

# Footnotes



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*Washington University Update: A Close Vote*

## Faculty Almost Overturns Dean's Decision

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

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

ing his judgement. Despite Washington University's highly successful fund raising campaign and large endowment, the Dean's argument has consistently been financial, raising the spectre of reconsideration of the allocation of positions to departments. In this context, it is significant that a near majority of the faculty voted to reverse the Dean against their narrow self-interest.

Student and alumni support has been very strong and press coverage has been largely favorable to sociology. William V. D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer, and ASA Council member Ivar Berg (University of Pennsylvania), were on campus in the week prior to the vote, speaking to faculty,

administration, and to "The Friends of Sociology", a faculty-student group. This group is regarding the vote as split rather than a defeat for sociology and they intend to continue to press on a number of fronts. Marvin Cummins, Chair, and Deirdre Boden of the Department of Sociology wish to thank supporters for the recent flood of letters to the administration and board.

While the administration at Washington University has not yet been persuaded to alter its course, it should be noted that Departments of Sociology have recently been created at the University of California-Irvine, California State University at San Marcos, and at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky.—SAB □

## Sociological Practice Review Soon to Make its Debut!

ASA's newest journal, *Sociological Practice Review* will make its debut in June with a second issue following in October. Editor Robert Dentler, University of Massachusetts-Boston, has assembled a wide range of articles, news notes, information on careers, social policy pieces, and other material of interest to ASA members and the general public. The journal will take a magazine-like format and will have two issues in 1990, moving to a quarterly publication in 1991.

ASA members may subscribe to *SPR* in 1990 for a special introductory rate of \$15. Send your name, address, and a check for \$15 made out to ASA to the Executive Office and you'll be on the list to receive the premier issue. Non-members may subscribe for \$22, or libraries for \$30. Add \$5 foreign postage, if applicable.

ASA's new journal serves the professional interests of practitioners, teachers, and researchers. Subscribe today!

## Contribute to Child Care!

### Remember the Voluntary Contribution on Annual Meeting Registration Form

The ASA Council continues to search for ways of supporting the financial costs of the ASA Child Care Program. At its August meeting, Council passed a motion to include a \$1 voluntary check-off on the 1990 and 1991 Annual Meeting registration forms. This action provides an

opportunity for everyone to share in a commitment to providing quality child care for Annual Meeting registrants. After a two year trial period, this measure will be evaluated and a proposal for long-term support will be considered at that time.

The 1989 ASA Child Care Program was financed by collecting \$3,000 in contributions from exhibitors and friends of the service and \$2,500 in registration and user fees. For the first time, the ASA staff was able to lower costs by implementing its own child care program. In light of the increase in participation and the many complimentary letters from users of the San Francisco child care

service, ASA staff is pleased that the program was considered an improvement over previous years. An improved adult to child ratio, on-site provisions for infants, reduced user fees, and the implementation of a low-income and student fee represent changes that led to the program's success.

New ideas for enhancing the child care program are now being considered for the 1990 Washington meetings. Watch for details about the child care service in the May issue of *Footnotes* and plan to make your financial commitment by using the voluntary contribution check-off on this year's Annual Meeting registration form. □

## Please Contact the ASA . . .

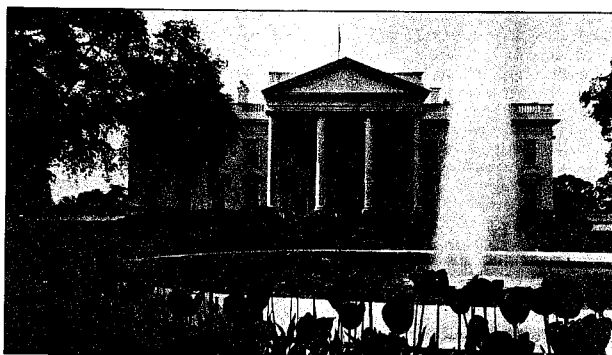
### On Insurance . . .

The ASA is reviewing its insurance programs, offered through Wohlers, Inc. Over the years, Wohler's has added new types of coverage, e.g., educator's liability and catastrophic coverage. We would like membership feedback on the adequacy of each of the programs, what other types of coverage would be helpful, how rates and benefits compare to other plans, your satisfaction with the claims process (if relevant), and other ideas you have about improvements in ASA group insurance coverage. Please address your comments to: William H. Martineau, Executive Associate, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

### On Teaching . . .

The Teaching Resources Center is looking for editors for two revisions of curriculum collections. The editor would solicit materials, review and select them, and add any additional essays and introductions as needed. ASA handles printing and distribution. The sets under revision include *Syllabi and Instruction Materials for Environmental Sociology* and *Syllabi and Instruction Materials for Teaching Sociology in the High School*. For additional information, contact Carla Howery at the ASA Executive Office. □

## 1990 ASA Annual Meeting



The ASA Annual Meeting will be held on August 11-15, 1990, at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC. The *Preliminary Program* with detailed schedules, information on child care, travel, registration for the meeting and its tours, didactic seminars, and special events will be mailed by mid-May. Join us in learning from the exciting program on "Sociology and the Public Agenda" and take part in the many attractions of our nation's capital!

## Capitol Steps to Perform at Annual Meeting

The *Capitol Steps* comedy troupe will poke fun at politics and current events at this year's Annual Meeting to help support the ASA Minority Scholarship Fund. Make your reservations now!

See our ad on page 9

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## Observing

### The ASA Budget: Direct and Indirect Costs

Council has asked that the matter of subsidizing ASA activities be discussed in *Footnotes* so that members will have a better idea how their dues, library subscriptions and other income are generated and used. As background to this discussion, let me take a moment to spell out the procedures by which the ASA annual budgets are produced.

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

The Association derives income from three major sources plus a "miscellaneous" source. For purposes of this discussion, I will use the 1989 estimated budget figures (final figures will be available after the audit is completed in April). Member and section dues together produced approximately \$854,167 in 1989, about 36% of the total income. Publications, including all journals, advertising, and employment bulletin listings produced about \$1,010,800, or about 42% of the total. The Annual Meeting produced \$296,500 or about 12%, and the remaining ten percent was derived from several sources, the largest being interest and dividends from the investment of the reserves.

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

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



William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer

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

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

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

Thus, Council confronts the question how much of the total cost should be covered by the Annual Meeting related fees, and how much should be covered by funds from other sources, such as member dues.

Since only about one-fourth of the members attend the Annual Meeting, there is a limit on how much that activity should be subsidized from the dues. In setting the fees for the Annual Meeting, Council tries to encourage maximum attendance, maximum participation by exhibitors and maximum access to such events as job placements. So registration fees, for example, are kept in the middle range (\$55 for 1990); to cover the entire cost of the meeting, these fees would have to be raised to \$85 or \$90.

When setting rates for items like Annual Meeting registration fees, Council is working with the assumption that meeting attendance will reach a certain minimum number. While the Annual Meeting fee has gone up an average of \$3.00 a year for the past eight years, attendance has increased from 2,500 in the earlier years of the 1980s to 3,200 in the past five years. This pattern has meant that we have been unable to

decrease the subsidy level, despite growing attendance. And there is no desire to raise registration fees significantly, despite the lack of evidence that it would have a negative impact on attendance. Besides, income from dues and non-member subscriptions, as well as from other sources has made it possible to keep the budget balanced while maintaining this and other subsidies.

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

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

Graduate student members are subsidized to help socialize them into the Association's activities; they are the next generation's base of support. That has been an Association policy for as long as anyone can remember. On the other hand, the policy of providing subsidies for emeriti members has varied greatly over the past 15 years as circumstances within and outside the profession have changed.

In earlier years when people retired on limited incomes, and the Association was enjoying financial stability and even growth, emeriti were offered full membership with all benefits including journals. Then came the period of high inflation and large deficits that severely reduced the Association's reserves. Emeritus status was modified so that journals were no longer provided gratis.

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

This discussion of ASA programs, how and why they are subsidized, in no way pretends that the process is either totally rational or without faults. It combines a mix of cost accounting with changing evaluations of the importance of programs to member; and to the furtherance of the Association and its goals. And it is constantly challenged by economic factors (inflation, changing job market) over which the Association has little or no control. A dialogue in Open Forum would be an excellent mechanism by

which members can provide feedback to EOB and Council; these may include comments about present procedures as well as suggestions for alternative approaches to supporting programs that are deemed important, but not easily self-financing.—WVD/A □

### Marie Haug Honored at Case Western



Marie Haug

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

Haug is internationally known as a gerontologist and has conducted several cross cultural research studies. She has pioneered research activities in the areas of doctor-patient relationships, self care of the elderly, and the physical and mental health of aged women. She is widely recognized as an expert in research design and methods and has served on the research committees of NIA and NIMH. She recently completed a term on ASA Council and has been active in the ASA Section on Aging. She currently serves as Chair of the Medical Sociology Section.

Contributions may be made to the Haug Student Award Fund, Case Western University, Cleveland, OH 44106. □

### New Teaching Resource Available

The ASA Professional Development Program and Teaching Services Program have joined ranks to publish *The Internship Handbook*, edited by Richard Salem and Barbara Altman. Eleven authors review the research and thought on experiential learning while focusing on the practical issues and problems sometimes involved in setting up internship programs for both undergraduate and graduate students; the mechanics and departmental concerns involved in developing programs; and the techniques and problems in recruiting students and obtaining placement opportunities. The *Handbook* presents a process by which students can place their internship experience and be evaluated by supervising faculty. All you ever wanted to know (and more) about internships! 156 pages, 1990. Send prepaid orders (\$11 ASA members, \$15 non-members) to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

## SSSI Holds Symposium on Subjectivity

by Carolyn Ellis and Michael Flaherty

The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI) held its annual Gregory Stone Symposium at the Dolphin Beach Resort in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, from January 25-28, 1990. Over one hundred scholars from America, England, and Australia participated in the twenty-three sessions, panel discussions, and workshops planned around the theme "Sociology of Subjectivity." Carolyn Ellis (University of South Florida) and Michael Flaherty (Eckerd College) co-organized the symposium, sponsored by the SSSI Stone Memorial Fund, the American Sociological Association, Problems of the Discipline Small Grant Program, Eckerd College, The University of South Florida, the Eugene Weinstein Memorial Fund, and the ASA Section on Emotions.

