



1987 Program Theme: "Cross-National Research in Sociology"

The thematic and plenary sessions of the 1987 ASA Annual Meeting will focus on comparative, cross-national research. In particular, we intend to present reports of research whose purposes are to search out social-structural regularities that transcend national borders and (necessarily part of such research) to search out the limitations to generalizing across national borders. We also intend to present research on transnational social structures and processes. We do not mean to ignore area studies or studies whose purpose is to compare, e.g., the principal features of U.S. society to those of French, German or Japanese society, but we would like to emphasize research designed to ascertain whether the same social-structural regularities are to be found under different national conditions.

There is a great deal more good cross-national research being done than meets the casual eye, and one purpose of selecting cross-national research as the theme for this ASA Annual Meeting is to bring to U.S. sociologists' attention

this diverse body of research. There will be sessions on the substantive accomplishments of cross-national research, on the theoretical issues raised by such research, and on the methodological considerations that must be taken into account in such research. These sessions should make it evident that there is much to be gained in theoretical power from cross-national research, but the methodological problems entailed in such research are far from trivial.

We also would like to use the cross-national theme as a vehicle for presenting the work of sociologists from other countries to this ASA Annual Meeting. U.S. sociology is now part of a rich and diverse world sociology, and there is much to be learned from the sociologies and sociologists of other countries, particularly from sociologists who, in their own work, employ a comparative, cross-national approach.

The 1987 Program Committee invites suggestions from ASA members on topics and possible participants for sessions addressed to the theme of cross-

national research, as well as for topics and activities more pertinent to the other 95% of the Annual Meeting program. We are particularly interested in suggestions for didactic workshops and other professional activities that do not involve reading papers at one another. Please address your suggestions to the 1987 Program Committee, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Plans for an ASA Annual Meeting have to be made long in advance of the Convention itself, so please get your suggestions to us soon; the last planning meeting of the 1987 Program Committee will be in February 1986.

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

Norbert Wiley New *ST* Editor

by Bettina Huber



Wiley

At its meeting in February of this year, ASA Council resolved to convert *Sociological Theory* from an annual book to a journal that appears twice a year. The new journal has a three year period to establish itself and become self-supporting. The first issue appeared at mid-year and was much in evidence at the recent meetings in Washington, DC. At that time ASA Council appointed Norbert Wiley to succeed outgoing editor Randall Collins.

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Weitzman's Research Plays Key Role in New Legislation

On October 1, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues held a reception in the Capitol to honor the work of Lenore J. Weitzman, a member of the Stanford University faculty and the 1985 Chair of the ASA's Section on the Sociology of the Family. Not coincidentally, October 1 also marked the effective date of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments, federal legislation which mandates that child support payments be withheld from divorced fathers' pay checks.

In introducing Weitzman, Representative Barbara Kennelly of Connecticut noted that legislation cannot be passed



Weitzman

unless information and research are available to show that it is necessary and potentially useful. In the case of the new child support amendments, she continued, Weitzman's research on the effects of the no-fault divorce laws so widely adopted in the 1970s, provided the facts vital for passage of the new legislation. Margaret Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, echoed these sentiments when she commented that Weitzman's recently released book, *The Divorce Revolution*, "provides a painful portrait of the real life hardship that women and children encounter when child support is not paid. Lenore Weitzman's insights and research were enormously valuable to us as we battled for a federal child support enforcement law with real bite."

Weitzman's book reports the findings of her 10 year study of the impact of the

no fault divorce laws enacted by 49 states since 1970. Her research was supported by NSF, NIMH and the Ford Foundation and involved analysis of 2,500 court records over a ten-year period. She also interviewed lawyers and judges, as well as a stratified random sample of several hundred recently divorced men and women.

She found that "divorce is a financial catastrophe for most women." In the first year after a divorce, a woman's standard of living decreases by 73%, while her husband's increases by 42%. In addition, splitting a couple's property equally usually requires selling the family home, thereby forcing the mother and children to leave their neighborhood, friends and system of social support.

According to Census figures, only 15% of the 17 million divorced women in this country were awarded any alimony at all. Moreover, Weitzman found that the median child support payment ordered by the courts covers less than half the actual cost of raising children. And in 53% of the cases, women do not receive the court-ordered payments, with men earning incomes of \$30-50,000 a year being no more likely to pay than those earning \$10,000.

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

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MFP Task Force Begins

The Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program met in Washington, DC during the ASA Annual Meeting and adopted an agenda for the next year. Chaired by Charles Willie, the Task Force consists of Lionel Maldonado, Bonnie Dill, Margaret Andersen, William Sewell, Clarence Lo, Michael Aiken, Howard Taylor, Cheryl Leggon, James Blackwell, Richard Hope and Lloyd Rogler.

The Task Force was formed by Council to explore new sources of funding for minority fellowships. The current fellowship program has 84 minority scholars who have completed their doctoral degrees in sociology. It has been

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1986 New York Meetings: Update from the President

Sessions on Uses of Sociology New Feature of 1986 Program

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

Two new 1986 features have been added: Distinguished Lectureships and Sessions on the Uses of Sociology. A few ASA committees and closely related sociological societies have been authorized to arrange sessions for the ASA program. The challenge to the Committee is to fit these many types of sessions into a coherent whole within the constraints imposed by the length of the convention, the number of meeting rooms available, and the tolerance of the members.

The first interim report of the Committee's plans for these sessions was published in the August issue of *Footnotes* (in a centerfold that is readily removable for future reference).

Submissions by the Members

Following the guidelines set out in the August *Footnotes*, members are reminded that December 31, 1985 is the deadline for all submissions. Program suggestions sent earlier to the President have been received and taken into account by the Committee in developing program plans. Specific proposals mailed earlier, like all new ideas, should now be translated into papers (or sets of

papers) for the Regular Sessions or into plans for Roundtables or Poster Sessions, and submitted to the appropriate Organizers, as designated in the August issue.

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

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

Theme and Related Developments

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

addressing aspects of the theme will be considered for publication in a volume in the ASA Presidential Series.

New Component of the ASA Program

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

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

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

Matilda White Riley □

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

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

Through its own efforts, the Task Force proposes to contact family funds, local, regional, and national foundations and request that they provide two or three minority fellowships for administration by ASA for a three-year period. The above proposal is the centerpiece of the work of the Task Force this year. Task Force members are preparing a case statement. It will be shared with members of the ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities, with members of the Minority Fellowship Committee, and with others in the Association who list race and ethnic relations as a teaching and research interest. Such individuals will be asked to forward to the Task Force through Lionel Maldonado in the ASA Executive Office names of foundations and their officers who should be contacted. The Task Force will officially contact the Foundations nominated and request local sociologists to follow-up the contact with a personal visit.

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

The Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program recognizes this as a bold new program in "grass-roots" local and regional funding that depends on assistance from local sociologists for support. Even before the case statement has been distributed, sociologists who know of family funds, local and national foundations that should be approached may forward those names to Lionel Maldonado at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; or, to Charles Willie at Harvard University, Graduate School of Education, Appian Way, Cambridge, MA 02138. The Task Force plans a spring meeting to assess its work.

Charles Willie
Harvard University □

Wohlers Offers New Disability Income Plan

Albert H. Wohlers, the company which administers insurance plans for ASA members, has just introduced a new option. The Group Disability Income Plan, now available to members and their spouses under age 60, can provide \$500 a month in tax-free disability benefits. They are payable for up to five full years of continuous disability.

During the special enrollment period, which ends December 1, 1985, members will be offered one month of coverage for a dollar. After the first month, the premium will be billed at the regular group rate.

In addition to this one dollar offer, normal eligibility requirements for coverage will be waived in favor of a more liberal acceptance policy that guarantees disability insurance to qualified applicants. If ASA members and/or their spouses have been working full-time for the past 90 days and have not

been hospitalized in the past six months, they will be guaranteed acceptance until December 1, 1985.

Monthly payments under the plan begin on the 31st day of a covered disability and continue for up to five years for accident-related disabilities and for up to one year for sickness-related disabilities. Since all benefits are paid in addition to Social Security, Worker's Compensation and other disability payments received, the 30-day waiting period is congruent with short-term payments, while reducing the cost of coverage.

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

Fulbright Grants Still Available

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

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

For information and applications, contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 939-5401. □

Observing

Your Voice Counts

Regular readers of this column will recall how often I have urged you to write and/or call your congressional leaders in support of one or another position taken by the Consortium of Social Science Associations. In this column, I want to report on the results of some of your efforts.

1. Health and Human Services: In the spring I informed you of the Reagan Administration's efforts to reduce the number of new and competing grants from 6500 to 5000. The timely intervention of Senator Lowell Weicker (R-CT) and Representative William H. Natcher (D-KY), along with other colleagues in the House and Senate has yielded sufficient friends to support 6200 new and competing grants for 1986. This was one example where effective lobbying paid off.

2. I had also reported the Administration's determination to end the \$1 million a year funding for EVIST, the program on Ethics and Values in Science and Technology. Effective lobbying with

more than 150 letters of protest found support in the House and Senate, with both passing authorization bills to restore the \$1 million to EVIST. Erich Bloch, Director of the National Science Foundation, has now announced his plans to retain EVIST in the 1986 budget even though the overall authorization for NSF for 1986 was cut by \$17 million.

3. Throughout the spring and summer, members of COSSA and the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) expressed great concern about the qualifications of Mr. Edward Curran to be the next chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Hearings finally were held on October 2. Sharp questioning of the nominee came from Democratic Senators Pell, Kennedy, Kerry, and Dodd as well as Republican Senator Weicker. Regardless of the final vote, the effort made by the academic community has been impressive; had there not been such an effort, Curran's nomination would have passed without a murmur. I hope that many of you will feel

these events and their consequences offer sufficient evidence for the utility of lobbying that you will decide to support our call for help during the coming months. To those who helped during the past few months with their letters and phone calls, my sincere thanks.—WVD/A

Addendum

Please take a moment to write to the Senators mentioned above and express your support and appreciation for their positions. They need to hear from the social science community. Are you willing to serve as a resource to Congress? Let us know of your interest and political contacts. Please fill out a Congressional Resource Form. Write to Carla B. Howerly, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The vote on the Curran nomination, postponed several times, is now scheduled for Wednesday, November 6. □

Indiana University Sociologists Celebrate Anniversary

On October 11-12, 1985, two days of celebration marked the 100th year of the sociology program at Indiana University. Indiana University is the second college in America to introduce sociology courses in 1885, with the appointment of Professor Arthur B. Woodford. Faculty led tours of the campus to show alumni of the department the library and research facilities. The centennial luncheon included a welcome to Bloomington from the mayor, who is a sociology graduate from Occidental College and the Chancellor, a former professor in the department of Economics and Sociology. Eleven faculty were honored for over 20 years of service to the University, including Ullyses G. Weatherly (dec.), Alfred Lindesmith, Karl Schuessler, Frank Westie, Sheldon Stryker, John Mueller (dec.), Dinko Tomasic (dec.), Joseph Schneider, Allen Grimshaw, Elton Jackson and Peter Burke.

Indiana University alumni representing cohorts in different decades reminisced about their graduate student years. The featured alumni were Professors Donald Cressey, Herbert Costner, Michael Stout, Anne Statham, and Michael Wallace. Dr. Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland and ASA Vice President, gave the keynote address on "The Role of Sociology at Indiana University in the Development of American Sociology."

Interspersed in the formal activities, the guests had a chance to look at four displays about the sociology program including historic documents in the life of the sociology department, the greatest historical books in sociology over the past 100 years, outstanding books by former sociology faculty written at Indiana University and selected books and articles by current faculty.

A 100-year history of the sociology department at Indiana University has just been published and a Self Guided Campus Tour of Historic Places in Indiana University sociology is available. Send \$2.50 to the Department of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405. □

ASA Contributors—Thanks!

ASA is pleased to announce that again this year, a significant number of ASA members has made voluntary contributions to the Association along with their dues renewals. Contributions have been designated for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, Minority Fellowship Program, Teaching Endowment Fund, COSSA, and ASA General Operating Fund by the members listed below. The list is partial; additional contributors will be listed in future issues.

A special story on the American Sociological Foundation will appear in December *Footnotes*.

Ronald P. Abeles	Jomills Henry Braddock II
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Sociological Practice Notes

Lippitt Receives CSA Career Award

Dr. Ronald Lippitt, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Psychology at the University of Michigan, is the 1985 recipient of the Clinical Sociology Association's Distinguished Career Award. The award was announced by CSA Awards Chair Jan Fritz, American University.

Lippitt received his PhD from the University of Iowa where he worked with social psychologist Kurt Lewin. He later served as Research Director for the Boy Scouts of America. After the end of World War II, he became one of the co-founders of the Research Center for Group Dynamics (RCGD) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then moved with the RCGD to the University of Michigan where he was on the faculty for 30 years as Professor of Sociology and Psychology and RCGD Program Director.

His concern with the uses of social research led him, with Floyd Mann, to establish the Center for Research on the Utilization of Social Knowledge at the University of Michigan in 1960. He also

was one of the founders of the National Training Laboratories, a national organization devoted to instruction in small group process and organizational development. Since his retirement from the University of Michigan some 10 years ago, he has worked as a private consultant.

Lippitt is the author of numerous books and articles on planned change including, "Six Problem Solving Contexts for Intervention Decision Making" which appeared in Volume Three of the *Clinical Sociology Review*.

In their decision to present the award to Lippitt, the Clinical Sociology Association Awards Committee noted his lifelong commitment to the uses of social knowledge to improve the human condition, his devotion to sharing his knowledge with others and his concern and support for students.

Good Ideas

Compiled by Carla B. Howerly

■ The Department of Social Sciences at the University of Northern Kentucky puts out a newsletter for people interested in their degree program in applied sociology and anthropology. "The Applied Side" contains information about courses, activities of students and faculty, job and internship openings and blurbs about meetings and print and visual resources. For more information, write to the program coordinator, Phillip Obermiller (606)572-5259.

■ It pays to keep your ears open. The Sociology Department at Edinboro State College (PA) has developed a special applied sociology program for under-graduate students. The faculty observed the trend toward deinstitutionalization of mentally ill and mentally retarded people and the scramble for facilities and staff to handle their needs. BA level sociologists could be trained to be effective in these staff roles. Drawing on the resources of other departments, the Sociology Department at ESC developed a special track for the care of de-institutionalized populations. For more information, contact: Richard Heasley, Department of Sociology, Edinboro State College, Edinboro, PA 16444.

