact the Committee for Research on the Profession about modeling its 1990 survey to produce data which would meet the needs of Council's 1985 mandated report on the status of women. Carried.
In addition, Council forwarded to the 1991 Program Committee a request for a professional workshop on achieving gender equity and a relational status in sociology, with the understanding that a workshop of this type can be included in any general meeting. Carried.
MOTION: that the cover letter accompanying the 1990 survey of sociology departments be forwarded by the Committee on Research for the Profession to indicate that summary data will be available to other users until such time as Council approves specific guidelines regarding accessibility. Carried.
Report of the Committee on Sociolo-
gical Environment. Formerly the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Standards in Government, Bull reported that the transition in status had been completed. Two more seminar sessions had been held during 1989—one on ADB, involving the Public Health Service and NIMH, and another on new Erns and economic change at the Small Business Administration. Seminars are planned at USDA and NIH this spring. In addition, a booklet on finding federal jobs will be published. Bull proposed the formation of a new section to allow the Committee to reach its full complement.
MOTION: to appoint Mary McInerney (USIA) and Donald S. Bradley (FD) to the Committee on Sociologicals in Gov-
ernment. Carried.
Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology. The Committee markecked the closure of the decade with a very successful and productive year, as evidenced by its 1984 publication, Guidelines for Incorporating Women Faculty into Departments of Sociology during the Eighties. This year's report focused on graduate departments only and was guided by two questions: Are women represented on graduate faculties in proportion to their availability? and How do departments compare with each other in terms of the representation of women? The Committee reported underrepresenta-
tion of women at all ranks and an uneven pattern among departments in achieving a greater balance of women faculty. Discussion centered on the complexities and reliability of data sources. In many instances the data drawn from the ASA Guide to Graduate Departments were shown not to be accurate; no requests for annual up-
dates are not always honored. Given the questions asked, the committee was encouraged to consult with the Committee for Research on the Profession about gathering better data through the surveying process. The Committee will issue a final report to Council at a later date and then disseminate its findings to departments.
MOTION: that the Committee on Status of Women in Sociology contact the Committee for Research on the Profession about modeling its 1990 survey to produce data which would meet the needs of Council's 1985 mandated report on the status of women. Carried.
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MOTION: that the cover letter accompanying the 1990 survey of sociology departments be forwarded by the Committee on Research for the Profession to indicate that summary data will be available to other users until such time as Council approves specific guidelines regarding accessibility. Carried.
CIZI CAT STANDARD FEATURES

For further information on CIZI CAT, call or write for a free demo disk.

Sawttof Software
1007 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201 312/866-0870
and requested more specific information on what was happening to university life. Having received no response to two letters and one appeal to the deans of action on the recent merger of El Salvadoran universities, Wilson became concerned, and first sought the intervention of the President of the situation, Council, now longer saw the need for this resolution.

MINUTES. motioned by the chair that the council be adjourned.

April 1990 Footnotes

Continued on next page
SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY  
January 1 December 31, 1989

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A. Manuscripts Considered Submitted in 1989: 570

B. Review Process

1. Screened by Editor/reviewed for acceptance
   - 401
   - a. Referred outside
   - b. Reviewed/unsolicited

2. Conditional acceptance
   - 35
   - a. Referred
   - b. Submit/accept
   - c. Withdraw

3. Edited by guest

C. Editorial Log (weeks)

- 12.87
- 9.0
- 6.48
- 4.68
- 3.95
- 2.60
- 1.95
- 1.65
- 1.46
- 1.31
- 1.28
- 1.22
- 1.18
- 1.10

D. Projection Log (months)

- 6.12
- 5.36
- 3.93
- 2.62
- 1.80
- 1.32
- 1.00

E. Home Publications

   - Articles: 44
   - Letters: 16
   - Symposium Reviews: 0
   - Reviews: 3
   - Comments: 18
   - Other: 6

F. Reviewers

   - Males: 274
   - Females: 139
   - Males/Females: 2:1

G. Editorial Board Members

   - Males: 19
   - Females: 2
   - Males/Females: 9:1

*Information left blank in the table was not known, not provided by the editor, or not appropriate for the journal.

As a journal of reviews, Contemporary Sociology does not consider manuscripts or articles for publication. Figures provided for "manuscripts" relate to the number of books submitted for review.

*Figures for "manuscripts" listed for Tracking Sociology refer to the total number of articles and notes submitted and considered for review.

In the next edition of books considered, in 1989, we read that "The Shape of Cultural, Clark University, The Imagination of Science, University of California, Berkeley: Link Greenfield, and the second edition of The Sociological Study of Technology, University of California Press: In addition, Richard and What's The Comparative Workshop, a C. Wright Mills-influenced award winner in hardback, was published also in 1989. Each of these books was published for the American Sociological Association by Cambridge University Press: ASA members may order any of these books at the members’ discount of 50% by writing to the ASA office.

I am often asked what the Rose Monograph Series is seeking. We publish books in sociology regardless of its commercial viability. To improve communication and inform scholars and students, we are seeking books on a variety of topics. The series has published two books in recent years: Axiology in the Study of Law by Michael J. Smith and Sociology in the 21st Century by Thomas Parson. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of education, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood. The series has also published several books on the sociology of law, including Peter M. B. Bunting, Anthony G. W. Brown, and John W. Flood.

This year in literature, a book published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., has been a best-seller: It has been in print for two years and is one of the most popular books in the field of health and social behavior. The book, which is called Health and Social Behavior, has sold over 250,000 copies. The book is written by Stephen C. Klippenstein, a sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley. The book is divided into three parts: Part One covers the basic concepts of health and behavior; Part Two covers the social construction of health; and Part Three covers the social context of health. The book is written in a clear, concise style and is well-organized. The book is suitable for use in undergraduate and graduate courses in health and social behavior.
of the colleagues who assisted the Editors as reviewers, and in my curiosity and the uncertainty for fear that I would compromise the success of the project. My Editors, Davidographer, Doria Poff, and Editor of the 1980 Annual Meeting, Anthony Cross, assisted by the Editors, were all very patient and kind. I am very thankful for their help and for the opportunity to be involved in the project.

The Special issue on Histories, edited by Lynn Smith-Lovin, was published in March 1990, and was the first of the 1990 Annual Meetings. It was submitted for a special issue number, and was accepted for publication in Volume 11, 1990. The issue is comprised of 10 chapters, each discussing a different topic. The issue includes contributions from both social science and humanities scholars, and has been well received by reviewers and readers.

The Special issue on Social Science, edited by Donald J. Bogue and James G. March, was published in June 1990, and was also accepted for publication in Volume 11, 1990. The issue is comprised of 10 chapters, each discussing a different topic. The issue includes contributions from both social science and humanities scholars, and has been well received by reviewers and readers.

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