Most of the participants were sociologists, but anthropologists, historians, philosophers, applied social scientists, and even a physicist were on hand. Whatever their individual affiliations, all of these scholars addressed substantive, theoretical, and methodological issues in the study of human subjectivity. Substantive topics of participants' presentations showed considerable variety. Yet a remarkable coherency prevailed as presentations centered on the dynamics of emotion and cognition in self-consciousness, interaction, situation, and the social construction of reality.

The Symposium was a showcase for exciting new developments in research on subjectivity. Roy Francis, David Franks, and Richard Shweder addressed definitional issues in a session entitled "What is Subjectivity?" Another session was devoted to the origins and complexities of self and subjectivity. Bill Wentworth and John Ryan examined mixed emotion, while J.M. Barbalet and M.L. Lyon explored the embodiment of emotion. John Gagnon looked at the "self as the sum of the internal conversation that make up our intrapsychic life." Rom Harré and Bronwyn Davids examined how the self is produced in grammar and discursive practices. Candace Clark, Sheryl Kleinman and Carolyn Ellis developed a conceptual model that allows us to consider how people experience cognitive, emotional and physical realities as well as transitions from one mode to another.

Several presentations were devoted to the epistemological and methodological difficulties inherent in the study of subjectivity. In a session entitled "Art or Science?", Mayer Zald and Warren Buck approached sociology and physics, respectively, as quasi-science and quasi-humanities. Ambivalence toward this traditional distinction was also evident in Maria Vesperi's talk on the common problems of blues singers and social scientists as they seek to establish the authority of the subject. Throughout the conference, there was serious concern for issues of reflexivity in research methods, as when Danny Jorgensen reflected on thoughts and feelings that shaped his role as investigator when he studied the part played by his ancestors in a religious schism.

The Symposium provided a forum for timely discussions concerning the general state of knowledge in the social sciences. Always in the foreground was the question "How should we best proceed to learn about subjectivity in everyday life?" One of the most interesting answers came from David Dodd, Lenore Weitz-

man, and Carolyn Ellis, each of whom read excerpts from their "ethnographic novels." John Van Maanen and Dan Rose commented on this new direction in the study of lived experience while Laurel Richardson contributed her own play, "The Sea Monster." It was also apparent that film has increasing methodological and substantive importance for the sociology of subjectivity: Norman Denzin gave an interpretive reading of emotionality in Bergman's *Persona*, Stanford Lyman Scrutinized Hollywood's images of Africa and African-Americans, and Gladys Rothbell examined fantasies of matricide in recent films.

The conference had a heavy symbolic interactionist flavor, but scholars pushed and pulled on the boundaries of subjectivity from other orientations as well. Shulamit Reinharz, Judy Long, Virginia Olesen, and Jackie Wiseman formed a panel that considered feminist contributions to the study of emotion, cognition, and self-consciousness. Lynn Smith-Lovin presented a mathematical model of subjective processes that she has formulated from interpretive studies. Richard Brown examined "realism" in art, science, and politics, while Peter Manning and Betsy Cullum-Swan looked at ways to integrate semiotics with Goffman's microstructuralism. Harvey Farberman presided at a session devoted to the integration of perspectives in which Jay Gubrium read a

paper on "Culture and the Ordinary Discourse of Subjectivity."

In contrast to our theoretical and methodological discussions, a number of the participants presented the results of research projects on substantive aspects of subjectivity. Arlie Hochschild described how it feels to be part of a dual-career family, and Jack Katz gave examples from his explorations of the transcendent character of human life. Gary Fine reported on the experience of being in nature, while Stephen Wilson discussed the social construction of selflessness. Michael Flaherty presented his findings on the lived experience of time. Similarly, Donileen Loseke and Spencer Cahill examined the role of trust and suspicion in daycare, while Martha Power and Brenda Eheart looked at emotion work in adoption. Diane Barthel discussed her study of "staged symbolic communities."

Several other participants explored subjectivity in power and social structure. Arthur Vidich, for example, gave an analysis of the 1988 presidential campaign; Carl Couch looked at the role of evocative communication in social order; and David Altheide described instances of the use of unusual, symbolic sentences by judges, which he called "gonzo justice"; and John Johnson shared the results of his research on subjectivity in tenure and promotion decisions.

## Open Forum

### Tenure Decisions & Equal Employment: An Opportunity for Research

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has been bitterly divided in many recent equal employment opportunity (EEO) cases, there is one issue that all nine justices recently agreed on: when a faculty member charges that tenure was denied because of discrimination, the university cannot refuse to provide her or him with either evaluators' letters or university documents concerning the decision. The University of Pennsylvania's claim (in *University of Pennsylvania v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, 58 U.S. *Law Week* 4093-98, January 9, 1990) that it had the right to maintain confidentiality on grounds of academic freedom and special privilege was rejected, with Justice Blackmun responding that Congress extended EEO laws to colleges and universities because of the "widespread and compelling problem of invidious discrimination" there; that "ferreting out this kind of invidious discrimination is a great governmental interest"; and that "if there is a 'smoking gun' to be found that demonstrates discrimination in tenure decisions, it is likely to be tucked away in peer review files" (pages 4095-96).

Although many of those involved in tenure decisions may be upset at the prospect of having their deliberations made public (if discrimination is charged), sociologists should applaud this decision, and not only for the opportunity it gives Rosalie Tung (denied tenure by the Wharton School) and others to fight what they see as discrimination. We should also be pleased because the decision provides opportunities for research on important issues in the study of stratification.

There has long been controversy about the extent to which labor market outcomes are a function of productivity, as

opposed to discrimination, political conflict, and what Randall Collins has called (in *The Credential Society*, Academic Press, 1979) "political labor"—essentially office politics writ large. The controversy is sometimes especially poignant when universities are being considered. Although most sociologists would agree with Justice Blackmun that colleges and universities discriminated against women and minorities at one time, considerable recent research has claimed that decisions about faculty are not tainted now by extraneous factors. Collins himself seems to be of two minds about this, at least where faculty research is concerned. He suggests that educational institutions are just part of the nonproductive "sinecure sector" (page 90), but also writes (page 133) that science is "the major exception" to general trends; it is "a profession in which careers depend continually on the community's judgments of the significance of each member's work for the advancement of the entire field."

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

Cases such as Penn v. EEOC provide a partial way around this obstacle. In EEO cases, employers are forced to disclose much information about personnel policies and procedures; they often have to provide evidence supporting their claims that employment decisions were based on merit rather than discrimination; and,

Clearly, the efflorescence of innovative research on subjectivity made for an invigorating exchange of ideas. The Symposium allowed us to integrate our findings, assess the state of our knowledge, and provide a supportive environment for those on the cutting edge of research on subjective processes. Moreover, it was an opportunity to bridge the divisions that segregate studies of emotion and cognition. This conference attempted to merge orientations that, together, challenge the narrow, overly-rational conception of human nature. Instead, participants viewed people as emotional beings who act on the basis of subjective meanings.

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

as Ashenfelter and Oaxaca have recently pointed out in the *American Economic Review* (May 1987, pages 321-125), the arguments and evidence acceptable to the courts are often very similar to those utilized by social scientists. Judicial decisions in EEO cases provide a vast amount of data (not available elsewhere) on employment decisions made by many types of employers all over the country. By making it more difficult for universities to keep tenure discussions confidential, Penn v. EEOC promises that more data will be available for analysis.

What are the data likely to show? It is difficult to say, because judges, like sociologists, have conflicting notions about what to expect from universities. Often they are reluctant to pry into professional decision-making. Sometimes, however, they do challenge standard university procedures, as the first Circuit Court of Appeals did in 1984, concluding that when setting faculty salaries, Brown University had "no merit system in the strict sense of the word," and no system for evaluating the "quantity or quality of production" (Winkes v. Brown University, 39 *FepCases* 121).

For those interested in how universities and employers in general make decisions affecting minorities and women, Penn v. EEOC, by requiring that information about personnel decisions be made public, provides an opportunity for significant research. I have used data from such court cases myself (e.g., in "Attacking Sex Discrimination in the Labor Market," *Social Forces*, March 1989), and have found it possible to learn a great deal from them about how organizations deal with minorities and women.

Paul Burstein, University of Washington □

# The Multifaceted Career of a "Retired" Sociologist

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

"Retire", "retired", "retirement"—Webster's dictionary presents not a single creative, future-oriented definition of any of these terms. [As in academia, the words related to cricket, fencing, and the military are likewise negative in their connotations. In ballet, the term "retire" seems merely neutral. However, in all of the usages there is an implicit idea of *movement*: to withdraw from action or danger; to go away for sake of privacy, seclusion, or protection; to go into retreat; to move, fall back, recede; to withdraw from one's office, active duty; to cause to retire (by age or votes); to withdraw into oneself; to go to bed.

The least academic, "going to bed," may involve movement and action! But among most retirees nothing more may be *created* than momentary pleasure! Those attending faculty meetings know that there may be little significant *action* from which anyone could retire! At least by no longer attending such gatherings one may "withdraw from the danger" of being named to a committee! "To withdraw into oneself" is not very healthy psychologically, if prolonged, unless one has the ample inner resources to produce some creative contributions to society in the process. "To withdraw from one's vocation" implies that one's life work was not a *calling*, an absorbing, life-long, socially-beneficial interest. "To cause to retire," merely for reasons of age or through coercion because of increasing incompetence, also offers no constructive outlets for the future.

Too, there is the title *emeritus*, which is sometimes granted quite perfunctorily... merely for "completing one's term." More desirably, the bestowal of the title ought to be an honor, an indication of professional achievement and recognition. (Given the physical frailties that come to all of us sooner or later, some suggest pronouncing the term with an accent on the third syllable—e-mer-ey-tis—to rhyme with colitis, phlebitis, arthritides, even dextritis).

Such a bleak introduction to retirement probably typifies the experiences of some unhappy colleagues upon confronting their retirement and lives thereafter. What more positive consequences might be suggested for the lives of elder sociologists who have retired from "active duty"? Is not retiring too much to be preferred to retiring from?

Some colleagues "never" quit but continue their daily rounds until they "fade away." They should continue pursuing those endeavors as long as they wish to do so and can. (Many scholars, artists, musicians, and novelists have made major contributions in their last years).

Granted, there are still other colleagues who have had a lengthy and useful career, who nevertheless strongly desire to leave behind all "professional" work. They genuinely wish to withdraw from lives as sociologists and to pursue other, quite-different life styles. Such changes permit greater enjoyment of family life, a renewed dedication to much-neglected hobbies, the care and renovation of homes, "getting their possessions in order," or the sheer pleasures of reading, traveling, and just lounging! The ideas offered below are not for these associates.