■ The Center for the Study of Local Issues is a nationally known example of a campus social science research center. The Center, under the direction of Stephen Steele, publishes a newsletter to encourage communication among social science research centers that train students while doing contract research. The Center will sponsor a conference for colleagues who wish to establish such centers. For more information, contact: Stephen F. Steele, Center for the Study of Local Issues, Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, MD 21012. □

Sociologists Demonstrate at South African Embassy



Photo by Walter Allen

At the ASA Annual Meeting, the Association of Black Sociologists and the Radical Caucus organized a demonstration against South African apartheid policies. About 80 sociologists demonstrated in front of the Embassy. Tah Motl, Aldon Morris, Dan Clausen, and Cheryl Townsend Gilkes were arrested for civil disobedience.

This demonstration is part of the "Free South Africa Movement" which has organized pickets in front of the Embassy since November 1984. The purpose of these daily demonstrations is to rally public support for the changes in U.S. policy toward South Africa to pressure for an end to the practice of apartheid. □

Teaching

Using Computers to Teach Sociology: A Departmental Survey

(Second of three articles)

by Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation; George Dowdall, St. Joseph's University; and Arthur Shostak, Drexel University

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

MS-DOS and the Higher Degrees

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

TABLE 1

Highest Degree Granted	Operating System	
	MS-DOS	Apple DOS
AA	20.8	52.8
BA	34.8	41.7
MA	61.4	28.1
PhD	77.8	5.6
TOTALS (N)	159	132

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

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

Access

As noted in the previous article, access to micros for both students and faculty is surprisingly prevalent; despite significant differences in ease of access, departments report that only 5.5% of faculty and 6.9% of students have no access to microcomputers. If, however, we analyze microcomputer access by departments' degree offerings ("highest degree granted") we find somewhat unexpected results. There is an observable negative relation between highest degree offered and availability of microcomputers to both faculty and students. Departments offering PhDs or MAs tend to have less micros available than departments with only BA or, especially, with only AA programs (see Table 2). Thus, while 98.3% of departments granting only AA degrees re-

ported microcomputer access for their faculty, a notably smaller percentage (91.2%) of departments granting PhDs indicated such access. The data for students show greater disparities; while 96.4% of AA-granting departments report micro access for students, only 84.9% of PhD-granting departments indicate microcomputer availability for students.

TABLE 2: PERCENT WITH CAMPUS MICROCOMPUTER ACCESS FOR FACULTY OR STUDENTS

Highest Degree Granted	Percent with Access	
	Faculty	Students
AA	98.3	96.4
BA	95.0	94.5
MA	91.8	91.9
PhD	91.2	84.9
TOTALS (N)	416	406

In a pattern similar to the above data, we find that both faculty and students in BA and graduate-degree granting institutions have less personal ownership or immediate access to micros than faculty and students in AA-granting institutions (see Table 3). Departmental estimates of the proportion of faculty with ownership or immediate personal access to micros is 47.2% for AA degree-granting schools and drops about five percentage points for all other schools. Parallel figures for students show that 22.7% of the undergraduates in AA-granting schools have micros while undergrads in BA through PhD-granting schools reflect micro ownership/personal access at rates of 19.1% to 14.4%.

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

TABLE 3: PERCENT WITH IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO MICROS

Highest Degree Granted	Percent with Access	
	Faculty	Students
AA	47.2	22.7
BA	42.8	16.2
MA	43.4	19.1
PhD	41.7	14.4
TOTALS (N)	375	334

School Assistance with Microcomputers

Of course, association with institutions granting higher academic degrees has many advantages. Both faculty and students at schools with graduate departments were far more likely than others to receive discounts on the purchase of computers. Moreover, while loans for, and rentals of, micros were not common, those institutions offering the higher degrees were also the most likely to provide loans and rental arrangements.

Computer Use in Courses

There appears to be a curvilinear relationship between the percent of faculty using computers in their classes

and the departments' highest degree granted. Departments in AA-granting institutions report that only 9.6% of their faculty use computers for sociological pedagogy and, similarly, departments in PhD granting schools report that 11.9% of their faculty use computers in teaching. On the other hand, 24.3% of BA-granting schools and 22% of MA-granting schools report faculty use of computers for teaching. One explanation of this result is found in the comparatively frequent use of computers for statistics and methods courses. In AA-granting departments courses on statistics and methodology are rare; in PhD-granting departments statistics and methodology courses are almost universally found but represent a small proportion of the courses offered. Hence, BA and MA-granting departments manifest the highest proportion of computer use in teaching.

Modems

A modem allows a computer to communicate with other computers via phone or data lines. As such, it is a link with mainframes, on-line data and library services, and with communications networks. We asked respondents to indicate the percentages of microcomputers with modems in their schools. Students and faculty with modems on their micros will, in general, have wider exposure to a range of computer services.

There is a strong positive relationship between highest degree granted and the percentage of computers with modems. Table 4 reflects the percentage differentials; those in schools with higher degrees granted are far more likely to have modems available with their microcomputers. □

TABLE 4: PERCENT OF MICROS WITH MODEMS

Highest Degree Granted	Percentage of Micros with Modems
AA	28.0
BA	39.7
MA	42.7
PhD	61.1
TOTAL (N)	407

Wiley, from page 1

Wiley has been on the Sociology faculty at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign since 1968. Of Polish descent, he grew up in Chicago's "Back of the Yards". No doubt being a resident of one of the Chicago School's favorite research sites played a role in his choice of sociology as a career. Wiley graduated from Chicago's Loyola University in 1956 and went on to take a Master's degree in Philosophy at Notre Dame. Thereafter, he studied sociology at Michigan State and received his PhD in 1962. He went to the University of Illinois after teaching at Marquette and Wayne State Universities for several years.

Wiley's early work focused on the nature of stratification and mobility, and appeared in *Social Problems* and *ASR*, among other journals. His more recent work on sociological theory has appeared in edited collections, as well as *ST* and the *Journal for the Theory of Social Behavior*. He has also prepared a number of major review essays for *Contemporary Sociology*. Wiley has been active in the ASA's Theory Section, serving on its Council and as its chair in 1984-85, and has been involved with *ST* since its founding in the early 1980s. He has also been involved in the activities of the Midwest Sociological Society.

Of late, Wiley has been working on a collection of his published and unpublished papers to be entitled "The Dialectic of Self and Society," as well as editing a set of theory papers for Sage. He is also working on a history of the Chicago School. At the moment, all of this has been temporarily put aside, because Wiley is busily setting up an editorial office for *ST* at Illinois. He is also evaluating manuscripts for the 1986 issues of *ST* and welcomes new submissions. Manuscripts and letters of inquiry should be directed to: Norbert Wiley, Department of Sociology, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright Street, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. □

UC-San Francisco Celebrates 25th Year

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

For more information, contact: Virginia Olesen, Graduate Program in Sociology, N-631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143. □

Employment Bulletin Fees to Increase

Beginning with the January 1986 issue, the basic fee for each listing in the *ASA Employment Bulletin* will increase from \$50 to \$52 for 18 lines. Each additional line will remain 50¢. No increase will be made in the current phone-in charge of \$15.

While the increase in the basic fee will begin with new listings for January's issue, those already reserved for January by November 1 will be billed at the 1985 rate.

If you have any questions, please contact Stephen Warren at the ASA Executive Office. □

The Status of Minorities and Women in ASA

by Bettina J. Huber
Second in a Series

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

Annual Meeting Participation

The frequencies in the main body of Table 3 refer to participation and not participants.⁴ Since people may participate in two different program sessions, the latter figure is lower than the former. At the Toronto meetings in 1981 15% of all program participants were involved in two sessions, while in Detroit in 1983 and in San Antonio in 1984 the equivalent figures were 26% and 23% respectively.⁵ Figures for number of participants broken down by race/ethnicity and gender are not available for 1983 and 1984. The figures for 1981 presented by Williams (1982) show no real difference in the degree of multiple participation among women or minorities and all participants; the figures are 16%, 13% and 15% respectively.

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

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

Compared to minorities, the pattern of annual meeting participation among women has been erratic in recent years. Between 1981 and 1983 there was an 11% rise in participation, but between 1983 and 1984 there was a 7% drop, despite growth in the number of sessions. During the period as a whole women's annual meeting participation grew by approximately 4%, and therefore, has not kept pace with the 9% growth in the program as a whole.

The first three session types listed in Table 3 might be said to represent the most prestigious. The first two, in particular, are invited sessions not open to everyone. The next four session types represent the heart of the program, while the following three revolve around various types of specialized concerns. The Luncheon Roundtables are in a category by themselves and the last four session types listed represent service to colleagues and the profession.⁶

Regardless of the type of session under examination, minorities are under-represented, given their proportion of ASA membership. They appear

most likely to participate in Regular, Section and Supplementary Sessions. Minority representation in this general category of session grew from 5.5% in 1981 to 6.2% in 1983 and 7.4% in 1984. Much of the last year's growth was confined to section participation, however. During the early 1980s, minorities have been entirely absent among Didactic Seminar presenters, but are beginning to be involved in Professional and Teaching Workshops.

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

Like minorities, women's most consistent type of meeting participation has been in the Regular, Section and Supplementary Sessions forming the heart of the program. Their 31% participation in this general category in 1981 and 1983 is just below their 34% representation in the Association. Thus, the fact that their presence in this type of session dropped to 29% in 1984 may be a cause for concern. Women's representation in Special Sessions, Luncheon Roundtables and Professional Workshops has tended to be on the upswing during the early 80s, while their involvement in Teaching Workshops has been less consistent.

Women's involvement in Didactic Seminars, Thematic and Plenary Sessions showed a jump between 1981 and 1983, but dropped quite sharply the following year. To some extent this may be due to the fact that the theme of the 1983 meeting in Detroit was especially likely to attract women. Nonetheless, it is disquieting that the 1984 levels of participation in these three session types, all of which are prestigious, have dropped below 1981 levels and are well below women's 31% representation among ASA's non-student members. Moreover, of the 16 newly inaugurated Topical Review Panels, only one was staffed by a woman.

In short, between 1981 and 1984 women's overall participation in the meetings has dropped from 31 to 29%

despite slight growth in their presence in the Association as a whole and expansion in the size of the program. The decline in participation was most apparent between 1983 and 1984.

Table 4 examines annual meeting participation from a slightly different vantage point than Table 3. Basically it re-confirms the earlier finding that minority participation has been growing while women's has declined somewhat. This general pattern holds true for all four types of participation listed. Minorities have made the greatest gains among Organizers and their 12% representation in 1984 slightly exceeds their proportion among the Association's non-student members (i.e., 9.4%).

In and of itself representation among Organizers does not insure participation throughout the program. This is clear from the fact that the proportion of women and minorities drops off as one moves down the types of participation listed in Table 4. Since the direct control of the Program Committee also diminishes as one moves from Organizer to President to Author to Discussant, the pattern of findings may be a sign that the larger group of people responsible for putting sessions together is less sensitive to the issues of minorities' and women's participation than the Program Committee itself.

Conclusion

The 1984 status report reviews the role of women and minorities in various ASA-sponsored activities during the last four years. The findings that were summarized in this article, and the earlier one, suggest that women are well represented when it comes to committee appointments, but that care must be taken to insure that the recent downward trend in some areas is not perpetuated. Despite substantial interest, women were found to be under-represented in sections dealing with Comparative Historical Sociology, Environmental Sociology, Methods and World Conflicts. This suggests that if the sections in question were to mount special campaigns, they might well attract more women to their ranks. Women's level of participation in the annual meetings was shown to be adequate, but only barely. It is important, therefore, that the most recent drop in involvement is reversed.

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

See Status, next page

TABLE 3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES PARTICIPATING IN ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM SESSIONS (1981, 1983, 1984)

Type of Session	Minorities:			Women:		
	1981	1983	1984	1981	1983	1984
Plenary Session	—	—	—	12.5	50.0	3.4
	(8)	(14)	(29)	(8)	(14)	(29)
Thematic Session	2.5	1.3	6.8	24.1	40.0	20.5
	(79)	(75)	(73)	(79)	(75)	(73)
Special Session	2.7	5.2	1.5	13.5	17.7	36.4
	(37)	(96)	(66)	(37)	(96)	(66)
Regular Session	5.7	7.1	6.9	31.9	33.0	29.6
	(1427)	(789)	(635)	(1427)	(789)	(635)
Section Session	—	4.6	7.6	—	32.1	29.1
	(—)	(695)	(766)	(—)	(695)	(766)
Informal Discussion	—	5.7	—	41.8	17.1	—
	(55)	(35)	(—)	(55)	(35)	(—)
Supplementary Session	—	8.8	8.2	—	35.1	29.9
	(—)	(57)	(147)	(—)	(57)	(147)
Area Study Seminar	—	—	—	22.2	—	—
	(9)	(—)	(—)	(9)	(—)	(—)
Social Policy Seminar	4.3	—	—	21.7	—	—
	(23)	(—)	(—)	(23)	(—)	(—)
Topical Review Panel	—	—	6.3	—	—	6.3
	(—)	(—)	(16)	(—)	(—)	(16)
Luncheon Roundtable	6.0	2.4	5.6	22.0	38.1	41.7
	(50)	(42)	(108)	(50)	(42)	(108)
Didactic Seminar	—	—	—	20.0	31.3	10.0
	(10)	(16)	(20)	(10)	(16)	(20)
Mini Course	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(0)	(1)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(4)
Professional Workshop	8.0	2.5	7.4	34.0	27.5	48.1
	(50)	(40)	(27)	(50)	(40)	(27)
Teaching Workshop	—	—	9.5	—	40.0	19.0
	(—)	(15)	(21)	(—)	(15)	(21)
TOTALS:						
Percentage of Minorities/Women	5.3	5.5	6.8	30.9	32.1	29.3
Number of Minorities/Women	93	103	131	540	601	560
Total Participations	(1748)	(1875)	(1912)	(1748)	(1875)	(1912)

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

TABLE 4: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES WITHIN TYPES OF ANNUAL MEETING PARTICIPATION

Type of Participation	Minorities:			Women:		
	1981	1983	1984	1981	1983	1984
Organizer	5.6	8.0	11.7	34.0	32.4	32.4
	(120)	(212)	(222)	(212)	(222)	(222)
Presider	6.7	9.0	9.6	33.7	28.8	28.8
	(150)	(166)	(198)	(166)	(198)	(198)
Author/Presenter	5.3	4.7	6.3	32.0	29.4	29.4
	(1461)	(1338)	(1446)	(1338)	(1446)	(1446)
Discussant	4.4	9.7	8.8	30.8	26.1	26.1
	(136)	(185)	(180)	(185)	(180)	(180)
TOTAL:	5.3	5.5	7.0	32.2	29.4	29.4
	(1748)	(1901)	(2046)	(1901)	(2046)	(2046)

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the number of cases on which the percentages are based. In this instance a case represents one type of participation. This gives rise to some duplication, since one person may participate in several capacities during the course of the meeting. In particular, many organizers also serve as presiders.