Many sociologists have experienced productive professional lives, "giving their all" to teaching their students well, conducting and publishing good research, and/or administering programs in applied fields. Some of these, in their great dedication to the discipline, fail to build into their daily efforts plans that can later come into fruition upon retirement. "Some day they plan to..." Thus, they will unhappily find

themselves merely retiring from their customary routines without an adequate preparation for what their life activities change to. For those colleagues some general suggestions can be offered. Of course, everyone must weigh each option in terms of their interests, talents, physical vigor, and obligations-to-others.

East Indian philosophy contends that, in the phases of life, an older person has "earned" a respite from customary routines. This period should come not as the *last* phase of life but as a state *prior* to that, before further disengagement is necessitated because of physical ills. The former period is the focal concern herein.

(1) *Completing of Research/Writing*. Regrettably, much useful social science research data "come to naught" because of the sheer lack of professional time (and money) when people are involved in full-time careers. In busy lives, some major tasks remain undone; some goals are unachieved by age 65 or 70. The profession and society are both deprived when those data are not processed, the analyses are not completed, and the knowledge is not shared. Usually the professional person involved is the best one to bring closure to an inquiry. Knowing the uncertainties of life, a sense of professional and societal obligation ought to motivate social scientists to finish such projects while able to do so. If completion is not personally feasible alone, then one can seek the collaboration of younger scholars in the endeavor, turn the data over to them or to a research institute, or make the data accessible to graduate students who are seeking materials for theses and dissertations.

(2) *Writing for the General Public*. During their careers Jessie Bernard, David Riesman, and many others have made very important contributions to public understanding of society and culture through their "more popular" writings. With more time for reflection, and drawing upon the reservoir of knowledge gained through years of study and research, "retired" colleagues can share a distillate of their accumulated wisdom with audiences beyond the classroom, laboratory, or professional meetings. Books and pamphlets that avoid *sociologese* will aid both the general public and the visibility of the discipline. Such colleagues might arrange to write weekly or monthly columns of commentary in local community/metropolitan newspapers or to make regular presentations on radio/TV, providing the citizenry with their special expertise and giving more in-depth and critical analyses of current societal events and issues than many journalists offer. "Letters to the editor" can serve as informed corrective to inaccurate media items or as elaborations of salient points neglected therein. Many neighborhood and small community papers, church periodicals, and social movement organizations seek material that is solid in content and pertinent to their concerns, which their staff cannot develop.

(3) *Filling the Volunteer Void*. Two-career couples and more women than before employed in remunerated work have greatly reduced the pool of persons available to be volunteers or part-time employees for many civic programs and non-profit agencies. Retired sociologists can provide skilled, helpful guidance and staffing for them. Presumably these elders have a sufficiency of incomes, healthcare provisions, paid-up mortgages, children reared, and available time and talent! They can serve on boards of social agencies, standing committees, or special one-time project teams. They can work with governmental commissions, church task forces, political parties, foundations, and the like. The possibilities are endless.

Merely the initiative is needed to inquire and participate. (They can write letters for Amnesty International about prisoners of conscience or serve meals at a shelter for the homeless.) Some States, like Minnesota (by law) list openings on State Boards and Commissions for which citizens may apply. Social scientists can be important as "expert witnesses" at legislative and judicial hearings or work as lobbyists within the special areas of their professional concern.

(4) *Keeping the Classroom Door Ajar*. Some retirees turn their backs and walk away from their department, often with difficulty, other times without regrets. Yet others enjoy maintaining their collegial ties, remain in contact with their younger colleagues and students, and assist when invited. "Once a professor, always a professor" leads to providing letters of reference for former students as they seek employment or entrance to graduate schools. One may choose to serve as advisor to selected students that seek out help regarding their research papers, theses, and dissertations. One might work with the ASA chapter or help interested colleagues in the work of the ASA and regional professional organizations, keeping one's own membership and participation active in those groups. Occasional invited appearances in the classes of colleagues to share one's lore not only is intellectually stimulating but also introduces another role model and additional perspective to the students.

(5) *Aiding Other Institutions*. One can make scholarly contributions to students and colleagues and at the same time have some memorable experiences by teaching in other institutions, elsewhere in the country or world. The ASA maintains a little-used roster of "Retired Sociologists" which institutions can use to recruit older colleagues; but one might best seek out positions personally. Decide upon what part of the country (or world) you'd like to see, come to know. Make inquiry of institutions in that area regarding offering yourself as a faculty member for a term or academic year. Often the host school can and will provide "guest housing"; and you can bring your sociological specialty to a college that otherwise would be unable to attract such an expert. If one is a member of the "majority," then the experience of teaching in a predominantly black, Hispanic, Native American, Appalachian, foreign, or other contrasting setting will be personally very enriching. By living on your retirement income during that time, you would thereby not deprive someone else of a position or add appreciably to institutional costs. Ideally, you could perhaps release a minority colleague for a sabbatical to pursue further graduate work for him or her to conduct research, thereby aiding in his/her faculty development.

(6) *Fostering the ASA*. Some faculty members tend to be "locals" professionally; others are more "cosmopolitans." Upon retirement, one's local professional obligations virtually cease. Time and energy can be released to be more cosmopolitan, to move more beyond the campus. If one has maintained his/her membership, been a frequent attendee at professional meetings, served on state, regional or national committees of the discipline, then one can build on these relationships, accept new roles with greater ease and gain satisfying personal rewards after retirement. ASA, through its Membership Committee, has genuine concern that its older members be actively solicited for their contributions at all levels, that they continue to remain involved and feel wanted.

(7) *Going Back to School!* While pursuing one's profession over many years, often

other intellectual interests have been allowed to wither. In recent decades many new adult education programs and institutions have been established which can revive those interests and provide new zest in life. Community and technical colleges are readily accessible to enhance skills in craft-type hobbies or in more academic fields. If one travels, learning foreign languages and studying the history and culture of the areas to be visited can make trips much more meaningful. There are Great Books Clubs in which the stimulation of new ideas can bring rejuvenation to mental life. Elderhostel offerings are available throughout the U.S. and Canada and in many foreign countries, providing inexpensive opportunities to visit different locales for a brief time and to explore new fields of endeavor. "MAIS" programs in liberal arts studies are now present in many colleges. They exist not primarily to advance career potentials but to enable older citizens to accept and enjoy the challenge of examining ideas in new areas of concern, bringing a broader perspective on life, and gaining greater integration of knowledge. One can gain a secure "sense of wholeness," can experience the satisfaction that one can still learn (unlike an "old dog")! Life can make sense after all! Classes that bring together adults with a depth of life experience to share, unlike those of most undergraduate courses, include persons willing to challenge the instructors, question each other, engage in "claiming" their own education at long last. They develop new, exciting aspects of their personalities that enhance their relationships with others. Returning to "the other side of the teacher's desk" also will itself be a renewed experience.

(8) *Risking for Peace and Justice*. For centuries the elders of societies have sacrificed their youth to war. It is long past time for older generations to assume risks for peace so that the young don't mainly suffer from their nations' warmaking. Enclosing a check, writing a letter, signing a petition, calling a congressman, or merely voting are helpful and desirable action; but they are insufficient endeavors for world citizens. There are many opportunities to serve with domestic programs within the USA or others abroad. There are encyclopedic compendia that detail hundreds of such opportunities. (Among them are many church development programs Peace Corps, Greenpeace, Witness for Peace, Peace Brigades International, VISTA, domestic work camps and others.) Retired persons with good health and vigor, a sense of adventure, and a commitment to non-violent social change can have late life-changing personal experiences at the same time that they are ameliorating undesirable social conditions. Further, in performing such tasks, we who are older citizens can be role models for youth. We owe our youth and the yet-unborn such "intergenerational justice"—working on behalf of those who are not yet here to speak for themselves or are not yet in positions of power and influence. We need to act for them to reduce the devastating environmental degradation, to avoid continuing war, and to resist the serious threat to American democracy represented by the projected "worldwide military reach" as an empire of "new Romans."

The "life of the mind," if it is truly a vocation, should not "turn off" at a given age or at retirement. This is an exciting epoch in which to be alive. Great adventures and opportunities for personal growth are numerous, available, and satisfying. A committed, active older generation can exert very considerable societal impact. The increasing proportion of sociologists who will be retiring in the next five years need to "think on these things." □

# Visiting Germany: Impressions of a German Expatriot

by Joachim Savelsburg, University of Minnesota

A recent German expatriot, I travelled in West Germany from December 7 to 27. When Pamela and I moved out of our Hannover home in July 1989 to settle in the United States, West Germany was basically under those same external political conditions which I had experienced during my lifetime (I was born in 1951). There were clear cut borders to the East, and our orientation was to other West European countries and North America.

During those few months since our departure from Germany these same conditions have changed considerably and dramatically. Since the news media concentrate their reporting on the most dramatic events and places, I want to add information about some more subtle aspects of change, less visible, less immediately dramatic, but possibly as or more consequential.

As a sociologist I am embarrassed and ashamed—and I share this feeling with West German colleagues with whom I discussed recent events. We, experts in the study of societal dynamics, had never anticipated or predicted any of these revolutionary developments. We are more ashamed because we knew about the extreme frustration and anger that many of our colleagues in Warsaw, Leipzig, Berlin, and Prague experienced and expressed when we met with them in recent years. Many had had experiences like myself: with Polish colleagues showing their manuscripts' pages, paragraphs, and lines blackened by state censorship; with the young Catholic student in Prague who was dropped from her graduate program because her regular religious practices had been observed; with those colleagues at Charles University who did not want to talk to me when I visited them spontaneously—afraid of spies; with the one colleague in Prague with whom I share friends and therefore met, on a basis of trust, but moving from table to table in that pub near the old Jewish ghetto, to guarantee the furthest distance from any door or any other group. Now the revolution has come anyway, without us sociologists predicting it.

Now we can speculate about the role played by the decrease in Soviet military threat, those little improvements of freedom that came to Eastern European countries with the increasing political, economic, and cultural exchange with the West, and the emergence of new technocratic elites during the past fifteen years. It is even more pressing though to face the challenge of the dynamics to come. Let us observe carefully. Here are some impressions from West Germany in December 1989.

We found public life in West Germany to center around the changes in East Germany. Intense marketing of these events is going on. All television stations report in great detail events from the party congress of the SED, the Socialist Unity Party in East Berlin (during which new leadership was elected and a new platform passed) to the visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Leipzig (whose public speech in front of enthusiastic crowds we heard several times on different stations—it is worth studying it in detail). TV shows present East-West youth groups performing quickly composed pop-songs with titles like "Joy Without Borders." Print media, particularly magazines, devote best selling special issues to the opening of the Berlin wall—with overwhelming reports of emotions and joy, photos of tears and laughter.