Williams (1982) does not present data on type of participation among women. As a result, column 4 above is blank.

ASA Awards

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

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

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

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

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

Distinguished Contributions—Among

the prime hallmarks of accomplishment are these:

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

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

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

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

Please make nominations no later than April 30, 1986, using the form below. □

Return by April 30, 1986, to: Albert E. Gollin

Newspaper Advertising Bureau
1180 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

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

Name _____

Address _____

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

(Print name) _____

Address _____

(Phone) () _____

(Signed) _____

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award

Nominations are invited for the 1986 Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. The Award is given for a single work such as an article, monograph or book, published in the preceding three calendar years (1983-1985).

The winner of this award will also be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced at the 1986 ASA Annual Meeting.

Members of the Association or other interested and knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the Award. Nominations should include the name of author, title of work, date of work, and publisher, and should be sent by January 31, 1986 to: Teresa A. Sullivan, Chair, Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Texas-Austin, 436 Burdine Hall, Austin, TX 78712-1088. □

Sociologists Receive Brazil Merit Awards

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

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

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The Selection for the ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award invites nominations for the Award, which will be conferred in 1987. (This deadline permits the Committee adequate time to collect supporting materials on nominees.) Nominations should be made for outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, and may seek to recognize the career contribution to teaching and learning of an individual teacher, a specific product such as a major textbook, a course or curricular innovation, or a teaching technique. The award may be given to an individual, a department or institution, or some other collective actor. Anyone making a nomination should be aware that the purpose of the award goes beyond recognizing individual ex-

cellence in classroom performance; if an individual is nominated, it should be on the basis of a career contribution to teaching or learning, some effort or activity that went beyond the nominee's particular students, and affected the teaching of the discipline as a whole, or some identifiable segment thereof. Nominations should include the name of the nominee, a statement explaining the basis of the nomination, and appropriate supporting materials (e.g., vitae, course materials, textbook or some other evidence of contribution). Please make nominations no later than February 15, 1986 to: Richard J. Gelles, Chair, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee, Office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881. □

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

Name _____

Address _____

(Signed) _____

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

(Print name) _____

Address _____

Status, from page 5

made some gains in the former during the early 1980s but remain under-represented particularly among top office holders and on Editorial Boards. Despite recent growth in the minority presence at the Annual Meetings, they have not been represented in numbers equivalent to their 10% of ASA membership. In addition, they are under-represented in the Political Economy of the World System, Sociological Practice, Sociology of Population and World Conflicts sections, despite considerable interest in these topics.

To some extent the continuing difficulty in involving minorities in Association activities may be a question of numbers (Williams, 1982). There are relatively few minority sociologists, and therefore, few minority ASA members and limited numbers available for participation in ASA governance, sections and annual meetings. In the long term, therefore, the only real resolution to the problem of including more minorities in ASA lies in training large new cohorts of students.

But small numbers do not provide an adequate explanation for current ASA deficiencies in minority participation. For, given their proportion in the Association, minorities are clearly under-represented in our activities. This applies not only to elected offices, but also to appointed committees, section participation and annual meeting participation. It is essential, therefore, to find more effective means of increasing

minority involvement in the latter and appointing them to Association committees not directly concerned with race/ethnicity issues. During the planning of the 1983 meetings in Detroit, mechanisms were devised for fostering participation among large numbers of women. ASA should be able to build on this experience and find equally effective means of involving minorities. □

FOOTNOTES

¹The raw data on the 1982 meeting in San Francisco are no longer available, and thus, have not been summarized.

²The number of participants for 1981 was 1523. The equivalent figure for 1983 was 1483 and for 1984 1556.

³Three dashes in parentheses in Table 3 signify that a certain type of session was not offered in that year. The one exception is Section Sessions. These were on the program in 1981, but were grouped with the Regular Sessions by Williams (1982).

REFERENCES

Williams, Paul
1982 "Minorities and women in sociology: an update." *Footnotes* 10 (December): 6-9.

Open Forum

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

In an eloquent exposition of "crackpot realism" that recently appeared in the *American Sociological Review*, Howard E. Freeman and Peter H. Rossi look to applied sociology as one path out of the discipline's current employment crunch. In "Furthering the Applied Side of Sociology" (ASR, Vol. 49) Freeman and Rossi encourage future applied sociologists to learn and accept the requirements, values, and reward structures of those who can afford to pay for sociological expertise. As they acknowledge, such folks happen to be those in charge of large business and governmental institutions.

Freeman and Rossi offer several caveats to those entering the applied side. As many job counselors advise today, they emphasize the mastering of a range of methodological skills. They observe that "Clients could care less whether their problems are solved with theories from psychology, from sociology or from any other discipline." They acknowledge that "Applied sociologists are more narrowly constrained to comply with the demands placed upon them by their employers as sponsors and failure to do so restricts their opportunities to perform and be rewarded in the future." Success of the applied sociologist, of course, depends on willingly complying with those narrow constraints. Most troubling is their

conclusion regarding the proper place for the application of sociological skills. "Although in principle it should be possible to identify and make use of politically 'liberal' settings such as women's rights groups, minority organizations, and the like, in practice most sites would (and should) be in the worlds of business, commerce and government".

Applied sociology is not for everyone, as Rossi, Freeman, and other celebrants of applied opportunities acknowledge. But the direction that such advisors would lead at least one segment of the profession raises critical questions regarding fundamental values and the role of sociology as a profession.

If sociology is to be an intellectual discipline, then its distinguishing trademark is, as Paul Baran argued for intellectual activity in general, the development of knowledge about the workings of society and its constituent elements for the purpose of attaining a more humane and rational social order. In contrasting "intellect worker," which he described as one concerned with a particular job in hand (e.g. contract research) with the work of an intellectual, Baran emphasized the responsibility of the latter to confront the questions of value formation (e.g. goals) and to be social critics. Failure to do so, even in the name of "ethical neutrality," is to abdicate this responsibility to

"charlatans, crooks, and others whose intentions and designs are anything but humanitarian."

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

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

Gregory D. Squires
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Thomas A. Lyson
Clemson University

The Pricking of a Sacred Cow

A concern among many sociologists is the slow turn-around time for review of articles submitted for publication. Reviewers often take several months or more and the process from first submission to publication takes much longer. Some sociologists have argued that the basis for the excessively long review periods is the restriction on multiple submission of a manuscript. The prohibition on multiple submissions is usually justified by arguing that (1) submission implies commitment to publish in the journal and (2) multiple submission places an extra burden on already overworked reviewers and editors. Critics of the MS policy argue that it serves as a "restraint on trade" by preventing authors from publishing in the journal which provides them with prompt reviews and quick publication time. A more open submission policy would allow authors to choose the "best offer" from various journals.

We are offering a reform of the multiple submission policy which involves the multiple mailing of abstracts. By mailing a one or two page expanded abstract to the editor the author can, based on the editor's response, determine if the paper is appropriate for submission to the journal. The abstracts would be sent to more than one journal simultaneously but there would be no obligation on the part of the author or editor.

This procedure and the receptivity of editors to our innovation were tested by mailing an expanded abstract to 62 journals. (Please write the senior author for a copy of the detailed report.) The abstract was of an article we had written entitled, "Deviant Behavior in Higher Education." Journals were carefully selected based on the apparent rele-

vance of our article to the journal.

Accompanying the abstract was a cover letter in which we requested comments on the appropriateness of the article for the journal and on the multiple mailing of abstracts. About three-fourths of the editors responded. (Interestingly, 26% or 16 of the editors never replied.) They represented sociology, general social science and education journals.

Generally the journals that recommended submission were sociological, with a low rejection rate (under 90%), a small circulation (under 5,000) and younger (under 50 years old). Editors who responded within the time requested (three weeks) more frequently recommended submission while late respondents less frequently encouraged submission.

Responses to our innovation were much less favorable. Two-thirds of the editors did not comment, about one-fourth responded negatively and only three editors responded favorably. The negative responses included, "we do not review abstracts," "an abstract does not provide sufficient information to make a judgment," and "abstracts do not shorten the review time." There was clearly a reluctance on the part of several editors to deviate from the established procedure. This is interesting since we only requested a recommendation regarding the appropriateness of our paper's topic for their particular journal. We were not requesting a decision regarding the quality of our manuscript to an inappropriate journal. This could also reduce the burden on editors who would need to read only an abstract to determine if submission to their journal is appropriate. This method may actually help to reduce multiple submissions and thereby serve to reduce

the editors' workload.

One factor of importance in editors' decisions seemed to be methodology. Even though we labeled our paper "a call for research direction" the abstract was evaluated in terms of standards established for classic research articles. For instance, several editors raised the issue of sample size and composition. By implication, "calls for direction" may be "reserved" for the established scholars in sociology while "unknown" sociologists have better publication chances if they follow directions rather than call for them.

Apparently change is viewed with skepticism, especially among the major journals. Historically, there has been a lack of reform in the journal review process. It is as though the review process is a "Sacred Cow" that need not be challenged or altered in any way. Innovations are often questioned with the retort, "It won't work" without evidence to the contrary. The gatekeepers of science need to be more receptive to new ideas and innovative efforts. This is especially true regarding the larger journals which are in the position to facilitate change. Otherwise, the review process may continue to be what Norval Glenn referred to in a 1979 issue of *Contemporary Sociology* as an "anachronism" suffering from "cultural lag."

Cecil L. Willis
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Richard H. Wells
University of South Alabama
J. Steven Picou
Texas A&M University □

Granovetter Wins Theory Award

The Theory Section is pleased to announce that the winner of the the 1984-85 Theory Prize is *Mark Granovetter* for his essay "Economic Action and Social Structure: A Theory of Imbeddedness," which will appear in the *American Journal of Sociology*. The announcement was made during the Section's Business Meeting at the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. In presenting the prize, Charles Lemert, Chair of the Prize Committee, read the following commendation to Granovetter:

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

Honorable Mention was awarded to *Roger Brubaker* for his essay "The Ethical Irrationality of the World," from his recent book *An Essay on the Social and Moral Thought of Max Weber* (1984). These outstanding essays were selected from a large group of entries notable for their quality and the variety of ways of understanding and doing sociological theory. Other members of the Prize Section Committee were Thomas Fararo, Dean Gerstein, George Ritzer, Theda Skocpol, and Norbert Wiley. □

Section on Aging Honors Maddox

During the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, the Section on Aging, at its reception on August 26, honored *George Maddox*, Duke University, for his Distinguished Contribution to the Sociology of Aging. This was the second year in which such an award was given. The first one was presented to Gordon Streib of the University of Florida. The reception was attended by approximately 85 members and friends of the Section. This year's chair of the Section is *Ethel Shanas*, University of Illinois-Chicago; Chair-Elect is *Vern Bengtson*, University of Southern California. □

SSRC Appoints President, Member

The Social Science Research Council, at its Board meeting on July 11, elected *Francis X. Sutton* acting President of the Council, effective October 1, 1985. He will succeed *Kenneth Prewitz* who is resigning the presidency to become Vice-President of programs at the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Council Board also elected *Richard A. Berk*, University of California-Santa Barbara, as a member from the American Sociological Association for an appointment of three years, beginning July 1, 1985. Professor Berk replaces *Immanuel Wallerstein*, now a non-board member of the Advisory Committee on International Programs, appointed jointly by the Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. *Neil Smelser*, University of California-Berkeley, was appointed Chair of the Presidential Search Committee. □

David Jenness: Director of COSSA Discusses Plans

by Carla B. Howery

Dr. David Jenness has served as Executive Director of the Consortium of Social Sciences Associations (COSSA) for one year. COSSA has been extremely important to its member affiliates in representing social science to Congress and federal agencies and monitoring budget proposals for social science research. COSSA frequently holds Congressional breakfast seminars, helps monitor important hearings, makes recommendations and nominations to committees and awards. ASA Assistant Executive Officer recently spoke with Jenness about his plans for 1986.

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

DJ: Our biggest new project is the research guide, which is a guide to sources of federal support for the research community across all the social sciences. This is being done initially under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation to COSSA. The first edition should be out in June 1986. The purpose of the guide, unlike other guides, is to cover all the disciplines. We hope it will free the associations from having to prepare their own research guides every few years because that's difficult to do, takes a lot of work, it's always out of date by the time they appear and it's not very cost-effective with the amount of work that goes into working up each one.

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

DJ: This will not replace psychology's guide. This will cover the same terrain that the psychological association does but it will go far beyond that and the reason we can do this is that we're not going to cover each program in complete factual detail. We're going to give the basic structural information for the program: what its mission is, what emphasis it has, what it covers, who the program managers are, where the funding level is. And then we hope to make this guide a more interpretive guide than say, the APA guide or the pamphlets that the other associations put out. We hope this will read like a real insider's guide, not only to what the official sources of support are but how to look for support, how to get into the system—it's going to cover both grants and contracts and some research fellowships. We want it to have an interpretive tone; we want to say to the young researcher, "Here's how the whole system works."

CBH: Good. Are there other things that you view for the good of the collective enterprise? That is, things that you are doing. COSSA is doing, to be more efficient than each association doing it on its own?

DJ: Well, Carla, this comes up from time to time. A particular query will be put to us because it's more efficient for the person doing the asking. I just had a call today from the new Javitz Fellowship Program office at the Department of Education and they're trying to put together panels of leaders in the social sciences and so they asked "How can we get the names of distinguished sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, to read for us?" and that is something we will coordinate because it's easier and

probably the quality control is better if we ask the associations than if various people in the agencies call up.

CBH: What have been the kinds of issues that have been on your agenda in the last six months and ones you anticipate in the next six months?

DJ: In the last six months, as always, the big issue has been levels of funding for the '86 budget. And as you know, this has been a peculiar year because on the one hand you had the Administration proposing big increases for social science in the National Science Foundation which Congress has, unfortunately, presumably knocked out, although I'm speaking as of June, which is very frustrating for us. On the other hand you have Congress asking for higher grant levels in the NIH and the Administration opposing that. So we've supported the Administration request in the first instance and the Congressional proposal in the second. It's been a funny year that way. I think that the general flavor of a freeze is going to be with us for the next year or so, maybe longer, not just the '86 budget but I expect the '87 budget to be like that too. In this era of deficit reduction as long as the Great Compromise holds, it's probably inappropriate for COSSA to be demanding millions and millions more for social and behavioral science. We tend to fall into the posture of making sure we're kept where we currently are, rather than demanding more.

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

DJ: The big victory, of course, has been the National Science Foundation, which I would say was a combination of really impressive support from the field, which was galvanized by not just COSSA, but all of the associations and many of our affiliates and friends out there: university presidents, corporate leaders, great statesmen in science and education. Because the NSF has had a series of directors lately, none of whom in the Reagan years have really had much of a feel for social and behavioral science. We've had to explain and tell the story again to each one of them. The current director listens; he's been very responsive.

CBH: For example, in the recent months, the EVIST program and the Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education have been under siege. How do you go about addressing the attacks on smaller, specific programs like this?; ones that perhaps don't have the visibility of the NSF budget?

DJ: EVIST is just part of the NSF budget issue, now. It's a little tricky for something like EVIST, the question becomes one of procedures and good practice rather than money. Even when EVIST was being dismantled administratively, they said they would spend the same amount of money on that kind of proposal; it would just be administratively put through the Foundation. So you see I think people are satisfied with the million-dollar funding level, but they were horrified at the idea of each research program saying, "Oh we have to do something about ethics and values out of our own portfolio" because it's obvious that they're not going to put that emphasis first. The economists want to spend

money on traditional economics proposals and so on. So there we had to really speak to the question of research management efficiency and the integrity of the field. And among other things we had to say that this is not a just a social science area, that ethics and values in science touch on all areas of science.

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

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

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

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

The NIH people who love these programs are used to being told from their own directors and from "Make sure the titles don't tend to sound too social scientific." "Make sure you tell your panel they need to pick health-related things to support and not basic social science." The NIMH certainly went on record in the Reagan period to say "We have stopped funding social research per se." Most of the research is through or the cure of

mental health diseases which is a great reversal from the 1960s and 1970s. So our problem there is to point out what's happening in an effective way in an era when the other side, if I can use that phrase, isn't being stupid enough to propose "Get rid of it all." It's a much more insidious matter. We're very worried about that.

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

DJ: Well, I think that varies from department to department. I think the generalization could be that except for the statistical agencies and except for NSF, which has its own mission, you see a general disillusionment with social research as having been something that promised a great deal and failed to deliver. I think there's some truth to that, by the way. I think we bought people's external criteria for program relevance and policy relevance at the cost of doing all this big research. I think it's that a combination of that, which is chickens coming home to roost and a desire on the part of any administration not to have certain facts about society be looked into very carefully. And it is an administration. For this administration, the whole area of unemployment levels, underemployment, poverty, hunger and so on are things that the Reagan Administration says were issues of the Johnson years; these are areas they really do not want the facts to come out on. They don't see any reason why they should, not at an deep level. So you have the anomaly of really major shifts in federal policy being undertaken without research being done to show whether or not these shifts work. And that's true with economic data, it's true of the Assistant Secretary of Evaluation and Planning in Department of Health and Human Services, which has been cut way back. There is no strong push, even in Congress, for in-depth data on whether the new income policies work, whether the Medicare rules are going to result in human tragedy. There isn't the money, there isn't the manpower and there isn't the desire. And I think this extends to other departments.

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

DJ: I think in contrast to some funding results and in contrast to certain formal things like protecting peer review or insisting on representation for our sciences on advisory councils, where the legislation clearly calls for that, we have very little influence on things like awards, recognitions, advisory boards nominations. It's tricky because Congress is certainly split on the issue of whether the academic and scientific lobbies should have the right to second

Reference Format for ASA Journals to Change in 1986

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

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

The format used to cite references within the body of the text will change somewhat to conform with *AJS* usage. Both the last name and publication date should continue to be cited and en-

closed in parentheses wherever appropriate. If the author's name is included in the text, only the date should be enclosed in parentheses. If the author's name is not part of the text, it should be included in parentheses along with the date, but not separated from it by a comma. This represents a change in the current format. The second change involves citation of page numbers. If included, the page number(s) should appear after the date and be separated from it by a comma and the notation "p." Finally, if several publications published by the same author in the same

year are cited, they should be differentiated by the use of a, b, c, etc. Examples of the new textual format are given below.

Smith (1985, p. 55) discusses this matter in some detail.

This matter has been discussed by several commentators (e.g., Smith 1985, p. 55; Jones, 1984b; Brown, 1984, 1985).

Only one aspect of ASA's current reference format will remain unchanged. The new policy of spelling out the first names of authors of both articles and books will be continued.

Clausen, John A. 1972. "The Life Course of Individuals." Pp. 457-514 in <i>Aging and Society</i> . Vol. 3. <i>A Sociology of Age Stratification</i> , edited by M.W. Riley, M. Johnson, and A. Foner. New York: Russell Sage.
Davis, James A. 1972. <i>Codebook for Spring 1972 General Social Survey</i> . Chicago: National Opinion Research Center.
Duncan, Otis Dudley. 1979. "Indicators of Sex Typing: Traditional and Egalitarian, Situational and Ideological Responses." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 85:251-60.
Elder, Glen H. 1975. "Age Differentiation and the Life Course." Pp. 165-90 in <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> . Vol. 1, edited by A. Inkeles, J. Coleman, and N. Smelser. Palo Alto, CA: Annual Reviews.
Goodman, Leo A. 1974a. "Exploratory Latent Structure Analysis Using Both Identifiable and Unidentifiable Models." <i>Biometrika</i> 61:215-31.
_____. 1974b. "The Analysis of Systems of Qualitative Variables When Some of the Variables are Unobservable. Part 1 - A Modified Latent Structure Approach." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 79:1179-1259.
Mason, Karen O. 1974. <i>Women's Labor Force Participation and Fertility</i> . Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institutes of Health. □

COSSA's "Breakfast on the Hill"

by John Hammer, COSSA

On September 13, COSSA sponsored a congressional breakfast seminar entitled, "Who Uses Social Science Research? Its 'Uptake' in the Domestic Policy Arena and the Commercial Sector." Over 50 congressional staff, federal officials, journalists, and members of associations concerned with social science research attended the seminar, which was co-sponsored by the House Science and Technology Committee's Task Force on Science Policy.

The seminar was organized as a panel, with informal presentations by Leo Bogart, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, New York; William Morrill, President, Mathematica Policy Research, Princeton; and F. Thomas Juster, Director, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The seminar was organized in part to underscore a concern that the identification of basic research with the university community, targeted research with government, and applied research with the business world is oversimplified and underappreciated.

Bogart, a sociologist and former president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, described the scope of commercial research (including public opinion studies, media research, advertising research, and consumer research), pointing out that academic social science provides the trained personnel, the theoretical models, and the technical innovations that sustain commercial research, an enterprise that now amounts to several billion dollars a year. Through professional organizations, journals, and contract research involving consultants there is a constant infusion of ideas and of people from the universities into the business world.

Morrill, who joined Mathematica in 1977 following an extensive career in government, focused his remarks on the public sector. He noted that it is rare for an individual study to influence the policy process. More typically, social science research exercises subtle impact on policies as data from many studies accrue over time into a body of knowledge. Morrill observed that to the extent that research produces a result which is counterintuitive or runs counter to traditional values, it is likely to have no impact on policy. Drawing upon his own experience as sponsor, performer, and user of research, Morrill suggested that in the future social science research would contribute more to the policy process if program managers become more successful in asking the right questions.

Juster, an economist, pointed out that the distinction between 'applied' and 'basic' research is highly artificial in terms of the motivations of researchers themselves, since in his view the social science community as a whole, both in and outside universities, is aware of and responsive to social agenda, large-scale policy developments, and pressing societal questions.

Timing, funding levels, and other external circumstances often make it impossible for researchers to provide strictly relevant research results on demand. Yet there is knowledge, generally gained from a series of related studies over time, that is so reliable that social scientists can warn policy makers of decisions that will almost certainly not produce the intended results.

The major contribution of social science research to the public policy process, according to Juster, are: damage control (i.e., unintended outcomes); institutionalized history; and identification of visible inconsistencies. Following the three speakers' remarks there was considerable

cross-conversation between the three panelists and questions from the floor.

Formal hearings on the role of the social and behavioral sciences were held on September 17, 18, and 19, 1985, and will be reported on in December *Footnotes*. □

Teaching Program Sponsors Workshops

The ASA Teaching Services Program will sponsor Spring workshops in St. Louis, MO and Orlando, FL. Come and be a part of the action!

March 13-15, 1986. *Vivifying the Classroom: Teaching Sociology Using Media, Visuals, Simulations, and Other Methods*

Workshop participants will: see demonstrations and develop visual teaching aids such as photographs, videotapes, slides, overhead transparencies, and cartoons; be able to use videotaping as a teaching evaluation tool; identify non-lecture techniques such as effective discussion leading, simulations and games, role playing, and debate; use mass media as sources for sociology courses and examples of sociological methods and concepts; and share ideas for student field projects.

The staff of the workshop are: Paul J. Baker, Illinois State University; Sharon McPherron, Florissant Valley; Raymond W. Olson, College of DuPage; William Ewens, Michigan State University. The fee for the workshop is \$150 for ASA members and \$200 for non-members. Applications are due January 15, 1986 and a \$35 deposit is due with the application.

March 23-25, 1986. *Improving Sociology Programs: Changing the Sociology Curriculum to Better Meet the Needs of a Changing Generation of Students*

Weitzman, from page 1

adversely affected by the new divorce laws, according to Weitzman's research, because the courts' interpretation of "equality" at divorce disregards economic inequities created during marriage (e.g., his career assets and her diminished job prospects).

In practice, the no-fault divorce laws have freed men from many of the financial obligations of the old laws, while simultaneously undermining the security formerly provided to women and children. Weitzman deals with this dilemma by proposing changes in the divorce process which would preserve the no-fault ethic, but eliminate its crippling consequences for women and children. Her primary focus is on fairer standards for property division, alimony and child support.

Weitzman received her doctorate from Columbia University. Thereafter she completed a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at the Yale Law School and was a visiting scholar at Oxford University in the early 1980s. She has published two other books and numerous articles in both sociology and law journals. Several of the latter are widely cited.

Since 1980, when Ronald Reagan was elected President, the social sciences have been repeatedly called upon to document the value of their research for public policy. This process has provided sociologists the opportunity to evaluate the role of their research in policy formation. Lenore Weitzman's work on no-fault divorce provides an excellent example of just how vital sociological research can be in the enactment of new legislation. As such it serves to enhance the image of the discipline in the eyes of lawmakers and the public-at-large.—*BJH* □

Workshop participants will: review alternative strategies for strengthening sociology as a process of critical thinking and as a part of the general liberal arts tradition; investigate alternative methods for increasing sociology enrollments and for competing successfully with other departments on campus; discuss ideas for establishing local research centers; and develop methods for training successfully sociology students for non-academic job markets.

The staff of the workshop are: Lee H. Bowker, Augustana College; Bryce Johnson, Southern Oregon College; Charles S. Green III, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater; William R. Brown, University of Central Florida; David A. Fabianic, University of Central Florida; and William Ewens, Michigan State University. The fee for the workshop is \$325 for ASA members and \$400 for non-members. This fee includes workshop registration, two nights' lodging, and five meals. Applications for the workshop are due by February 1, 1986 and a \$50 deposit is due with the application.

For more detailed information about the workshops and application forms for either workshop, contact: William Ewens, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 351-8673. □

COPAFS Reports on Activities and Accomplishments

by Kathy Wallman, Executive Director, COPAFS

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

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

What was not foreseen at the time of COPAFS' founding—the sharp curtailment of fiscal resources available to support federal statistics—became, of necessity, the dominating force framing the Council's agenda in its early years of operation. As COPAFS worked during 1984 to further participation by the professional community in the development and improvement of federal statistical programs, the environment for pursuing these endeavors proved to be somewhat more favorable than in the years immediately preceding. While the matter of ensuring that adequate resources would be available for key federal data programs remained a paramount concern, the relative stability of fiscal budgets for the major statistical agencies allowed the Council to focus an increasing portion of its efforts on issues related to strengthening the quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistics.

Throughout 1984, COPAFS worked to assemble and disseminate information to the professional community and the public about important developments in federal statistics. Contact on a day-to-day basis with key Administration and Congressional decisionmakers allowed the Council to learn at an early date about emerging issues and policy directions which ultimately influence statistical agency operations and the scope and availability of their products. In turn, representatives of COPAFS apprised both professional colleagues and other users of statistics in business, state and local governments, academic institutions, research organizations, and the public interest community of critical concerns and opportunities for action.

One key mechanism for communicating progress and problems was through the participation of COPAFS in meetings of member and nonmember associations. The Council office also communicated with an ever-widening audience of public and private sector data users, Administration and Con-

gressional officials representatives of the media through its monthly newsletter, News from COPAFS. COPAFS' capacity to understand and represent the concerns of statistics users was further strengthened in 1984 by the addition of three new member associations—the American Marketing Association, the American Psychological Association, and the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics. In addition, the number of COPAFS' contributing affiliates—organizations which bring knowledge and resources to complement the efforts of the professional associations—grew to 23.

By providing a forum for the presentation of information and an exchange of views between representatives of the Federal Government and members of the professional associations, COPAFS has encouraged discussion of statistical issues important to the professions and to the public. During 1984, member association representatives continued to meet quarterly to receive briefings on major developments, to provide advice and guidance to officials in the Administration and the Congress, and, where appropriate, to develop resolutions for action by COPAFS and its sponsoring organizations. Among the new topics considered by the Council in its quarterly sessions during 1984 were:

- the effects of paperwork reduction initiatives on statistical programs and products;
- emerging policies with respect to the dissemination of and user fees for federally produced statistics;
- alternative methods for the measurement of income;
- goals for the use of administrative records for statistical purposes;
- forthcoming improvements in statistics on the services sector of the economy.

COPAFS' discussion of the effects of paperwork reduction initiatives on statistical programs and products highlighted a number of problems, including (1) the fact that all federal reporting requirements are considered "burdensome," regardless of purpose or conditions of collection; (2) the failure to recognize the difference in character between reporting requirements of an administrative or regulatory nature and information collections designed to produce baseline national indicators; (3) the subjective character of manhour estimates used in calculating the "burden budget;" and (4) the difficulty of managing cyclical data collection activities in the face of a continually diminishing "burden budget." As a consequence, member association representatives recommended to Congress that the Paperwork Act be modified to:

- distinguish between "voluntary" and "mandatory" data collections, and exempt voluntary requests for information from the concept and counting of "burden;" and
- exclude from the requirement to demonstrate "practical utility" for a particular federal agency those statistical programs designed to produce baseline national indicators.