Also the political market encompasses the new theme. 1990 election to the *Bundesstag*, in the several West German states, and in East Germany, and finally—who knows when?—general German elections mobilize considerable marketing activity. The international press has reported extensively about the Greater Germany plans of chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is also Chair of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the leading conservative party. Also the Social Democrats, usually less concerned with national issues, reacted promptly. They spontaneously moved their long planned party congress from Bremen to Berlin. The original theme, the replacement of the 1958 Godesberg Party Program by a new Bremen Program after many years of planning and discussion, was clearly overshadowed by the search for a new Germany policy and for an attractive response to the new developments.

Academic life is also experiencing considerable East-West activism. The Volkswagen Foundation (comparable to the Ford Foundation) quickly released new funds for East-West issues, partly at the cost of other programs. A lawyer friend has mobilized part of these funds for conferences on constitutional, labor, and criminal law with academics and policy makers from East and West Germany. Another plan is an internship program for all East German law students to spend some months in West German legal institutions, beginning in 1990 or 1991. (After more than 40 years during which all judges were members of the SED, and criminal courts made harsh sentences against people who had unsuccessfully attempted to flee their country, an exposure of lawyers to democratic legal institutions appears to be important.)

Private life in West Germany showed a surprising contrast to the public German-German activism. Our suspicion that we might not have a chance to communicate about anything but the revolution while visiting with our German family, friends, and acquaintances proved to be completely wrong. There was astonishingly little private talk, amazing silence.

We first explained this observation by the simple fact that everyday life had not changed. The only visible change seems to be those little Trabis (Trabants), East German cars that look funny to Western eyes, now to be seen on the *Autobahns*. But everyday life was business as usual. Getting to work, the demands at work, getting the children to daycare and back, all this had not changed. Everyday life was basically untouched.

But this explanation could not satisfy us. After all people did buy those magazines and watch those TV reports and shows. We dug deeper and found more: a considerable ambivalence towards the changes in East Germany. Not to be misunderstood: The basic evaluation of the radical changes was positive. The emotions had been high. People had called friends and family when the first picture from the open wall were broadcast. They had been happy, touched, and they had had tears in their eyes. They had also shown considerable solidarity, not just at the Berlin Wall when the first visitors began to cross that border. A welfare organization in Bremen, for example, had asked people to offer private beds for the accommodation of East German visitors whose currency does not allow them to stay in hotels. And plentiful supply was offered.

Ambivalence, however, followed the early enthusiasm. It was first fed by economic skepticism. The best insight for this was offered in the home of an engineer for

a construction firm, whose primary co-workers are working class people. These workers related a recent dramatic increase in rents to the growing influx of people from the East. The suggestion by some politicians to change the national holiday that commemorates the 1956 uprising in East Berlin into a workday and to transfer this day's surplus as economic aid to East Germany was received with outrage. People are aware of the special treatment that East German visitors receive from the Federal Government: the DM 100.00 "welcome money" and free medical care in emergencies—just after the public upset about legislative changes that increase medical costs to private households. Particularly attractive to the construction workers was the story somebody had told about the no-parking zone in front of the cheap supermarket from which police had towed the Western cars, leaving the Trabis untouched. This skepticism may not be all that surprising in a country with a 7-8% unemployment rate (20% in some cities and regions), after 200,000 people immigrated in 1988 and 700,000 in 1989. In late December, the daily number of immigrants just from East Germany is still 2,000, which would multiply up to 700,000 in 1990 if the trend continued.

Economic scepticism is joined by ideological concerns. For example, confusion about national identity is growing, particularly in my generation. We had grown up with the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Jimmy Hendrix, Janis Joplin, and Miles Davis. As youth, we did not sing German folk songs, did not know about the use of German national symbols. We had hardly ever sung the national anthem, and we only knew German flags from public buildings on special days. We had hardly ever seen one in front of private homes or factories as we found common in France, Great Britain, Denmark, the United States, and other countries. I discovered my German national identity only when I visited the United States for a one year fellowship at the age of 31. Now we find ourselves surrounded by those black-red-

golden flags, hear "Deutschland-Deutschland" and "Deutschland-einig-Vaterland" (Germany united fatherland) chants on TV reports from East Germany, hear our chancellor say "God bless our German fatherland" when he visited Dresden. This sounds like 19th century patriotism to us, confusing and strange. Also other politicians contribute to this confusion. We had celebrated Willy Brandt when he introduced the new Eastern policy in the early 1970s. We agreed that the post-war borders, including the German-German border, should be acknowledged (in our school atlas the Polish-German and German-German borders were still marked with dotted lines). We now see an overjoyed Brandt who creates the much quoted saying that "we are now in a situation where that which belongs together, grows together." Had the 1970s acceptance of the two Germanies only been a strategy for the enhancement of German-German economic, political, and cultural exchange, that should later help unification? Most of my generation had understood it differently.

Nationalism in Germany has a particularly bad taste. Today we see more of it than we ever did during our lifetime. Some 20% of conservative parliamentarians (i.e. some 10% of all) in the *Bundesstag* and the new radical-right party elected into several state parliaments in recent years, the *Republikaner*, see new hope. To them German unification is already guaranteed and they are striving for more. They question the Polish western border, the *Oder-Neisse-Line*, and demand German expansion towards the East. Fearing for voters on the right, Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not manage to clearly reject such demands. When President Richard von Weizsäcker did so, most explicitly and expressively, in his TV Christmas address, he was strongly attacked by conservative representatives. Representative Czaja, also president of the *Vertriebenenverbände* (an association of people expelled from former

See *Germany*, page 6

## IPFW Makes Links with Poland

by Anson Shupe and Bronislaw Misztal, Indiana University-Purdue University

Everybody talks about the precarious political "weather" in Eastern Europe, and now sociologists are doing something about it. In November 1989 Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne (a joint campus of Indiana's two premier state universities) established the working basis for a cooperative effort between Polish middle-managers, their USA counterparts, and American scholars to share expertise on city and organizational management. Working with Senator Andrzej Celinski (also a high-ranking figure in the Solidarity movement and a sociologist by graduate training) are two sociology professors, Bronislaw Misztal and Anson Shupe (chair of IPFW's Sociology-Anthropology department), who are coordinating a multi-point program to help Poland establish economic and political stability through leadership training. Celinski was in the United States in November as Leach Walesa's personal envoy to arrange his travel engagements (Walesa was invited to the U.S. by the AFL-CIO).

Essentially the IPFW program will establish a sister cities arrangement between Fort Wayne (second largest city in Indiana) and its twin of Plock in Poland and create

a "training curriculum" for new Solidarity-based city managers and urban leaders who have come to office in the wave of post-communist elections but lack experience in fundamental urban sociological processes such as service delivery, land management, and democratic processes. The format calls for IPFW faculty to provide start-up training for a selected group of Polish managers in Poland in December 1990 in cooperation with that country's Jagiellonian University and then for IPFW to host that same group in Fort Wayne the following summer for an intensive two-month round of workshops, discussion groups, and practical internship experiences in local government.

The various aspects of this initiative, along with its training curriculum, are expected to be ratified by Senator Celinski when he returns at the beginning of March 1990. Celinski said he selected Fort Wayne for several reasons, among them the similarity of Fort Wayne and his own district's major city of Plock and the applied, urban university concept which IPFW has cultivated to serve its community/region beyond purely academic goals. The Polish initiative is a further clinical, interventionist application in the direction for IPFW. □

## Germany, from page 5

German territory, e.g. East Prussia and Silesia, after World War II) spread a statement in Bonn reproaching the President for breaking the constitution. The constitution, this statement argues . . . does not give the President the right to autocratically decide on the future of Germany and the home of the East Germans . . . Does his oath allow him to give away 104,000 square kilometers of German territory?" (translated from *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, December 27, 1989, page 1). Theo Waigel, party chief of the *Christlich Soziale Union* (CSU), the Bavarian wing of the conservative party, and minister of finances in Kohl's cabinet, attacked the Western allies: "I do not agree with what our friends sometimes say on the issue of German self-determination . . . Mistrust towards the Germans is not justified, sometimes even offensive" (translated from *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, December 27, 1989, page 1).

Other ideological factors create further skepticism. They have to do with the ongoing preoccupation of some Germans with coping with Nazi-history. Here the current events are a source of historical reinterpretation by revisionists and conservatives respectively. One argument points to the masses of people in East Germany who—while obviously into agreeing with their government—still contributed to the functioning of the system for a very long time. This example is used to support the people-forced-by-small-cadre-group-interpretation of Nazi-history—which ignores the early election successes of the Nazi party. In addition, conservatism—particularly Catholic conservatism—is presented as the chief anti-totalitarian stronghold; the lack or neglect of such conservatism, of church and family, on the other hand as the major source for whatever kind of totalitarianism. Left and right totalitarianism are then equated, and anti-conservative, socialist and social-democratic movements and parties are presented as preparing the path for totalitarianism. These people point at the strong anti-communist sentiments which they loudly expressed over the past four decades (and before) as well as the oppression of religious communities in communist countries and the leading role of churches in some of the recent revolutions. They confront this with: joint working groups between the West German Social Democratic Party and East German Socialist Unity Party (Communist Party)—forgetting that this was part of a pragmatic policy that was to, and probably did, contribute to change; the unification between KPD and SPD in the East Zone after World War II—forgetting that this unification was forced by the Soviets; the Hitler-Stalin pact—referring to arguments from the recent *Historikerstreit*, which stress the Hitler-Stalin link and present Hitler as a student of Stalinist totalitarian methods, including death camps. To many in West Germany, such historical reinterpretation is embarrassing and painful. The revolution obviously fuels old disputes on Nazi-history and between contemporary political camps.

Our discussions with a diversity of West Germans thus revealed several material and ideological implications of the East German revolution, and resulting potentials for conflict between East and West Germans and between different ideological groups within each of the two countries. They helped us understand the ambivalences and private silences we experienced.

We gained additional insights from observations in the streets of Hannover. During this trip Hannover was the closest we got to the East German border, about

seventy miles away.

We find ourselves in the city's central business district, a shiny shopping area with all the goods Western shops have to offer. It is a Saturday morning, one week before the Christmas holidays, maybe the busiest shopping day of the whole year. Today, Hannover celebrates a festival with Leipzig, its *Partnerstadt*. Thousands of Leipzig residents travelled to Hannover on special trains. While this event was planned long before the East German revolution, the revolution and the particular role citizens of Leipzig played in it give this day a particular flavor.