Continuing concern about the effects of fiscal and staff resource limitations on the programs and products of the federal statistical agencies led COPAFS to spearhead initiatives which resulted in fuller investigation and documentation of the "story behind the budget numbers." Early in 1984, the Council office assembled information tracing budgets for the major statistical agencies from 1980 through 1985. As anticipated, the more detailed reports revealed effects—losses and reassignments of staff, reductions in ongoing programs, failures to undertake planned improvements—not apparent from the general budget history. COPAFS' assessment of the situation subsequently led to a more far-reaching review examining activities of the Statistical Policy Office in OMB as well as major statistical activities in 26 federal agencies.

During 1984, COPAFS gave increased attention to strengthening the capability of professional associations to respond to important issues in federal statistics. One major new undertaking was the inauguration of an effort to develop papers on selected issues and problems in government statistics. The preparation of such papers is an activity very much in linewith the original mission of the Council—to review and evaluate current and potential developments affecting the quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistics, and to provide the views of the professional community to appropriate decisionmakers in the Federal Government. At the same time, it is anticipated that the process and eventual products will facilitate communication within and among professional associations on key issues and problems in federal statistics. Among the areas now being addressed by one or more of COPAFS' member associations are the role of statistics in a democratic society, problems arising from the uncoordinated growth of state and local statistics, and the future of a mid-decade census. Other topics identified as priorities include the impact of the "burden budget" on national statistics; user fees for statistics; federal statistical policy and coordination; advisory committees for statistical agencies; the roles of public and private organizations in collecting, processing, and distributing information; issues with respect to the forthcoming revision of the Consumer Price Index; and the adequacy of the national economic accounts.

A more near-term activity to strengthen the capacity of professionals to respond to important issues in federal statistics was COPAFS' organization of an informal meeting to explore the usefulness and effectiveness of guidance currently being provided by the professional community in conjunction with 1990 Decennial Census planning efforts. The day-long session resulted in an enumeration of various ways the professional associations could assist (e.g., specifying decisions that are of concern to users, identifying emerging professional leaders who should be involved, fostering research on alternatives for collection and presentation of data), and in a series of suggestions for ways that the Census Bureau could foster interaction with the professional community (e.g., providing early notice of decisions which must be made, exposing constraints under which the

Bureau is operating, sponsoring additional joint statistical agreements.)

Opportunities to cooperate with Administration officials and with and with Congress during 1984 allowed COPAFS to continue bringing the views of the professions to bear on decisions affecting federal statistical programs. Throughout the year, attention was given to the effectiveness of the Government's statistical planning and coordination activities, and to activities related to the reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act. In response to concerns raised by COPAFS and others, amendments requiring that

- long-range plans for the improved coordination and performance of the statistical activities and programs of the Federal Government be periodically reviewed and updated;
- budget proposals of agencies be reviewed to assure that they are consistent with long-range plans;
- Government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for statistical data sources required for the administration of Federal programs be developed and implemented; and
- a chief statistician who is trained and experienced professional statistician be appointed to carry out the statistical policy and coordination functions were introduced by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs as it completed proposed modifications to the Paperwork Act.

COPAFS' activities during 1984 also included initial planning for two projects to foster in-depth involvement of statistics users in the basic design of major information collection programs. As an outgrowth of earlier work related to planning the 1990 Decennial Census, COPAFS developed a proposal for a conference on concepts used in the collection of decennial and related census data. While constraints on the federal budget have temporarily delayed funding of the proposed conference, it is hoped that arrangements will be completed to go forward as planned during the coming year. Just prior to the close of 1984, COPAFS was asked by the National Science Foundation's Division of Science Resource Studies to organize a conference to bring the views and expertise of an array of professionals to bear on long range planning for the Foundation's scientific and technical personnel information systems. Findings and recommendations from the May 1985 conference will be used by the National Science Foundation as it plans data collection and analysis activities for the decade of the nineties.

The accomplishments of the past few years must in reality be recognized as a mere prelude to the challenges ahead. During this period of continuing resource stringency, more subtle deterioration of the nation's present statistical base is likely to occur, and needed improvements will be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. The full potential of COPAFS will only be approached if the network of participating organizations is expanded, and members of the affiliated associations become increasingly involved in the discussions, debates and decisions ahead. □

Nagel Appointed to New Sentencing Commission



Nagel

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

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

In commenting on her prospective appointment, Nagel noted that "this is a particularly exciting opportunity. Much of my research during the past fifteen years has been on the federal courts

sentencing and white collar crime. It is not often that we academics have the opportunity to participate first-hand in a major development of the laws and practices in our own field of work."

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

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

Accuracy in Academia Group Targets Radical Faculty

This Fall a new organization swung into action on some campuses. Entitled "Accuracy in Academia" (AIA), its purpose is to audit classes and confront teachers deemed to be presenting material that is inaccurate. AIA was founded this summer by Reed Irvine, who also founded "Accuracy in Media" several years ago to weed out liberal bias in the news media.

AIA plans to recruit volunteers, many of whom will be retired persons, to audit college courses. Their task will be to challenge professors whenever they present inaccurate material in class. When AIA identifies teachers it considers problematic, it will ask them to add balance to their courses, perhaps by bringing in a guest speaker to present another point of view. If teachers are not responsive, their courses will be written up in an AIA newsletter in the hope that alumni or school trustees and administrators will take an interest in the problem of bias on their campuses.

According to Irvine, few conservatives teach in America's colleges and universities, and as a result, liberal views tend to go unchallenged. His particular concern is faculties which are "Marxist-oriented." It is his hope that AIA's student volunteers can add balance to the curriculum by challenging liberal professors in the classroom. They will make a special effort to counteract the influence of those teachers presenting a negative view of the American system, be it by misstatement or omission of facts. AIA does not intend to send volunteers into all kinds of classes, but will focus on political science, economics, history and sociology.

It is possible that AIA might function to expand the range of issues discussed in the typical college classroom and enlarge the spectrum of views deemed acceptable. In practice, however, AIA may focus not on ferreting out inaccuracy and bias of all kinds, but on questioning

the views of those who deal with politically controversial topics or present the ideas of radical thinkers in an even-handed manner. This prospect is a real one, since the founders of AIA see no threat to freedom of speech in the ideas of the right, but considerable danger from those of the left. Were AIA to deal only with the views of supposedly liberal and radical professors, its activities would inhibit free speech and academic freedom rather than enhancing them.

At the ASA's recent meeting in Washington, D.C. two groups expressed their concern about the potential threat posed by AIA. The Marxist Sociology section presented a motion at the Business Meeting, while COFRAT forwarded to Council a motion it had approved at its meeting. In response, the following motion was passed at the Council meeting on September 1.

"The American Sociological Association is profoundly disturbed by organizations such as Accuracy in Academia, whose objectives represent a serious threat to academic freedom by isolating particular perspectives as being illegitimate lines of intellectual inquiry."

Organizations other than ASA are also disturbed about the threat to academic freedom posed by AIA. AAUP, for example, is sponsoring a conference on November 14th on "Current Threats to Academic Freedom." AIA is not the only item on the agenda, but it is the first. In addition, AAUP is committed to working with people on campus who are encountering difficulty in dealing with AIA monitors. Assistance and advice can be obtained by contacting AAUP at Suite 500, 1012 14th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. The telephone number is (202) 737-5900. If a campus takes disciplinary action against faculty as a result of AIA activity, both ASA's COFRAT and Committee A of AAUP may be called upon to investigate. □

Teaching Resources Center Offers 12 New Products

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

For a free catalogue, write to the Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Here are the new products available, with the first price for ASA members and the second for non-members. *Pre-paid orders only, please.*

■ *Passing on Sociology: The Teaching of a Discipline* \$10/\$15
By Charles A. Goldsmid and Everett K. Wilson. The definitive book about teaching sociology. Useful to current faculty, new teachers and graduate students. Well documented with research. Focuses on the goals of sociology courses, common instructional problems, various pedagogies, three course patterns, evaluations of teachers and students and other key issues. 440 pp.

■ *The Sociology of Sex and Gender: Syllabi and Teaching Materials* \$10.50/\$14.00
Edited by Barrie Thorne, Mary McCormack, Virginia Powell and Delores Wunder. A project of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender. A major revision of the earlier set of materials for courses on sex and gender. Includes syllabi for undergraduate and graduate courses and specialty courses: sociology of men, women of color, women and work, women in families, women's health, and

women and development. Nine essays on teaching sex and gender. Additional resources for readings, social action projects, fiction and films. 311 pp. (10% discount to members of the Section on Sex and Gender.)

■ *Teaching the Sociology of Work and Occupations: Syllabi, Course Materials, and Bibliographies* \$5.50/\$7.50
Edited by Jane C. Hood and David Booth in cooperation with the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations. Eight syllabi show a range of approaches to courses in work and occupations, industrial sociology and occupations and work. The set includes sample exercises to use in these courses as well as group projects, ideas for discussion and field work exercises. The editors provide an annotated bibliography of texts and a film guide. 101 pp. (10% discount to members of the Section on Organizations and Occupations.)

■ *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Chicano Studies in Sociology* \$8.50/\$11.00
Edited by Mary Romero in cooperation with the National Association for Chicano Studies. The set contains nine syllabi for general survey courses on Chicanos in America followed by twelve specialized syllabi for courses such as sociology of the barrio, Chicanos and correctional institutions and the Chicano family. Many instructors will want to include a module on Chicano studies in a course on race and ethnic relations, the family or introductory sociology. Several sample modules are included. An extensive film guide completes the set. 172 pp.

■ *Syllabi Set for Medical Sociology* . . . \$7.00/\$8.50

Edited by Kathy Charmaz, Nan Chico, Adele Clarke and Sheryl Ruzek in cooperation with the ASA Section on Medical Sociology. Thirty syllabi on courses in general medical sociology as well as specialty courses such as sociology of illness, comparative health systems, sociology of public health and health of women and minorities. Extensive references to outside readings. 156 pp. (10% discount to members of the Medical Sociology Section.)

■ *Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts* \$6.25/\$8.00
Edited by Roger C. Barnes and Edgar W. Mills. A follow-up to the best seller, *81 Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts*. A compilation of 69 techniques, 40 of which were written for this volume. Each 1-2 page description identifies an important sociological concept/theory/idea for teaching; then a device or technique is described for illustrating that material. Each technique is referenced to allow contact with its creator. 128 pp.

■ *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Sociology of Law* \$5.50/\$7.00
Edited by Ronald Berger. Three reviews and essays on how to teach sociology of law and what materials are available for these courses. Fifteen syllabi for sociology of law and law and sociology as well as specialized courses (e.g., women and the law, political justice) show a range of approaches. 115 pp.

■ *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Sociology of Sport* \$9.50/\$12.00
Edited by William C. Whit. Opening essays organize the specialty of sociology of sport. Annotated bibliography by Bob Beamish lists

textbooks and anthologies. Position paper by Eric Wagner describes the course in sport for non-majors. Includes sample syllabi for graduate and undergraduates in various formats. The last section has instructional materials such as class exercises, term paper topics, films, and other suggestions. 251 pp.

■ *Environmental Sociology: A College of Course Syllabi* \$7.00/\$9.00
Edited by Monica A. Seff, Riley E. Dunlap and Arthur St. George in cooperation with the ASA Section on Environmental Sociology. Fifty-six syllabi and samples of approaches to courses in environmental sociology, including topics of social impact assessment, energy natural resources, maritime and urban sociology. Contributors show a variety of approaches to both undergraduate and graduate audiences. 148 pp. (10% discount to members of the Section on Environmental Sociology.)

■ *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses on Deviance and Social Control* \$6.50/\$8.00
Edited by Robert J. Lavizzo-Mourey. Sixteen syllabi contributed by 28 sociologists teaching courses on deviance and social control in a variety of settings. Bibliography of textbooks, readers, monographs, novels, journals, and criticism. Also audiovisual resources. 136 pp.

■ *33 Suggestions for Increasing Sociology Enrollments* \$2.00/\$3.00
By Dean S. Dorn and Bryce Johnson. Ideas for increasing enrollments by majors and non-majors including advertising, course sequencing, special tracks, interdepartmental cooperation, applied programs, and effective advertising. 23 pp. □

New Asia/Asian America Section Holds Sessions, Elects Officers

The 1985 Annual meeting held in Washington, D.C. was the first to include a formal session and informal roundtable discussions on topics pertaining to Asia and Asian America. This marked the official beginning of ASA's newest section, *Asia and Asian America*. Ashakant Nimbarak (Dowling College) and Stanford Lyman (Florida Atlantic University) integrated eleven authors' presentations into four roundtable discussions. These focused on new Asian States, Immigration and Adaptation, Modernization in Asia and Japanese Internment during WWII. The formal paper session included Pyung Gap Min (Georgia State) on new immigrants from Asia, Asian American women's socio-economic attainments by Keiko Yamanka (Cornell) and A.A. Khatri on the Asian Indian family.

Efforts have been underway for approximately two years to generate the requisite number of 200 members in

order to be accorded official recognition as an ASA Section. A number of individuals have toiled long and hard on behalf of this new Section. Ashakant Nimbarak was Chairperson of the Section during its formative stage and worked closely with Susan Takata (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Stanford Lyman to establish the Section and plan a meaningful program for the 1985 meeting.

Recent elections resulted in William T. Liu (University of Illinois, Chicago) as Chairperson of the Section and Susan Takata as Chairperson-elect. Serving a three-year term as Secretary-Treasurer is Nan Lin (SUNY-Albany). Council members are Evelyn Nakano Glenn (Florida State), Charles Hirschman (Cornell University), Tetsuden Kashima (University of Washington), Hagen Koo (University of Hawaii) and Yung-mei Tsai (Texas Tech University). The Section's newsletter, *Asiatic Mode*, is scheduled for

publication in September/October, April/May and January/February of each year. Its editor is Nan Lin.

Notwithstanding some early excellent contributions on Asian Americans, William Liu observed as Chairperson of this new Section that the discipline has tended to underserve Asians in America. A partial explanation is that sociologists' attention in the early years of the discipline tended to be devoted almost exclusively to European arrivals.

Social conditions now differ, Liu continued. On the domestic scene, there is the "successful" social mobility of Japanese Americans after WWII, a massive restructuring of America's immigration legislation in 1965 permitting entry of larger numbers of highly diverse Asian groups, their dispersion to all parts of the United States, their social and economic relationships to traditional minorities and whites, among other matters, have provoked a serious

questioning of the earlier assimilation model. On the international side, Liu noted, "there has been a shifting of world views on the economic and social developments of new states in Asia; and the experience of our futile involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia, all have contributed to the will of the Association to take Asia and Asian America more seriously". Liu concluded his remarks on the new Section by suggesting this may be the new frontier in the social sciences.