A short look at the scenery: The opera offers special performances. On the opera square in the Center of town the federal government has set up an information bus, distributing local Hannover newspapers, brochures on selected areas of Government policy, program information on the events of the weekend, and a "welcome brochure" with basic information on life in West Germany as might be handed out by tourist offices to foreigners visiting a country for the first time. Here we find information on border crossings, traffic rules, gasoline supply, cabs, parking, customs, currency, shopping (particularly cheap options), a highway map, the telephone system, culture, restaurants, night clubs, health services, etc. Next to the bus, a Hannover cookie factory has set up a stand and hands out plastic bags with selections of their product to East German visitors. Also the two major political parties, the SPD and the CDU, have set up stands distributing party platforms, flags,

stickers, and—most importantly—sandwiches and soup for the same nominal price in East and West marks.

Strangely enough, there are almost no political discussions around these stands. Communication between East and West Germans seems to be difficult. We think of a wealthy neighborhood offering a bazaar and soup kitchen to a neighboring poor minority neighborhood. Stigmatization sets barriers to communication. And stigma there is. It is easy to recognize East Germans with their unfashionable and cheap clothing, two types of hats, shoes that do not seem to be quite adequate to the cold and rainy weather. Only where a *Marxistische Gruppe* distributes leaflets do we find intense debates between East and West Germans. The Group's main messages are the dangers of German unification—thereby addressing the common sense of many—and second that what had failed was not communism, but the particular form of the Honnecker regime. (Will communist ideology experience a renaissance after being freed from the burden of actual practice?) While most East Germans are just more interested in shopping windows than in the communism debate, some get involved in hefty disputes. Others merely approach the group. Yelling something against them, sometimes just desperately stuttering a few words. An elderly man recalls his experiences in *Stasi*-cells (*Staatssicherheitsdienst*, i.e. the secret police)—which does not keep him from wishing that his group's presence should be forbidden and its members locked up. My words that I understand his dismay, but that—given their total lack of political power—these

groups can really not hear him, that in addition this was the kind of upset that necessarily comes along with the democracy East Germans are now striving for, do not convince him.

These direct encounters taught us two further lessons. First, the stigmatization of East Germans and their perception of enormous economic difference appear to be a strong economic force towards nationalism in East Germany. Would a unification between seventeen million relatively poor East Germans and 60 million wealthy West Germans not be of the greatest advantage to the smaller group—even if the bigger group might lose some? Second, the transition from authoritarian political systems to democracy will be difficult given the lack of democratic institutions and culture in most East European countries since the German invasion during World War II.

The mix of difficulties with the transition to democracy, the economic struggles that are to be expected and the slow fulfillment of rapidly growing expectations, the rise of nationalism in East Germany joined by anti-Polish sentiments, in Bulgaria by anti-Turkish ones, new nationalist movements in Russia with anti-semitic implications, and other nationalistic movements in the Soviet Union is frightening. Who will step into the power vacuum to provide legitimate authority? Who will command the Soviet army including the 400,000 troops still stationed in East Germany? Who will be in charge of the vast nuclear arsenals?

As we step into the nineties, we do so with a lot of hope and with many serious concerns. □

## Practice Beat

### On the Transition from the Academy to a Career in Business

by Kenneth R. Donow, Public Service Satellite Consortium

When I passed out of the academic world some ten years ago, neither government nor the business world understood very much about the nature of sociology. On the one hand, they associated it with social welfare issues at best and a meddlesome "do-gooder" mentality at worst; the shrewdest business people I met early in my post-academic career put that prejudice next to the date of my BA—it was 1968, heaven help me—and conversations ended quite quickly. On the other hand, many readers of my resume also linked sociology to public opinion research, which was OK in principle, but it didn't help me very much because the next piece of public opinion research I was going to do would have been the first I had ever done. Furthermore, corporations had clearly begun to view public opinion research and its cognate areas as provinces of business schools rather than as academic pursuits.

I was interested in communications and information policy, neither of which had an immediate relationship to either social welfare issues or public opinion research. I had no visible credentials to support a claim on a position having to do with these interests: I read and studied and talked to a lot of bright people, but not one solitary word or utterance of that could count as a credential. I had written a doctoral dissertation on an obscure theoretical topic in the sociology of art, and little else. So I entered the Age of Reagan with no real marketable skills, and I couldn't begin to create the illusion of paper-based credentials. What to do? Skills? I had to acquire them. Credentials? They had to be fabricated, but I refused to go back to school to do it. As it turned out, it was a piece of cake.

The entire path I had defined for myself only began to work when I stopped fetish-

izing a university position. I discovered the obvious, that my job wasn't my work. Whatever it was that I would wind up doing, it would not depend on my holding a job in a college/university located in a place I did not want to live, teaching courses in which I had no interest, to students in whom I had less and less interest. Once I broke through on that, I was in a position to create a plan.

First, I had to unlearn my penchant for serpentine Saxon sentences. I taught myself how to write comprehensible English. I freelanced a bit, and then convinced the managing editor of a small publisher of academic monographs to allow me to work as a Project Editor on a series of progressive studies in communications and information sciences. [Note: I used that position as one of my networking platforms by writing to the authors, and eventually meeting many of them.]

The final piece of this first puzzle fell into place with a little help from my friends: I acquired an appreciation of simple Strunk/White sentences from a wonderful, gifted former student who now works as a staff writer for *Forbes*; a business journalist now writing for *Business Week*—who later became one of my closest friends—helped me remove a lot of the neurotic emotion from writing by modeling bloodlessness regarding deadlines; and, a novelist, with whom I hosted a radio show in New York City gave me practical instruction on the relationship between good writing and work. The credentialing component began to come together when I uncovered an opportunity to write a market research monograph, one of those things that sells no more than 80 copies to large corporations, but then for a price of \$1,750. My client worked to define a topic combining my background in sociology with my interests in communications technologies: Products and Services

for Tomorrow's Telecommuter was published in 1984.

Then jobs came. I was hired as an AT&T/IBM analyst by a consulting firm called The Futures Group. I learned the business of competitive analysis working on a project concerning the worldwide semiconductor industry. The president of the company taught me forecasting, decision analysis, and other techniques of operations research.

It became obvious very quickly that business analysis was the study of formal organizations and social networks. Markets looked to me more and more like organizational fields. It was obvious to me that many of the most egregious strategic errors made by corporations, and an impressive number of their managerial problems were due to their ignorance of sociology.

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

Now sociological practice has become fully integrated into the largest U.S. corporations and expressed in the core economic agenda of the 1990s. Competitiveness studies, examinations of industrial and organizational linkages, concerns regarding workforce issues, and so on should keep many of us busy for the next few decades.

(Kenneth R. Donow has recently been engaged in a High Definition TV planning effort that has been featured in the national and international business press as an issue on U.S. industrial competitiveness. He is a Senior Adviser, Public Service Satellite Consortium, Washington, DC.) □

**Call for Papers**

**CONFERENCES**

**The 30th International Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS), August 5-9, 1991, Kobe-City, Japan.** Theme: "Ecology, World Resources, and the Quality of Social Life." A broad array of paper sessions, roundtables, and working sessions on sociological topics are scheduled in addition to thematic sessions. Contact the coordinator: Masamichi Sasaki, Bureau of Sociological Research, Hyogo Kyoiku University, Yashiro-cho, Hyogo-ken, Japan; fax: 79541130.

**The University of Kentucky Fifth Annual Conference on Appalachia, November 6-7, 1990, Lexington, KY.** Theme: "Appalachian Children." The intent of the conference is to focus on a broad range of issues on all aspects of services for children at the pre-school, middle childhood, or adolescence levels. One or two page proposals for papers and suggestions for panel discussions must be returned, with addresses and phone numbers for summer and fall, no later than May 7, 1990, to the Appalachian Center, 641 South Limestone, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0333; (606) 257-4852.

**Great Plains Sociological Association & Sociologists of Minnesota Fourth Annual Meeting, October 4-5, 1990, Fargo, ND.** Theme: "The Great Plains Society." Participation is invited for this joint meeting. We encourage the submission of paper abstracts as well as proposals for panels, roundtables, video events, poster sessions and displays. Contact: Andrew Ziner, GPSA Program Chair, Box 8192, University Station, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202; (701) 777-3596.

**Society for Applied Sociology, October 12-14, 1990, Cincinnati, OH.** Theme: "Strategies for Problem Solving: The Role of Applied Sociologists." Send proposals for papers, panels, or roundtables to: William R. Brown, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.

**Western Kentucky University's Fourth Annual Interdisciplinary Women's Studies Conference, September 26-28, 1990, Bowling Green, KY.** Theme: "Woman: A Different Voice." Proposals for individual papers/panels and complete sessions are invited in all areas of Women's Studies. Paper presenters and individuals interested in serving as moderators and/or discussants should send vitae to the Program Committee. All materials should be received no later than April 20, 1990. Contact: Program Committee, WKU Women's Studies Conference, 200 Fine Arts Center, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101; (502) 745-2344.

**PUBLICATIONS**

**The Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian** publishes bibliographies, literature reviews, and bibliographic essays in sociology as well as scholarly studies of information used in sociology and related fields. The *BSSSL* is also planning a theme issue or a continuing feature on special collections in libraries and their use in social sciences research. Inquiries and submissions should be sent to the editor: Michael F. Winter, Shields Library, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

**California Sociologist** announces a special issue on Economic Restructuring in U.S. Cities: The Immigrant/Refugee Perspective. Scholarly research papers and theoretical articles are invited for submission. Submit four copies of manuscripts by June 1, 1990, to: Marta Lopez-Garza, Editor, *California Sociologist*, Sociology Department, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

**The Journal of Social Behavior and Personality** is soliciting papers on job stress. The expected publication date is 1991 with a submission deadline of July 20, 1990. For more information, please write to: Pamela L. Perrewe, Guest Editor, Department of Management, College of Business, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1042.

**The Southwestern: The Journal of Aging for the Southwest** is soliciting manuscripts of general interest for a readership of service providers and applied researchers. Three copies of the manuscript in APA format should be submitted to: Thomas J. Fairchild, Editor, or W. Edward Folts, Associate Editor, Center for Studies in Aging, PO Box 13438, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-3438; (817) 565-2765.