The Section has moved quickly to begin work for the 1986 meetings. Its Program Committee consists of William Liu as Chairperson, Yung-mei Tsai, Proshanta Nandi, Kant Nimbarak, Manju Sheth and Susan Takata as members. Susan Takata, as Chairperson-elect, also chairs the Nomination Committee. □

Jenness, from page 8

guess presidential nominations, object to ideological compositions of panels such as the one you mentioned. There are two schools of thought on that and it's not a matter of being conservative versus liberal and I think we have a certain conflict. We put in the names of people for the National Science Board, the Advisory Council of the Environmental Protection Agency or something like a justice panel, really without the expectation that they will be selected. I think there is an interesting question as to whether you've sent forward nominations of the very best people from your discipline, assuming they will not get picked or whether you should compromise a bit and try to find people who would be, for example, acceptable on other grounds: from the right state, connected to a particular person in the right company, the right tag somehow and say, "Well, this isn't maybe the most distinguished social science researcher in the whole country but he/she understands social science and is acceptable to the White House, so let's go with this person."

CBH: I think in general, the ASA members have been very impressed with COSSA's success as a beachhead to protect social science research. Let me ask you a harder question: What about the person who is not a major researcher or doesn't have research as his/her primary role? How does COSSA's work affect the small college teacher or the social scientist outside of the academy?

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

The relationship between non-academic use of social science and the university base for producing the research, the relationship between those

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

CBH: When you think of the ASA and the other associations in COSSA, we're rather small, but yet we have 14,000

members, many of whom are politically connected, have expertise to share. How can individuals help you do your work?

DJ: I think there are two ways they can do that and the first way, they're doing that already and the second way we could all improve. The first way is to serve as a kind of *early warning system* across the whole scene and that happens. People from within the agency and in the university call all the time and say, "I'm worried about something I heard." It can be a trend in the way a panel is being used, it can be a funding decision.

The thing that isn't working terribly well is the feedback loop. If every researcher could spend an hour a month thinking, what have I read lately or heard lately or seen in the form of an internal report or a progress report or something in the campus newsletter or anything—what have I read lately that shows that social science research is useful and interesting and makes a difference? If they could act as a *giant clipping service* and send that to the associations and to COSSA, that would be enormously helpful. It's still very hard to get academics to write research for me as if you were talking to a congressman. When you quiz researchers, they say, "Oh, but my research has actually been used by an office in my own state" but it doesn't occur to them to send it to us without being asked. So anything associations can do to constant reiterate: "Send your stuff in."

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

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

GSA Presents Kleemeier Award

George L. Maddox, Duke University, has won the 1985 Robert W. Kleemeier Award for his outstanding contributions to research on health and social factors in later life. The award, established in 1965, is presented annually by the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) for outstanding research in the field of aging.

Maddox, an ASA member, is currently Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Psychiatry, and Chair of the Duke University Council on Aging and Human Development. He is a fellow and past president of the GSA, a founding member of the National Advisory Council on Aging at the National Institutes of Health, and Secretary of the International Association of Gerontology. □

think any of our associations do that very often and very well; we're not used to that kind of private power lunch mechanism.

There have been instances where COSSA has done a breakfast and congressional seminar and the staff people have been on the phone and writing to say we want more information. There was one instance last year where a political scientist gave a seminar on the problem of why the voting participation level is so poor in the United States in presidential elections. This actually led to legislation being introduced in the House to adopt his particular cure, he had a scheme for how this could be altered, practically. And this is now making its way through legislation and may well become law. The Elections Commissions may be told what to do differently. That's rare but it's very gratifying.

CBH: I think this is a good start and I will close with a request for people to send you those very things that you requested, with copies to ASA.

Contact Jenness at COSSA, 1200 - 19th Street NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20036; (202)887-6166. □

Annual Meeting

The Marxist Sociology Section announces organizers for three 1986 program sessions: (1) "Session on Marxist Sociology." Organizers: *Walida Katz Fishman*, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059; and *Val Burris*, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. (2) "Class, Race, and Gender" (co-sponsored with Sections on Race and Ethnic Minorities and Sex and Gender). Organizers: *Norma Chinchilla*, Department of Sociology, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840; and *Maxine Baca-Zinn*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Flint, MI 48503. (3) Roundtables. Organizers: *Judy Aulette*, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; and *James Geschnaender*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901.

The Medical Sociology Section announces the Section Day Program Listing: (1) "Social Consequences of Cost Containment Policies," *Julius Roth*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616. (2) "Social Implications of the Coming Physician Glut," *John L. Colombatos*, Columbia School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032. (3) "The Medicalization of Society," *Virginia A. Hiday*, Department of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107. (4) "Social Epidemiology of AIDS," *Ronald Kessler*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382. (5) Roundtables on Medical Sociology, *Janet Hankin*, Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. Submissions should be received by organizers before January 1, 1986.

The Section on Political Economy of the World-System announces co-organizers for 1986 sessions: (1) "Class Structures in the Newly-Industrialized Countries," *Gary Gerloff*, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706; and *Hagen Koo*, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii-Manoa, Porteus Hall 237, Honolulu, HI 96822. (2) "Gender, Race, and Labor in the World Economy," *Kathryn B. Ward*, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901; and *Cynthia Truelove*, Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

The Section on Political Sociology announces two open-submission sessions for the 1986 ASA Annual Meeting: (1) "Social Movements and Democratic Politics." Send submissions by January 10, 1986 to: *Paul Burstein*, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. (2) Referred Roundtable Discussions of papers organized into thematic sets. Papers or proposals must be received by January 10, 1986. Send to one of the three organizers: *Karol Borowski*, Massachusetts Institute for Social Studies, Boston, MA 02124; *Berkeley Miller*, Division of Social Sciences, New College, Sarasota, FL 33580; or *Frederick Weil*, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

The Section on Sociology of Aging announces sessions and organizers for 1986: (1) "Social Structure and the Life Course" (roundtables), *Beth Hess*, 2 Hampshire Drive, Mendham, NJ 07945. (2) "Social Change and the Life Course," *Glen Elder*, 219 Huntington Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. (3) "Coping Adaptation and Aging," *Eva Kahana*, Department of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (4) "Social

Structure and Intergenerational Relations," *Vern Bengtson*, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 18th National Convention, November 20-23, 1986, Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Proposals for panels and papers should include complete addresses for all participants and must be submitted by January 1, 1986 to one of the Program Committee Co-Chairs: *Samuel H. Baron* (Department of History) or *Paul Debreczeny* (Department of Slavic Languages), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies/Research Society on Alcoholism Joint Meeting, April 18-22, 1986, Westin St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Abstracts from or sponsored by AMSAODD or RSA members should be submitted by January 3, 1986, accompanied by a \$30 abstract handling fee. For abstract submission forms, contact: AMSAODD-RSA Meeting, 12 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010; or call Louisa MacPherson, Conference Manager, at (203) 227-7084.

Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast 1986 Annual Meeting, June 20-22, 1986, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. Theme: "Asian Regionalism: Conflict and Cooperation." Proposals for panels or papers should be submitted by January 15, 1986. Send to: Edward A. Olsen, ASPAC Program Chair, Department of National Security Affairs (56-OS), Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA 93943.

Association for Arid Land Studies Ninth Annual Meeting, April 23-26, 1986, MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas, NV (in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association meeting). Deadline for abstracts is November 30, 1985. For further information, contact: *Charles R. Britton*, Program Chair, Department of Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; (501) 575-4002.

Southern Regional Symposium on Building Family Strengths, April 24-26, 1986, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, AR. Abstracts (500 words or fewer) for papers or presentations should be submitted by December 15, 1985 to: *Jerry King*, Conference Coordinator, Center for Continuing Education, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 2260, State University, AR 72467.

Conference on Gypsy Studies, February 21-23, 1986. Three copies of abstracts about Gypsies or similar minorities, 75-150 words and typed double-spaced, should be sent by November 30, 1985, to: *Miriam Lee Kaprow*, RISM, 162 East 78th Street, New York, NY 10021.

Eleventh Annual New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology, April 12, 1986, Providence College, Providence, RI. Student submissions of an empirical, theoretical, critical review, applied or interdisciplinary nature are invited; co-authored papers are welcomed, as are roundtable proposals. Cash prizes of \$50 each will be awarded to the two most outstanding papers. Deadline for receipt of papers and applications is January 13, 1986. For information and application forms, contact: *Nicholas Sofios*, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918.

Ethnographic Research: Generic Dimensions of Interactionist-Interpretive Inquiry, May 13-16, 1986, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Abstracts of synthesis/review statements and ethnographic research reports, along with titles and curriculum vitas, should be submitted as soon as possible. Contact: *Robert Prus*, Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1, (519) 885-1211, x2105; *Charlene Miall*, Sociology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4L3, (416) 525-9140; *Gottfried Pasche*, Sociology, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3, (416) 667-3457; or *Mary Lou Deitz*, Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4, (519) 253-4232.

Society for Historians of the Early American Republic Eighth Conference, July 24-26, 1986, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN. Proposals for papers or entire sessions on any aspect of American history from 1789 to 1850 should be sent by January 15, 1986 to: *Barbara Oberg*, Box 348-A, Baruch College, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

11th World Congress of Sociology, August 18-23, 1986, New Delhi, India. Theme: "Social Change: Problems and Perspectives." The ISA Research Committee on Youth invites abstracts for the session on "Youth Movements in the 1980s." Submit abstracts by February 1, 1986 (final papers are due June 1, 1986) to: *Jerold M. Starr*, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.

PUBLICATIONS

Chapters are solicited for an anthology of essays and research approaching persuasion and propaganda from a sociological perspective. For further information, contact: *Terri Toles*, 185 Kennedy Drive, Bridgeport, CT 06606.

Communications: The European Journal of Communication invites articles for review from authors in all empirical areas of human communication. Articles are published in either English, French or German (with Spanish to be added soon as a fourth language), while abstracts appear in all three languages. Authors are requested to provide the abstract translation. Articles do not have to deal with European-specific issues. Submit three copies of original articles (not exceeding 40 pages) in one of the three languages to: *Rolf T. Wigand*, North American Editor, School of Public Affairs, 231 Wilson Hall, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-1349.

International Migration Review invites submissions for a special issue on the health problems of migrants, scheduled for publication in Spring 1986. Submission deadline is December 31, 1985. For further information or an IMR style sheet, contact: *Center for Migration Studies*, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304; (718) 351-8800.

Journal of Adolescence invites submissions of research and theoretical papers, focusing in particular on treatment and practice, disorders, and basic theoretical research on social, personality and emotional development. For further information, contact: *Gerald R. Adams*, Associate Editor, Department of Family and Human Development, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322.

Journal of Comparative Family Studies solicits manuscripts for a special issue on "The Family in India and Overseas." Manuscripts should be 20-25 pages double-spaced and should be submitted in triplicate using ASA style. Direct manuscripts and inquiries to the Special Issue Editor: *Dan A.*

Chekki, Sociology, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, R3B 2E9, Canada.

Research in Political Sociology, an annual review published by JAI Press and edited by members of the Political Sociology Section of the ASA, invites submission of manuscripts, dealing with any theoretical and empirical aspect of political sociology, for consideration for publication in Volume 3. Manuscripts should be 25-35 double-spaced pages (ASR format). Four copies should be submitted to the annual review editor: *Richard G. Braungart*, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.

SIGNS invites submissions for a 1987 special issue on "Women and the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, 1787-1987." Submissions may include article-length manuscripts (35-page maximum), informational material appropriate for "Revisions/Reports," essays for "Viewpoint," and documents for "Archives." Papers must be received by June 30, 1986, but interested authors are encouraged to send prospectuses as soon as possible, to: *SIGNS* Special Issues, 207 East Duke Building, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708.

Meetings

January 9-10. Research on University Teaching Conference, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Topics: Training or Educating, Future Requirements, Cultural Diversity in Higher Education, Relating Disciplinary Research to University Teaching. Pre-registration required. Contact: *Mike Wolf*, NMSU, Box 3004, Las Cruces, NM 88003; (505) 646-2542.

January 24-25. Family Survival Project Conference, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Private Sorrow, Public Issues: Brain Damage in Adults." Contact: *Family Survival Project*, 1736 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, CA 94115; (415) 921-5400.

February 26-March 1. Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Contact: *Marianne Schminck*, Co-Director, Women in

Agriculture Program, Center for Latin American Studies, 319 Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; (904) 392-0375.

March 6-9. Eleventh Annual National Conference on Feminist Psychology, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Oakland, CA. Theme: "Theory, Research, Practice, and Celebration." Contact: *Sharon Rae Jenkins*, Institute of Human Development, 1203 Tolman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

March 6-9. Second Annual Parenting Symposium, Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "The Challenge of Parenting in the Eighties/Maximizing Family Strength." Contact: *The Parenting Symposium*, P.O. Box 1344, Oak Brook, IL 60522.

March 14-15. Michigan Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Central Michigan State University, Mt. Pleasant, MI. Contact: *Richard E. Ball*, Department of Social Sciences, Ferris State College, Big Rapids, MI 49307; (616) 796-0461.

March 17-21. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 1986 Annual Meeting, Orlando, FL Marriott. Theme: "Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society." Contact: *Thomas Barker*, College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265; (205) 435-9820.

Funding Opportunities

The U.S. Bureau of the Census announces American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Research Fellowships and Associateships beginning around September 1, 1986. Positions are at the Census Bureau for one year or less. General areas of research are social and demographic studies, economic measurement and analysis, and statistical methodology and computing. Requirements for fellows: PhD and research record in relevant field. Associates must have at least two years graduate study in relevant field. Stipends are commensurate with qualifications and experience; fringe benefits and a travel allowance are provided. Apply by January 1, 1986 for fellows or February 15, 1986 for associates. For further information, contact: *Daniel Kasprzyk*, Special Assistant for SIPP Research, Room 2024-3, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5784.

Brown University, Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women, announces four postdoctoral fellowships in residence for 1986-87. Fellows will participate in a research project on "Cultural Constructions of Gender," focusing on "Gender in Popular Culture and Popular Religion." Candidates will be asked to propose a research project related to this focus. Two fellowships are open to anyone in the humanities or social sciences not holding a tenured position in an American college or university. The other two fellowships are available to scholars who meet this criteria and who are Third World or minority scholars. The stipend is \$20,000, with supplementary travel funds available. Applications are due December 20, 1985. For application forms, write: *Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women*, Box 1958, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The Council for European Studies announces twelve pre-dissertation fellowships available in 1986, funded by

The Center for the Study of Local Issues

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"Creating A Local Research Center"

One day workshop for
Community Colleges &
Regional Universities

Jan. 3, 1986—
Orlando, FL

Canterbury Conference Center

March 21—
Detroit Area, MI

St. Clemens, MI—
Macomb Community College

May 16—
Atlantic City Area, NJ

Lincroft, NJ—
Brookdale Community College

Contact: CSLI
Anne Arundel Community College

101 College Parkway

Arnold, MD 21012

301-269-7407

Funding, continued

the Ford Foundation. The purpose of the fellowships is to enable graduate students in the social sciences to pursue short-term exploratory research in Western or Southern Europe for their dissertation. Applicants must be enrolled in an American or Canadian doctoral program and have completed two years of full-time graduate study. Fellowships provide \$2,000 for travel and living expenses. Applications must be requested by December 20, 1985 and returned to the Council by January 15, 1986. For further information, contact: Council for European Studies, Columbia University, 1509 International Affairs Building, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-4172.

The English-Speaking Union of the United States is offering Winston Churchill Traveling Fellowships in 1987 to professionals working at least half-time in the care and treatment of victims of family violence. Grant amounts range from \$3,000 to \$5,000; grantees must spend six weeks or more in a Commonwealth country. The field of award changes each year. Application deadline is December 31, 1985. For further information and applications, contact: The English-Speaking Union, Education Department, 16 East 69th Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 978-6800, x225.

The Ford Foundation and the University of Pennsylvania are jointly funding a multi-year research fellowship to promote advanced professional training for a minority scholar in sociological and demographic research on the impact of teenage childbearing on children and families. Candidates should have the PhD or have completed all course requirements for the doctorate in sociology, psychology, anthropology, or a related discipline. Send resume, references and a brief description of background and career plans to: Frank Furstenberg, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Harvard Law School announces four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships to college and university teachers in the arts and sciences for one year at the School. Fellows in Law will presumably take at least two first-year courses in law, in addition to more advanced courses, and will participate in a joint seminar. The grant covers tuition and health fee only, as well as provision of office space. Applications must be received by January 15, 1986; those received by December 15, 1985 will be reviewed for possible early acceptance. Contact: Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The National Center for Health Services Research has funding available to assist students working on health related topics for the dissertation. For further information and application forms, contact: Frank Caffee, National Center for Health Services Research, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

The National Research Council announces Research Associateship Programs for 1986. The Programs allow PhDs of unusual ability with opportunities to perform research on problems of their own choosing at one of 25 agencies and research institutions throughout the United States. Approximately 350 full-time fellowships will be awarded; research areas include biological, health and behavioral sciences. Programs are open to both U.S. and non-U.S. recent doctorates or senior investigators. Awards are made for one or two years; stipends for 1986 begin at \$26,350 per year, with reimbursement for allowable relocation costs and limited professional travel during tenure. The host labora-

tory provides the Associate with facilities, support services, equipment, and travel necessary to the research. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1986. For further information, contact: Associateship Programs, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, JH 608-D2, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2760.

The National Science Foundation announces approximately 650 fellowships for advanced study, including 540 graduate fellowships and 60 minority graduate fellowships. Graduate fellowships are awarded for study leading to a master's or doctoral degree at any non-profit U.S. or foreign institution offering advanced degrees in science or engineering and will include \$11,000 stipend to each fellow and \$6,000 to the fellow's institution in lieu of tuition and fees. Graduate fellowships are renewable up to three years and are limited to individuals with no more than 20 semester or 30 quarter hours of post-graduate study at the time of application. Applications are due November 15, 1985. Contact: Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2872.

The National Science Foundation has grants available for dissertation research in sociology. These are intended to provide funds for items not normally available from the student's university or other sources. Allowable items include travel to specialized facilities or field research locations, sample survey costs, specialized research equipment and services not otherwise available, supplies, microfilms and other forms of unique data, payments to subjects or informants, rental of environmental chambers or other research facilities, and computer time only when not available at the institution. A request for per diem allowance for time away from home base to conduct research should be carefully justified in terms of living costs in excess of those in the vicinity of the home base. The Foundation welcomes proposal from women, minorities and the handicapped. Requests for more information should be directed to: Mark Abrahamson, Program Director in Sociology, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation announces the Program for Faculty Fellowships in Health Care Finance. Fellowships offer a year of advanced training and field experience followed by grants of up to \$15,000 in support of a related research project in the following year. Fellowships begin in September at the Johns Hopkins Center for Hospital Finance and Management with an intensive four-month study of the latest innovations in health care finance. Up to six fellows will be appointed and will receive stipends equal to their salaries prior to entering the program, up to \$40,000 per year, plus fringe benefits and assistance with other costs. Application deadline is January 20, 1986. For information and applications, contact: Carl J. Schramm, Director, Program for Faculty Fellowships in Health Care Finance, Johns Hopkins Center for Hospital Finance and Management, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-6891.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the Residency Program in Humanities, to be offered in 1986-87 as residencies at host institutions, including academic programs, museums and arts and cultural organizations. These institutions select scholars and supply fellowship stipends. Applications are invited from interested scholars as well as institutions for future residency sites. Application deadline is January 31, 1986. For a list of residency

sites and application addresses, contact: Residency Program in the Humanities, The Rockefeller Foundation, Arts and Humanities Division, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; (212) 869-8500.

The Rockefeller Foundation, through the Social Science Research Fellowship Programs in agriculture in population studies, will select up to ten highly qualified social science doctorates for appointment as scholars in developing countries. Applicants must have received their PhD between December 1981 and September 1986. Stipend and status are equivalent to those of an instructor or Assistant Professor. Applications, including a curriculum vita, references and an outline of relevant research and experience, are due by January 31, 1986 and should be sent to: Fellowship Office, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Rutgers-Princeton Mental Health Training Program, directed by David Mechanic, Allan Horowitz and Julian Wolpert, has a limited number of post-doctoral traineeships for 1986-87 funded by NIMH. The major areas of training are help-seeking processes and psychiatric disorders, and mental health services and systems research. Trainees receive between \$15,996 and \$30,000 per year, depending on prior experience. Send inquiries to: Allan Horowitz, Department of Sociology, Lucy Stone Hall, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Stanford Humanities Center will offer five to seven external fellowships for 1986-87, intended for scholars and teachers in the humanities, or those in other fields working on related projects, interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. The fellowships are intended to enable fellows to pursue their own research and writing; however, recipients are expected to devote one-sixth of their time to teaching or contributing at Stanford. The deadline for applications is December 13, 1985. For further information, contact: Morton Sosna, Associate Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

UCLA Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic centers, offers graduate and postdoctoral fellowships to support study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. The stipend for a graduate fellowship is \$5,000 per year plus registration and out-of-state tuition if applicable. Postdoctoral fellowships range from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year and can be awarded for less than one year. Deadline for applications is December 31, 1985. For further information, contact the appropriate ethnic center at UCLA: Center for Afro-American Studies (3111 Campbell Hall), Asian American Studies Center (3232 Campbell Hall), Chicano Studies Research Center (3121 Campbell Hall), or American Indian Studies Center (3220 Campbell Hall), all at the University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Competitions

The Human Relations Area Files invites submissions of social science student papers in cross-cultural research for the Fourteenth Annual C.S. Ford Cross-Cultural Research Award. Authors must be currently enrolled at a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree during 1985. The author of the winning paper will receive a cash prize of \$250 and an additional \$100 of HRAF publications. Three copies of each paper, along with a brief statement about the author and

a 50-75 word abstract, should be sent by March 15, 1986 to: Student Research Prize Competition, Human Relations Area Files, Inc., P.O. Box 2054 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

The Joint Center for Political Studies announces the second annual Distinguished Scholars Program competition. An outstanding scholar or public policy analyst will spend up to one year in residence at the Center in Washington, DC to conduct research of importance to black Americans in one of the following areas—economic policy, social policy or political participation. A stipend of up to \$60,000 will be given to the recipient. Applications are due December 15, 1985. For further information, contact: Milton D. Morris, Distinguished Scholars Program, The Joint Center for Political Studies, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 626-3562.

The National Science Foundation seeks nominations for the eleventh annual Alan T. Waterman Award, intended to give recognition to an outstanding young scholar in any field of science, mathematics or engineering and to encourage further high quality research. In addition to a medal, the recipient receives up to \$100,000 per year for up to three years of research or advanced study in mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, social, or other sciences at the institution of the recipient's choice. Deadline for nominations for the 1986 award is December 31, 1985. For further information or to submit nominations, contact: Alan T. Waterman Award Committee, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; or call Lois J. Hamaty at (202) 357-7512.

The Population Association of America invites student paper submissions for the 1986 Dorothy S. Thomas Award, which consists of \$1,500 and an appropriate certificate. The Award will be given to the best student paper in the fields of internal migration or the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic variables. The research for the paper must be undertaken while the author is a pre- or postgraduate student pursuing empirical studies in these fields. Published papers meeting requirements are acceptable. Submissions should include five copies of the paper (double-spaced, not exceeding 35 pages) and two letters of endorsement sent directly from research advisors, and are due no later than January 15, 1986. For further information, contact: Frances Kobrin Goldscheider, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

People

Gerald Adams, Utah State University, has been appointed Associate Editor of the *Journal of Adolescence*.

Richard C. Adelman, University of Michigan, has been elected 1986 President of the Gerontological Society of America.

Dane Archer and **Rosemary Gartner** received the 1985 Award for Outstanding Scholarship from the Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for their book *Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective*.

Cecile Baril, Southern Oregon College, will spend a year in the Peace Corps working in the Philippines.

Albert D. Biderman retired in July from the position he has held at the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. for 27 years. He will continue at the Bureau as Emeritus Senior Associate. He recently was elected Fellow of the

American Statistical Association and received the 1985 Stuart A. Rice Merit Award from the DC Sociological Society.

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

Albert Chabot, Macomb Community College (MI), received the College's 1985 Teaching Excellence Award.

Esther Chow and **Rita Kirshstein** have been appointed to the Montgomery County, MD Commission on Women.

Carolyn R. Dexter, Pennsylvania State University, was elected President-Elect of the Eastern Academy of Management. In June, she was co-chair of a conference on "Managing a Global Academy" sponsored by the Academy.

Nancy Durbin, University of Washington; **Michael Massagli**, University of Wisconsin; and **Jan Mutchler**, University of Texas, have joined the faculty of Pennsylvania State University.

Barbara Entwisle, formerly of Dartmouth College, has been appointed Assistant Professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and has been elected a Fellow of the Carolina Population Center.

Linda Marie Fritschner, Indiana University-South Bend, is spending a year as a faculty member in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

John F. Glass is now Youth Work Restitution Program Director at the Volunteer Center of San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles.

Sandra Kinghorn, University of Michigan, and **Betty Jones**, Delta College, received awards for Excellence in Teaching from the Michigan Sociological Association.

Ray Kirshak, American University, served as a consultant for the American Society for Training and Development.

Tadeusz Krauze has been appointed Chair of the Sociology/Anthropology Department at Hofstra University, replacing Hyman A. Enzer, who is retiring.

Roberta Lessor has joined the faculty of Chapman College.

David McGregor, King's College, University of Western Ontario, won the Third Annual John Porter Memorial Award for his book *The Communist Ideal in Hegel and Marx*.

Margaret Mooney Marini, Vanderbilt University, has received a five-year Research Center Development Award from the National Institute on Aging.

Dennis McBride is working at the Office of Population Studies for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Stephanie McFaul is working at the Center for Health Services and Policy Research at Northwestern University.

Louellen Crawford Meanwell, Regis College, has received a Research and Projects grant from the AAUW Educational Foundation.

Michael Micklin, Florida State University, participated in the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Aging in Developing Countries held in Kiev in September.

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

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

Mark Oromanor, Hudson County Community College, was appointed Vice President for Planning Research

Continued next page

People, continued

and Evaluation at the College. He was also appointed consulting editor for *Research in Higher Education*.

Rachel J. Orvyn, City University of New York, is one of 48 recipients of the Charlotte W. Newcombe Fellowships for dissertation work on ethical or religious values. Orvyn's dissertation is on the sanctuary movement.

Andrea Press, University of California-Berkeley, will join the faculty at Florida Atlantic University in the Department of Communication.

Mary Frances Stuck received a fellowship from the National Institute of Justice to complete her dissertation, "Sport, Drugs, Adolescents: A Qualitative Study." She has accepted a position as Visiting Assistant Professor at SUNY-College at Oswego for 1985-86.

Joseph F. Sheley, has been appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology at Tulane University.

Richard Tardanico, Tulane University, received a Fulbright grant to Costa Rica.

Linda A. Teplin, Northwestern University Medical School, has received a three-year research grant of \$639,000 from NIAAA to investigate the relationship between alcoholism and crime. She was also awarded \$142,000 from NIMH to continue her study of the prevalence and treatment of mentally disordered jail detainees.

Doris Wilkinson has joined the faculty of the University of Kentucky.

their degrees under his leadership and guidance. As many can testify, Paul was at his best working on a one-to-one ratio, painstakingly encouraging his students to pay attention to details in quantitative and qualitative analyses and syntheses.

Called to Washington, DC by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Paul's expertise in survey design was recognized. Locally, Paul was the chief architect of the survey in Kent and Ravenna, Ohio that led to the establishment of major retirement and consulting centers upon which many hundreds of elders continued to depend. Aided and abetted by his wife, Leah, who also holds the PhD in Sociology, Paul offered the sustained support necessary to keep community centers active and effective with their constituents. On sabbatical leave in 1972, Paul and Leah used a special bus to tour the nation to get to know, firsthand, those centers that best served older citizens. Giving freely of himself, Paul had been a member of the Community Action Council of Portage County, Kent Research Group, and Men's Garden Club. For three years, he prepared the annual salary report for the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. In 1967, Paul directed the National Science Foundation Institute for Secondary Teachers of Sociology.

In short, Paul worked "behind the scenes," in Goffman's dramaturgical terms. He did not seek "center stage," but always invested his sociological and personal talents in behalf of others. Our discipline has been enriched by this quiet gentleman.

Marvin R. Koller
Kent State University

Paul J. Landis (1901-1985)

Paul H. Landis, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Rural Sociology and Former Dean of the Graduate School at Washington State University, died August 30, 1985 at his daughter's home in Glendale, CA.

Landis was one of the most productive sociologists of his time, with 20 books and over 100 journal articles to his credit. His books on social control, adolescence, rural sociology, social problems, and marriage and the family left a lasting imprint on the discipline. Landis' books were based on a very comprehensive coverage of the relevant research and were good reference sources for the subject covered. His writing style was clear and simple. He could and did write for high school as well as for college students. He had a continuing concern for his society as well as the discipline of sociology, and wrote extensively for teachers, other practicing professionals and for the literate lay people.

He was elected to numerous professional offices and commissions, including the presidency of the Rural Sociological Society. He was listed in ten *Who's Who* types of books and held an appointment as State Professor of Sociology, roughly the equivalent of a Distinguished Professorship.