**Studies in Humanism and Technology** is a new scholarly series to be published by Peter Lang Publishing Inc. This series will explore the active interfacing of

social and cultural phenomena to technology. Monographs, essays and dissertations, examining the impact of technology in a myriad of social settings will be included. The editors invite proposals or finished manuscripts in English on topics related to the effect of technology on social structure, values, institutions and social change. Send proposals/manuscripts with brief curriculum vitae to: Mitra Das and Shirley Kolack, Editors, Department of Sociology, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

**Meetings**

**May 11-12, University of Minnesota Sociology Research Institute, Minneapolis, MN.** Theme: "Future of Sociology in the 21st Century." Contact: Sociology Research Institute, Department of Soci-

ology, 909 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**May 17-20, North American Society of Adlerian Psychology Annual Convention & Workshops, Philadelphia, PA.** Contact: Linda L. Wise, Convention Coordinator NASAP'90, 5353 Manhattan Circle Suite 103, Boulder, CO 80303; (303) 499-2299.

**June 1-2, Institute for Women's Policy Research Second Annual Women's Policy Research Conference, Washington, DC.** Contact: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th Street NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-5100.

**June 5-7, Families and Change: New Perspectives from the Social Sciences and History, an interdisciplinary conference** sponsored by Wheaton College and the Luce Professorship for Families, Change and Society. Contact: Families and Change Conference, Wheaton Col-

lege, Norton, MA 02766; (508) 285-7722, ext. 628.

**June 20-22, National Center on Institutions & Alternatives Second Historic Conference, Arlington, VA.** Theme: "Reaffirming Rehabilitation II." Contact: Reaffirming Rehabilitation II, National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 635 Slaters Lane, Suite C-100, Alexandria, VA 22314; (703) 684-0373.

**August 6-10, The Sixth Annual International Conference on the Future of Higher Education, Antalya, Turkey.** Theme: "Reintegration and Fragmentation Processes in the Future of Higher Education." Contact: Rolf Hommann, Rolf Hommann Futures Design, Munsterhof 14, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland or Erkan Alpman, Economics Program, Stockton State College, Pomona, NJ 08240; (609) 952-4618; fax: (609) 652-0275.

**August 8-11, Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Norfolk, VA.** Theme:

*Continued on next page*

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## Meetings, continued

"Minorities in Rural Society." Contact: Jess Gilbert, Program Chair, Department of Rural Sociology, 340 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-9530.

August 8-11. *Association for the Sociology of Religion Meeting*, Washington, DC. Theme: "Religion, Tradition and Innovation." Contact: Barbara Denison, Continuing Education, Lebanon Valley College, Arunville, PA 17003; (717) 867-6336.

August 13-14. *Society for Study of Symbolic Interaction 1990 National Meetings*, Washington, DC. Contact: David L. Altheide, School of Justice Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-7016.

## Funding

The Panel for Cooperation between U.S. and Chilean Scientists, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Chilean Academy of Sciences, announces starter grants for collaborative research between U.S. and Chilean laboratories. A limited number of joint "starter" grants, to facilitate initial contacts and early experiments that provide the basis for more ambitious projects and longer-term research collaboration on topics of mutual interest. Awards up to

\$10,000 can be used to cover travel, per diem, small equipment and scientific research supplies. Applications must be sent before April 30, 1990. For application information, contact: Western Hemisphere Cooperation Project, Suite 1056, AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 or the Chilean Academy of Sciences, Clasificador 1349, Santiago de Chile.

**National Endowment for the Humanities Travel to Collections Program** provides grants of \$750 to assist American scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories throughout the US and the world. The application deadlines are January 15 and July 15. Information and application materials are available by contacting: Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

**National Endowment for the Humanities** announces a new grant program established within NEH's Office of Preservation. The National Heritage Preservation Program announces the deadline for the first cycle of applications for this new grant program as April 18, 1990. Proposals requesting support are expected to reflect the findings of a conservation assessment of the collection and must be accompanied by completed plans and cost estimates for the work undertaken. Institutions may apply for grants of up to \$700,000 in this

category. Guidelines, application instructions, and further information may be obtained by contacting: The Office of Preservation, Room 802, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0570.

**National Science Foundation** announces opportunities for minority postdoctoral research in social and economic science. In order to facilitate the production of exceptionally trained minority scientists, the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) Directorate of NSF has developed a special program of Postdoctoral Research Fellowships for underrepresented minorities that provides opportunities for postdoctoral training of the highest quality to those selected as Fellows. The Division of Social and Economic Science is calling attention to a special option of the program, Special Travel Awards, designed to assist the candidate in the selection of a postdoctoral mentor and in the development of a postdoctoral training plan. Deadlines: Postdoctoral Fellowships: November 1, 1990; Special Travel Awards: July 1, 1990, October 1, 1990, January 1, 1991, April 1, 1991. Contact: George Langford: BBS Program Director for the Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program, c/o Department of Physiology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599; (919) 966-1174; or Eve Barak, Division of Cellular Biosciences, Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Room 321, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7474.

## Competitions

The ASA Section on Aging invites submission for its Annual Award for a Doctoral Dissertation in the field of aging. The Award, to be given during the Section Reception at the 1990 ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC will recognize outstanding doctoral work on a topic related to the sociology of age, aging, human development, or the life course. Persons eligible for the award must have received their doctoral degree in the two years between August 1988 and August 1990, and be a member of ASA. The award decision will be made from an unpublished or published article based on the student's dissertation research. (If an article has multiple authors, the student or former student must be primary author and be prepared to show that the article is substantially the student's work.) The student or former student or chair of the student's dissertation committee should send three copies of the manuscript to: Gordon Streib, Chair of Student Award Committee, Department of Sociology, Burlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; (904) 392-0265 or (904) 377-5312. The deadline for submission is May 15, 1990.

The ASA Social Psychology Section is presenting an award for the best paper written in social psychology by a graduate student in sociology. The recipient will receive financial support (up to \$500 for travel and expenses) to attend the ASA meetings in August in Washington, DC. A plaque will be awarded at the business session of the Social Psychology Section. The paper should be article-length. It can be based on a term paper, a master's or doctoral thesis, a paper submitted to a meeting or journal, or published article. Co-authored papers are acceptable if all authors are students, but the prize must be shared. Send three copies of your paper by June 1, 1990, to: Richard Felson, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

## Summer Programs

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Summer Undergraduate Research Program in Sociology, June 11-August 16, 1990. Designed for students attending colleges and universities in the Northern Great Plains. Students must currently be in their sophomore or junior year, have a declared sociology major or minor, completed at least three courses in the social sciences, and be attending a school in Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Wyoming. The program is designed to help students gain skills, gain hands-on experience with modern research technologies, and conduct their own research with faculty supervision. Selected students will receive a \$2,000 stipend, room and board, tuition for three credit hours, and up to \$100 travel expenses. Applications should include a transcript, two letters of recommendation from faculty members at the student's home institution, and a one- to two-page statement describing the student's background, interest in the social sciences, and why he/she would like to participate in the program. Applications must be received by April 15, 1990, and should be addressed to: Jay Corzine, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

## Contact

Has your department done something creative and successful to increase enrollments? The ASA book on *33 Ways to Increase Enrollments* is looking for 34, 35, 36 and more ways to achieve this goal. What have you done? Please send a narrative of your program to: Carla B. Howery, Director, Teaching Services Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Critical thinking is an important educational goal on many campuses. Sev-

*Continued on next page*

### American Sociological Association

## Teaching Endowment Fund

### An Investment in Strengthening the Teaching of Sociology

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

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

I pledge to contribute \$ \_\_\_\_\_ annually to the Teaching Endowment Fund.

Please accept my one-time donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Individual or Group Name \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person for Group \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Telephone ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ Office Telephone ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

Return form to: ASA Teaching Endowment Fund, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

## A one-day course on Structural Equation Models

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

**Location:** Washington Hilton

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

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

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

**Software:** EQS

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

**Application:** Contact - Juanita Hampton, ASA (202/833-3410)

**CoSponsors:** ICPSR and the Methods Section of the ASA



**Contact, continued**

eral sociologists have made substantial contributions to the literature. If you or your department employ techniques to encourage critical thinking, please share your approach with others. The ASA Committee on Teaching is working on a series of roundtables (for a future annual meeting) that address the application of critical thinking to specific substantive courses in the sociology curriculum. Please send a narrative explaining your approach to critical thinking in specific courses to: Dr. William Rau, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is currently revising its teaching guide on *Internationalizing Sociology Courses*. Please submit syllabi for courses with an international focus to J. Michael Armer, Department of Sociology, Florida State

University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011. Please send all other resources, including special activities, names of organizations, funding sources, films and videos, specialized publishers, faculty seminars and any other ideas relating to the internationalization of sociology courses to Neal Goodman, 6 Seneca Trail, Randolph, NJ 07869. The authors of all submissions which are included will receive appropriate citation. The deadline for submissions is April 10, 1990.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is compiling a set of resources on *Teaching Sociology from a Marxist Perspective*. The set will contain course syllabi, reading lists, class assignments, a film guide, and other resources to aid instructors. Please send your submissions, as soon as possible, to: Rhonda F. Levine, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

**New Opportunities for Research on Aging with the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.** Major changes in the PSID provide a number of new opportunities for research on aging. The PSID has amassed 20 years of information on the economic and demographic fortunes of a nationally representative sample of about 5,000 families and nearly 37,000 individuals who have lived in those families. The study is very well documented, with a User Guide summarizing crucial facts, annual documentation volumes and a cross-year index. For more information contact: the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Persons interested in finding out more about the study should contact: Greg Duncan at (313) 763-5186.

**The Society for Romanian Studies** is urgently requesting academics in all fields to donate books for rebuilding the University Library in Bucharest, whose 300,000 volume collection was

destroyed in the revolution of December 1989. Anyone willing to donate duplicates, desk copies, or books no longer needed is asked to send them to: Romanian Library, 200 East 38th Street, New York, NY 10016. Mark your packages in bold letters "For Donation to Bucharest Library." There is no time limit.

**Judith Lynne Hanna**, United States Department of Education, Office for Educational Research on Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Suite 504, Washington, DC 20208; (202) 357-6266, would like to identify K-12 school performing and visual arts programs that interview academics or serve at-risk youth, and to contact researchers who have suggestions for improving school-family-community relations on the basis of recent work with at-risk youth, including youth without parents or with nonfunctioning parents.