Landis came from a fundamentalist religious background in Cuba, IL. Originally, he planned to be a minister. He received his AB in languages at Greenville College, then became interested in sociology and received his MA at the University of Michigan and his PhD at the University of Minnesota. He frequently referred to himself as a "marginal man," one who had moved across religious and rural-urban subcultures. Coming from an economically poor family, he became a wealthy man from his book royalties and his real estate enterprises. Landis often talked of the intellectual advantages of marginality, and felt that such intellectuals could see their societies

more clearly and objectively than those who were born into and spent their lives in the middle class, urban suburbia.

Landis was an insightful teacher. I always valued his course in social control as one of the best in my graduate experience. He encouraged his students to become immersed in research and writing. Many of us owe him a cheerful debt for his help in developing productive careers in research and writing.

He married his lifetime companion, Bess Banks, in 1926. She died in 1982. He is survived by a brother and sister, children Vincent, Mary and Judith, and by 11 grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren.

F. Ivan Nye
Washington State University

Arthur Liebman (-1985)

Arthur Liebman, professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, died at age 48 of cancer on February 23, 1985. His illness was first diagnosed while he was an exchange professor at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, in the Spring of 1984. A portion of Arthur's library has been donated to the University of Aarhus for its English language library. Art was born of Jewish working class parents in New Jersey. His BA and MA degrees were earned at Rutgers University. For his PhD, Art went west to Berkeley where he completed his studies in 1967. Throughout his life he retained a strong identification both with the working class and the Jewish community. He was a self-defined socialist-humanist. In the 1960s and early 1970s, Art wrote perceptively on student radicalism. His papers on that subject have been donated to Cornell University where they will be added to an existing special collection. As a scholar, Art is best known for his work on Jewish radicalism as expressed in thought and action particularly for his fine book *Jews and the Left*. He was known among his students as a dedicated and provocative teacher. He is remembered among his friends, of whom there were many, for his warmth, friendliness, and his keen sense of humor.

Richard Rehberg and
James Geselander
SUNY-Binghamton

Contact

The **Altruistic Personality Project** is being conducted to examine those people who risked their lives to help and protect Jewish victims from the Nazi extermination. For more details or to share information about these rescuers, contact: Samuel P. Oliner, Department of Sociology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521; (707) 826-3139/4553.

George Washington University's Sociology Department has recently initiated a new senior seminar required for sociology majors. The course is intended to be a "capstone," a final overview of the field of sociology, with an emphasis on recent developments. Anyone who has taught such a course or is interested in teaching it in the future (with ideas, syllabi, etc.) is requested to contact: Ruth A. Wallace, Sociology Department, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

The **National Center for Health Statistics'** University Visitation Program, now in its second year, fosters communication between the Center and the university community through a

series of lectures and presentations presented by Center staff. These presentations cover the programs, surveys, activities and data of the Center and are appropriate for university classes, seminars or special programs. To receive a catalog with information on the program and the topics offered, contact: Chair, University Visitation Program Committee, National Center for Health Statistics, 3700 East-West Highway, Room 2-12, Hyattsville, MD 20782; (301) 436-7111.

The **Rue Bucher Memorial Scholarship Fund** has been established at the University of Illinois at Chicago in honor of our late colleague in the Department of Sociology. Contingent on the size of the fund, it is anticipated that annual awards will be made to aid the dissertation research of UIC students (not restricted to the Department of Sociology) whose work investigates social processes through a qualitative/field study approach in the spirit of the work of Rue Bucher. An inter-departmental/inter-institutional committee, consisting of Kathleen Crittenden, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, John Johnstone, Kathleen Knaff, and R. Stephen Warner, will oversee the fund and administer the awards. Rue's family will match contributions dollar for dollar to create an endowment. Contributions are tax-deductible. Checks may be made out to "University of Illinois Foundation," with "Rue Bucher Fund" on the memo line. Send to: Bucher Fund Committee, c/o R. Stephen Warner, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60680.

Mass Media

Ronald E. Anderson, University of Minnesota, had his research on gender differences in computer problem solving featured in articles in the *Chicago Tribune*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Ottawa Citizen*, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, and *Computer Users*. In addition, interviews were broadcast by KMSF-TV in Minneapolis and CHEZ-FM in Ottawa.

Robert Bell, Georgetown University, had his research on the use of in-house corporate attorneys reported in an August 12 *The Legal Times* article.

Robert N. Bellah, **Richard Madsen**, **William M. Sullivan**, **Ann Swidler**, and **Steven M. Tipton** were featured in an April *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about their book *Habits of the Heart*.

John C. Beresford, President of Dual-Comm, Inc., Washington, DC, was the subject of an August 12 *Sales and Marketing Management* article. As a former Census Bureau official, he was also quoted in an article in the *Los Angeles Times* about uses of census data.

Gail Lee Cafferata and **Judith Kasper** had their research on the effect of working mothers on children's health care featured in a September 5 *Washington Post* article. They were also interviewed by National Public Radio for "All Things Considered."

H. Paul Chalfant, **Charles W. Peek** and **Evans W. Curry**, Texas Tech University, had their research on the effect of religious beliefs on teenagers' delinquency reported in the August *Psychology Today* "Crosstalk" section.

Pamela S. Eakins, Stanford University, was recently featured on San Francisco Bay Area television programs, including "People Are Talking," "TG14" and "Science Notes," in connection with her research on childbirth. She has also been a guest on several radio talk shows.

Helen Fein was interviewed on the Rick Barber show on KOA Radio (Denver) on August 17 on the Genocide Convention (passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in July).

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Northern Illinois University, was cited by several sources, including the *Chicago Tribune* and various radio and TV broadcasts, for his research on the social control of smoking, especially in public places.

Naomi Gerstel and **Harriet Gross** had their research on the positive benefits of the mundane aspects of marriage featured in a February 3 *Milwaukee Journal* article.

William Holmes, Northeastern University, had a taped interview concerning adolescent maltreatment played in over 100 radio stations in the Northeastern U.S. The interview was based on his analysis of data in the National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Hayward Horton and **Lawson Veasey**, University of Central Arkansas, authored an article in the August 11 *Arkansas Gazette* titled "Enterprise Zones Merit Praise."

Donald P. Irish, Hamline University, authored a "Commentary" article on the Nicaraguan election in the March 14 *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.

Kathryn Fox Liggitt, Oklahoma State University, was featured in a September 4 *USA Today* article for her research on the punk youth subculture.

Vladimir Lisovski was quoted in Ellen Goodman's *Washington Post* column on May 14.

Charles F. Longino had his research on relocation of Wisconsin retirees featured in the May 5 *Milwaukee Journal*.

Floyd M. Martinson, Gustavus Adolphus College, was interviewed in a feature article on child sexuality in *Foreldre & Barn*, a Scandinavian parents' magazine.

Joshua Meyrowitz, University of New Hampshire, was interviewed by Cable News Network, Mutual Radio Network, UPI, and the Macquarie (Australia) Network concerning his recently published book, *No Sense of Place: The Impact of Electronic Media on Social Behavior*. Articles drawn from the book appeared in *Newsweek* and *Psychology Today*, and the book was the subject of feature stories in *Chicago Tribune*, *Kansas City Star*, and *San Francisco Examiner*.

E.L. Quarantelli, University of Delaware, was quoted in a June 24 *Time* article on disaster management.

Jerome Rabow and **Carole A. Neuman**, University of California-Los Angeles, had their study of "Garbageology as a method of Cross Validating Interview Data on Sensitive Subjects" cited in a recent *San Francisco Examiner* article.

George Ritzer, University of Maryland, was interviewed in April on Monitor Radio, American Public Radio on the "McDonaldization of Society."

Art Shostak, Drexel University, was interviewed on two radio talk shows and AM-Philadelphia TV in April about his book, *Men and Abortion* (written with Gary McLouth and Lynn Seng). The book was reviewed in the Sunday *New York Times* Book Review Section, *Psychology Today* and several local publications.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has written articles on the Labor-Management Notification and Consultation Act of 1985 (a bill requiring advance notification of major plant closings and relocations) for the *Milwaukee Journal* and *Crain's Chicago Business*. His work was entered into the *Congressional Record* of

Continued next page

Mass Media, continued

July 16, 1985 by Congressman William D. Ford of Michigan.

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

Peter Stein, William Paterson College of New Jersey, has had extensive press coverage recently, including interviews by NBC's "Today" show and CBS's morning and evening news show, articles in *Ladies Home Journal*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Life*, *Jet*, *USA Today*, *Parade Magazine*, *Sunday Star Ledger*, and *Self Magazine*. Topics included male-female relationships, single life, friendships, and roommates.

Judith Treas and David Heer, University of Southern California, were quoted in an article on the aging of the baby boom generation which appeared in the May 1985 issue of Northwest Orient's *inflight* magazine.

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

Lenore Weitzman, Stanford University, had her book, *The Divorce Revolution* featured in two columns by Judy Mann in the October 2 and October 4 issues of the *Washington Post*.

William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, was featured in William Raspberry's *Washington Post* commentary on May 8.

Valentine Winsley, Pace University, had her research on the myth of family harmony featured in a *National Enquirer* article.

John Zipp and Eric Plutzer had their research on voting patterns quoted or the subject of articles in *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and other newspapers. Their article, "Gender differences in voting for female candidates: evidence from the 1982 elections," was published in the July issue of *Public Opinion Quarterly*.

Section News

The Section on Undergraduate Education announces the section's new officers: Chair-Elect—*Ann Sundgren* (Tacoma Community College); Council—*Anne Marlin* (Edmonds Community College), *William Brown* (University of Central Florida), and *Michael Brooks* (University of Kentucky).

Minutes**SECTION ON MARXIST SOCIOLOGY
Minutes of Business Meeting, August 28, 1985**

It was decided at the business meeting to raise dues to \$7.00. A referendum will be sent to the section membership. It was also decided to give \$100.00 to the Committee on Unemployment to be used for putting out their newsletter and mailing costs.

In light of the attack on radicals in the university and recent remarks made to Marxist sociologists, a committee was established to investigate issues of academic freedom and to investigate journal procedures in accepting sociological articles written from a Marxist perspective. It was also agreed that COFRAT should be aware of the Accuracy in Academia Group and be ready to defend Marxist sociologists.

The business meeting passed two motions to be sent to the ASA business meeting, both concerning issues of divestment. One motion asked the ASA to investigate publishers and software manufacturers who do business in South Africa and to publish the findings in *Footnotes*. The other motion asked the ASA to request from TIAACREF the list of all companies invested in that do business with South Africa. It was agreed that the Radical Caucus should be revived and operate outside of the Marxist Section. A reception will be planned for next year.

In light of the isolation many of our members experience, it was decided to put together a directory of members of the Section that will be available at next year's meetings.

A nominations committee was elected to nominate candidates for chair-elect and two council seats. The committee consists of: Ted Goertzel, Jack Bloom, Martha Gimenez, Mark Wordell, Lise Vogel, and Jon Miller. Mark Wordell will act as chair of the committee.

A committee was also established to come up with suggestions for the Al Szymanski Memorial. Suggestions will be published in the Section newsletter.

Finally, sessions for next year's meetings were discussed. It was agreed that we would have an hour of roundtables in the allotted Council meeting slot, one session would be sponsored with the Sections of Race & Ethnicity and Sex & Gender and will be Race, Class, and Gender. The other session will be a general call for papers in Marxist Sociology.

Respectfully submitted,

Rhonda F. Levine, Secretary-Treasurer

New Publications

Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology: Building a Bridge Between Disciplines, the report of the Committee on National Statistics, is now available. For a copy of the report, contact: Committee on National Statistics, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-3096.

Corruption and Reform is a new international journal publishing comparative research in the areas of political corruption, political finance, and policy analysis of reforms, as well as related fields. The journal will appear three times a year, beginning in 1986, and will contain research articles, book reviews, news of meetings, and short reports on important events. Submissions are welcomed. For further information, contact: Michael Johnson, Co-Editor, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; (412) 624-3702.

The Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy is a new quarterly journal dedicated to an open and balanced

discussion of issues in the areas of energy, environment and economic development. While the journal is supported by the Tennessee Valley Authority, it was founded to encourage the independent exchange of ideas among people in universities, business and government, and the content does not reflect the opinions or policies of the agency. Submissions and inquiries should be sent to: Alanson Van Fleet or Daniel Schaffer, *The Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy*, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 Summit Hill Drive, E3C85, Knoxville, TN 37920; (615) 632-8019.

Gender and Society, the new journal of Sociologists for Women in Society, is seeking applications for the positions of editor and associate editors. The editor should be deeply familiar with gender as a feature of social organization and with feminist perspectives in the social sciences. There will be approximately five associate editors, each of whom may represent particular perspectives within the broad range of substantive, theoretical and methodological stances within the study of gender. Application deadline is December 1, 1985. Details for applications and further information are available from: Mary Zimmerman, SWS Journal Committee, Department of Sociology, Fraser Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; (913) 864-3212.

The Quarterly Journal of Ideology announces a special issue on "Ideology and Controversy in the Classroom," examining the uses of ideology, controversy, and confrontational and unorthodox techniques in teaching sociology. The ten articles and four book reviews cover such topics as nuclear war and the sociological classroom and ethical issues associated with teaching about human sexuality. For further information, contact the Editor: Paul M. Sharp, Department of Sociology, Auburn University, Montgomery, AL 36193; (205) 271-9378.

Social Action and Social Action Book Review Supplement (SABRS) are new journals available from the Indian Social Institute. *Social Action*, a quarterly review of social trends, deals with one theme each issue. *SABRS* is a bi-

monthly dealing exclusively with book reviews. Both journals are available by subscription; air mail costs are reasonable. For further information, contact: Indian Social Institute, Center for Research, Training and Action for Social and Economic Development, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110003, India.

The Sociological Quarterly announces the special Fall 1985 issue, focusing on "The Sociology of the Nuclear Threat." The special issue, edited by Sam Marullo and Ron Kramer, includes four articles and outlines six broad areas to serve as the focus of sociological research. For information, contact: Sam Marullo, Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 687-4500.

New Programs

Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University is now accepting applications for the doctoral program in Health Administrative Sciences. The program offers major field training in four areas: organizational policy and planning; organizational behavior; health services evaluation; and health management and information systems. Assistantships and financial assistance are available. For further information, contact: Thomas H.T. Wan, Director, PhD Program, Department of Health Administration, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, P.O. Box 203, MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298; (804) 786-0719.

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Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors: Carla Howerly, Bettina Huber, Lionel Maldonado
Production: Karen Gray Edwards, Stephen C. Warren
Secretary: Theodore Caplow

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