**Official Reports and Proceedings****Minutes of the Second Meeting of the 1989-90 Council**

The second meeting of the 1989-90 Council convened at 1:10 p.m. on Friday, January 19, 1990, in the Canterbury Hotel, Washington, DC. Council members present were: Wendy H. Baldwin, Ivar Berg, James E. Blackwell, Edna Bonacich, Richard T. Campbell, Randall Collins, Lois B. DeFleur, Troy Duster, Glen H. Elder, Jr., Beth B. Hess, Joan Huber, Stanley Lieberman, Jill S. Quadagno, Barbara Reskin, W. Richard Scott, Nancy Tuma, Franklin D. Wilson, and William Julius Wilson. Absent was Robert R. Alford. Present from the Executive Office were: Janet L. Astner, Stephen A. Buff, William V. D'Antonio, Carla B. Howery, Lionel A. Maldonado, and William H. Martineau. The following appeared in connection with reports on various agenda items: Craig C. Calhoun, Joseph C. Conaty, William W. Falk, Louis W. Goodman, Melvin L. Kohn, and Harriet B. Presser.

**Approval of the Agenda.** The agenda was approved.

**Report of the President.** Wilson opened his remarks with an expression of sadness over news of the December death of Richard J. Hill. Hill had served as Vice-President of the Association from 1987-89 and was still chairing two important committees, the Ad Hoc Committee on Representativeness in ASA Governance and the Task Force on Graduate Education in the Year 2000. Wilson described Hill as one of the most effective and influential members of Council and asked for a formal motion of recognition.

**MOTION:** to express great sadness and sincerest regrets over the death of an esteemed and dedicated colleague, Richard J. Hill. Carried.

Wilson expressed his appreciation to the Executive Office staff for their patience during his absence this year in France. He reminded Council that the theme for Saturday night's dinner discussion was "Freedom and Dissent," focusing on the murders of two sociologists in El Salvador and a freedom of expression issue now before the International Sociological Association.

**Report of the Secretary.** Hess offered preliminary remarks on a number of important developments. She began by noting that the Association would end 1989 with a comfortable financial surplus but cautioned Council against adopting new initiatives that would involve expenses. She reported that the Executive Office and Budget Committee (EOB) had reviewed the ASA investment portfolio in detail. EOB had expressed satisfaction with the broker's performance, while reasserting to him the importance of ASA's investment policy guidelines.

On other matters, Hess reported that total membership for 1989 reached 12,666, the highest since 1980. Funds in the American Sociological Foundation now total \$230,000. She informed Council that two major issues reported out of the Publications Committee were the options of desk-top publication of ASA journals and the decoupling of arrangements with Basil Blackwell, Ltd., for publishing the new journal, *Sociological Practice Review*. Given the increasing number of bequests and grants offered the ASA, Hess suggested the need for a grants office, or other mechanism, for handling such.

Hess reported that the vacancy had been announced and that the search for a new Executive Officer was under way. Letters had gone out to numerous

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

Reserve your seats now for the

## Capitol Steps Comedy Hour

Come laugh with the **Capitol Steps** as they prove that political fun did not end when Ronald Reagan left office. Based in Washington, DC, this troupe of political satirists performs song parodies poking fun at current events. Since 1981, the Steps have done almost 1,000 shows, produced seven record albums, and sung over 300 different parodies. Current songs include *Stand By Your Dan*, *Fifty Ways to Hide New Taxes*, *I've Grown Accustomed to This Base*, *Ollie Would*, and *Thank God I'm a Contra Boy*. Money collected will be used to cover benefit costs and to support the ASA Minority Scholarship Fund (i.e., \$15 per person contribution would cover \$6 toward benefit costs and a \$9 tax-deductible donation to the Minority Scholarship Fund). Co-sponsored by Sociologists for Women in Society and the American Sociological Association.

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

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

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

**Suggested Contribution:** \$10.00 Student  
(per person): \$15.00 Advance  
\$20.00 At the Door



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

- Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ seat(s) for the show @ \$10/\$15/\$20 each (circle one). I am enclosing payment of \$ \_\_\_\_\_
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

Seating confirmations can be picked up at the ASA Ticket Information Counter in the ASA Registration Area (Concourse Level Lobby, Washington Hilton & Towers.)

Mail completed form and check, payable to the ASA Minority Scholarship Fund, to: Laughs for MSF Benefit, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

## Minutes, continued

potential candidates. She urged Council members to solicit additional applicants.

**Report of the Executive Officer.** D'Antonio reported on several items. He began by announcing that, following the death of Richard J. Hill, a letter of sympathy had been sent, accompanied by a donation in his name, to the University of Oregon Foundation.

**Grants to the ASA.** D'Antonio said that several proposals for grants to the ASA had been received. Arrangements for how to accommodate these are now being negotiated. The American Sociological Foundation and the Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline are among the units involved.

**Publication of ASA Election Results.** Concerning Council's decision of a year ago to discontinue publication of vote totals in *Footnotes*, D'Antonio reported that his column in the February issue will address the issue and respond to a letter of complaint which challenges the new policy as a threat to the democratic process.

**Bachelor's level accreditation in sociology.** D'Antonio reported that last fall's meeting of the Mid-South Sociological Association cited the accreditation issue as particularly important in some states, such as Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee. The non-involvement in sociology in the accreditation movement is already adversely affecting funding and administrative support of sociology programs. Council agreed that the issue should be sent to the Committee on Teaching for further review and assessment.

**Comment on Sections and ASA Report.** In response to publication of the report in *Footnotes*, a member's letter has called for Council's continuing attention to the role of sections within the ASA, particularly the Annual Meeting. Council agreed and urged that information on section participation be gathered in an upcoming survey of the membership.

**Wohlers Insurance Enrollments.** D'Antonio reported that seven plans are now offered to ASA members through Albert H. Wohlers & Co.; total annual enrollments number 850. The ASA has asked Wohlers to seek an underwriter to offer an additional liability plan to meet the needs expressed by practitioners.

**The Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Languages and International Studies (CAFLIS)** has requested financial contributions from all its 165 member associations for an initial operating budget in launching its plan of action. Among its objectives are expanding federal support for existing programs and raising foundation support to lobby for establishment of a National Endowment for International Education and Competence. Stephen A. Buff serves as the ASA representative to CAFLIS. In accord with the rapid internationalization of sociology and other sciences, D'Antonio urged a show of commitment from the ASA. It was understood that this is a one-time request, and that discretionary funds would be used.

**MOTION:** to authorize a \$500 donation to CAFLIS as a demonstration of support and commitment to the implementation of its Plan of Action, "International Competence: A Key to America's Future." Carried.

**Links between ASA Sections and Standing Committees.** Hess and Berg outlined the request by some sections for representation on committees; the issue was described in terms of the prerogatives and independence of the ASA's current nominating committees. (The Committee on Committees (COC) is charged with nominating members to standing committees, subject to Council approval and appointment.) Discussion yielded several points of consensus: that reducing the total number of elected and appointed slots in ASA governance was not a good idea, given the extent of participation desired by the membership; the obligation to constituencies, such as those represented by sections, could be met in other ways and through

other channels, such as improved communication, more active participation by all in forwarding committee nominations to COC, and informing more people about the COC process. It was noted that the February issue of *Footnotes* will carry information about the nominating process.

In closing, D'Antonio asked Council for their perception of the advertising of the ASA credit-card. In a changed market, demand has been lower than expected but it seems to have been of benefit for some. He also reported that Thomas Ratchford had been appointed Associate Director at the Office of Science and Technology for The White House, and asked for nominations to forward for the post of Assistant Director for Social Sciences.

**Report on the Annual Meeting.** As a consequence of the successful San Francisco meeting and its near record attendance, Council had asked for review of the regional rotational schedule. Astner outlined the schedule through 1995. Council discussed the frequency of west coast meetings, as well as the effect on attendance of the earlier, mid-August meeting time.

**MOTION:** to confirm the current schedule (as approved by Council in January of 1989) for regional rotation of the Annual Meeting. Carried.

Astner also described current procedures for operation of the Employment Service. She cited problems stemming from cases in which employers initiate contact with job applicants through the ASA but arrange initial interviews outside the confines of the designated interview area. Concerns were expressed for the security of applicants, as well as for the integrity of the employment service.

**MOTION:** to affirm the interview policies now in effect for the Employment Service at the Annual Meeting. Carried.

It was announced that the policy adopted by the 1991 Program Committee allows a paper to be submitted to only one regular session topic. Given

that the topics themselves are broadly stated, any given topic may yield more than one session. It is believed that this framework, eliminating multiple submissions, will be fair to authors and yet yield a coherent set of sessions that incorporates the best submissions, regardless of specific focus. It was suggested that Sections may wish to adopt a similar policy. On the matter of changing program policies from year to year, it was noted that there is provision for overlap in membership (and therefore, continuity) on the Program Committee. Yet, the advanced planning necessitated for an Annual Meeting makes it difficult for any program committee to respond to successes or failures experienced by its immediate predecessors. The point was made that annual changes in policy place the burden of adjustment on the membership.

**Report on Proposal from Population Association of America (PAA).** D'Antonio reviewed the background leading to development of the proposal and a rationale for bringing the PAA administrative office into the ASA's facility. He detailed building renovations, logistical arrangements, personnel, and budget that would be necessary to accommodate the PAA under an initial five year contract. The proposal is based on a principle of full cost-recovery for the ASA. Harriet Presser, PAA President, outlined reasons for PAA's need to move from its present quarters. She also spoke about PAA's administrative activities and the mutual benefits of the proposed arrangement. Following discussion of several issues, Council voted on the following:

**MOTION:** to approve the proposal for housing the administrative activities of the PAA in the Executive Office building of the ASA. Carried.

**Overview of the Budget.** Hess conducted the review, beginning with historical data and an analysis of equities and reserve funds. Income sources and expenses were taken in turn, with emphasis on any marked differences between 1988 and 1989 figures. Functional budgets were also reviewed. Following extensive discussion of the budget, it was agreed that in future years specific questions should be deferred until after recommendations from the Committee on the Executive Office

and Budget had been presented.

At the conclusion of its budget review Council adjourned for dinner and then reconvened at 8 p.m. for an evening session.

**Recommendations of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB).** Following discussion of each, the following were subject to action:

**MOTION:** to authorize up to \$2,500 for a dance/entertainment party to accompany the 1990 Annual Meeting DAN Night. Carried.

**MOTION:** to establish an emergency fund of \$5000 to cover unanticipated deficits that may be incurred by the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST) Program. Carried.

Although plans for implementing the MOST Program in the summer of 1990 are proceeding well, funding for all components of the two-year pilot period has not been secured.

**MOTION:** To add \$5000 to the 1989 Budget for expenses associated with preparing the 1990 Biographical Directory of Members, and to subtract that amount from the 1990 Budget. Carried.

**MOTION:** that those emeritus members currently receiving journals as part of their free membership be asked individually if they wish to continue to receive these. Carried.

This applies to those in an original emeritus membership category, distinct from that offered in recent history. The action is intended to help reduce the expense of complicated hand-processing required for these renewals each year. It was suggested that enclosure of a mail-back card with the renewal notice would provide the communication necessary to accomplish the objective in a positive manner.

**MOTION:** to remove the option of waiving the \$15 emeritus fee. Carried.

**MOTION:** to approve an increase of three percent in membership dues and an increase of four percent in subscription rates (applicable to non-members and institutions). Carried.

These increases are slightly less than those permitted under provisions of the ASA Constitution. Council expressed concern for the impact of cost-

Continued on next page

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### Upcoming Teaching Workshop

## Integrating Internships and Experiential Education into Sociology Curricula

Co-sponsored by the National Society for Internships and Experiential Education, NSIEE

October 4-6, 1990

Greensboro, NC

Participants will:

- examine the roles of internships and experiential education approaches in the teaching of sociology courses and in the overall curriculum;
- discuss the underlying pedagogical assumptions which distinguish internships and experiential approaches from traditional ways of teaching;
- assess ways of evaluating the performance of students in internships and experientially based programs;
- learn about the identification and development of internships and experiential opportunities both locally and nationally; and
- discuss successful ways to manage internships and experiential placements and to reward faculty for their participation.

For more information, contact:  
 J. Michael Brooks, Field Coordinator  
 Academic Services, Box 32877  
 Texas Christian University  
 Fort Worth, TX 76129  
 (817) 921-7486

**Minutes, continued**

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

**Executive Office Reports**

**Professional Development Program (PDP).** Buff reported that the PDP has produced numerous career materials—brochures, handbooks marketed in conjunction with TRC, and a forthcoming videotape produced jointly with Sociologists in Business. The PDP brochure listing career resources has been sent to all members and we are receiving many requests. Progress continues to be made in the federal sector (please see Report of the Committee on Sociologists in Government); an invited conference this September on Research on the Labor Movement is to be co-sponsored by the George Meany Center, Cornell ILR School, the APA and the ASA.

**PDP (with the Committee on Employment)** is facilitating ways for independent scholars to gain access to libraries and electronic networks. Buff is serving on the steering committee of the AAAS-affiliated Senior Scientists and Engineers, a project matching skills of retired professionals with opportunities for service.

**The Public Information Program.** Buff reported good press reports last Fall in the New York Times, Newsweek and Business Week. The story about our graduate exchange program with the Soviet Sociological Association was covered in *Science* and elsewhere. Calls into the Executive Office from mainstream media outlets are up.

**Teaching Services Program.** Howery presented the 13 new Teaching Resources Center (TRC) products which are now available. The TRC now sells over 75 items on teaching sociology. She described the series of teaching workshops offered around the country and at the Annual Meeting. The consultation service, Teaching Resources Group, is receiving a steady stream of calls to do departmental evaluations, local workshops, and campus-wide presentations on teaching.

Two important new developments are: (1) joint efforts with other social science associations and the National Council on Social Studies to serve the needs of high school teachers; and (2) the Association of American Colleges' project on the undergraduate major. Sociology is one of 13 disciplines participating in the AAC project and the

Sociology Task Force will soon issue recommendations on the undergraduate major.

**Minority Fellowship Program.** Maldonado reported on three aspects of the program: the predoctoral program, the new initiative regarding undergraduates (MOST), and plans for developing other predoctoral fellowships and a postdoctoral component. In brief, he said that the NIMH grant had been renewed and will support the predoctoral training program until June of 1994. The MOST program will be initiated in the summer of 1990 on two campuses, the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The program has been underwritten by foundation grants and in-kind contributions from the host universities. Thus far, over 150 students have applied for the 30 slots available. Plans for extending the overall program include fellowships in areas other than mental health and ideas for workshops and visiting scholars. A full report on the MFP program is available.

**MOTION:** to distribute the list of MOST applicants to graduate department chairs. Carried.

**Certification Program.** Maldonado conveyed a preliminary report from Alford, chair of the evaluation subcommittee, which identified the information being gathered in preparation for the final report to Council.

**Executive Office Computer Committee.** Formed to review the current capabilities and future needs of the in-house computer system, Maldonado reported that the committee had held a series of meetings with staff and was in the process of meeting with consultants. A final report is expected over the summer.

Council adjourned for the day at 10 p.m. and reconvened in Executive Session at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday, January 20.

**Report of the Publications Committee.** D'Antonio reported several actions taken by the Committee at its December meeting.

**Update on Husch Plagiarism Case.** D'Antonio reviewed the history of the case, involving Dr. Jerrl Husch, then of Tufts University, whose dissertation was plagiarized by a Dr. Stephen Barnes, then of Eastern New Mexico University. Although Barnes has left Eastern New Mexico, following a faculty committee review, Edwin Mellen Press has failed to take appropriate action. D'Antonio said that Dr. Herbert Richardson of Mellen Press has not responded to an October letter urging that Mellen Press

remove the book from print.

The Publications Committee urged Council to take the following actions: to write a strong letter to Dr. Richardson urging him to inform ASA and Dr. Husch that he has withdrawn the book from print, and has informed all purchasers that it has been withdrawn because it has been found to have been plagiarized from Dr. Husch's dissertation. Further, that should Dr. Richardson not take this action within a specified time period, a letter from Council be published in *Footnotes* documenting the history of the affair, and advising ASA members of Dr. Richardson's role. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Executive Officer ask the distributor to cease and desist; to contact Books in Print and ask them to withdraw the book; to write letters to ASA authors with Mellen to advise them of these events and urge them to protest on behalf of Dr. Husch; to inform COSSA and ask for members' support in this campaign; and to inform Mellen Press that it will no longer be welcomed at ASA meetings until the above requests have been carried out. And finally, that all of the above be done with the advice and guidance of the ASA attorney.

Council expressed its serious concern over the circumstances by taking the following action:

**MOTION:** to adopt and implement the actions proposed to Council by the Committee on Publications regarding Edwin Mellen Press and Dr. Herbert Richardson. Carried.

**Desk-Top Publishing.** D'Antonio said that several of the editors are moving ahead with versions of desk-top publishing. After start-up costs, savings in the range of \$1000 to \$5000 are expected. Council expressed concern for any shifting of the burden for editorial costs to individual authors, many of whom have fewer office resources available for manuscript preparation. There was sentiment that electronically submitted manuscripts should be optional.

**Basil Blackwell Contract.** Although it had been anticipated that publication of *Sociological Practice Review* would become part of a contract for publishing two other ASA journals, negotiations have fallen through. The Committee voted unanimously to dissociate SPR from any collaboration with Basil Blackwell. The ASA stands committed to publishing SPR for a three year trial period and a campaign will be launched to obtain the approximately 1000 member and 500 non-member subscribers needed to support the journal.

In other matters, the Committee is

analyzing the issue of page allocations for journals. Pressured to publish a larger number of good manuscripts, editors have stated a need for more pages. A subcommittee is to prepare a long-range plan for journal enhancements, including criteria for increased page allocations. Also under consideration is a request to print *Sociological Theory* in a one, rather than two, column format. The Publications Committee has completed reviews of three journals during 1989—*American Sociological Review*, *Contemporary Sociology*, and *Sociology of Education*.

**Council Review of the American Sociological Review.** Last year, Bonacich initiated a review of the status of ASR and what it represents in the Association. The dissatisfaction of some segments of the membership was aired, but further discussion was discontinued, pending receipt of the Publications Committee's report on the ASR in late 1989. At issue was whether or not the ASR did or should represent the diversity of topical interests in the discipline, as well as theoretical and methodological orientations. Should the journal be opened-up more? Council had received the Publications Committee's report on ASR in December, and Bonacich submitted a packet of twenty-three letters from Section officers who responded to a request for input to Council's discussion of the issue. Extensive discussion and debate resumed on a number of issues, including what ASR symbolizes, alleged bias in the review process, criteria in editor selection, the efforts of recent editors to respond to criticisms, the range of ASA journals available, and measures to respond to those registering dissatisfaction. The following were acted on:

**MOTION:** to recommend to the Publications Committee that the next editor of ASR be strongly sympathetic to qualitative work. Defeated.

The motion reflected the continuing debate over quantitative versus qualitative work; a majority felt that the

intent of this motion could be misconstrued and might only perpetuate the dichotomy. There was no disagreement that qualitative submissions should be encouraged and given equal consideration. Many felt that the Committee on Publications' criteria for selecting editors have placed heavy emphasis on balanced perspectives. Dissatisfaction notwithstanding, some also believed that the ASR has been increasingly responsive but that perceptions of change have lagged behind. Inasmuch as a new editor had recently been appointed, the timing of such a motion was seen as problematic. It was agreed that evidence of members' perceptions of ASR should be sent to the editor as an expression of Council's concerns. After more discussion a consensus emerged that the publication of some mode of special issues of ASR promised multiple benefits and should be explored by the Publications Committee.

**MOTION:** that, whereas it is the sense of Council that special and/or supplemental issues of ASR, reflecting (over time) the diversity of the discipline, are an appropriate innovation for the ASR, the Council requests that the Publications Committee explore these matters and report no later than January 1991 on (a) procedures for selection of special-issue editors; (b) fiscal implications; (c) frequency of such special issues; and (d) any other pertinent matters. Carried.

**Report of the Membership Committee.** Howery reported on the Committee's recent January meeting in which work continued to focus on its three goals of recruitment, retention, and research. In brief, several populations will be targeted for tailored membership appeals. A survey of membership needs (conducted every four years) is in preparation and work is underway to perform demographic analyses of the ASA membership files.

*Continued on next page*

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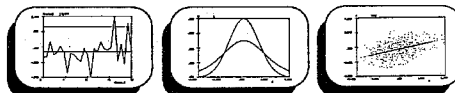
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## Minutes, continued

## Reports of Council Subcommittees

*Report on Problems of the Discipline.* Quadagno said that five of 19 proposals from the November 1989 grant round were selected for funding. The pool of proposals was not as strong as some in the past. Given continuing misperception of the program's focus, the Committee will examine both a name change and evaluation criteria.

*Report on Washington and Rochester Universities.* Huber reviewed the background of the subcommittee's charge to recommend policies for Council action regarding the termination of sociology departments. She said that the initial request for action had gone to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT) which found itself, as presently constituted, ill-suited to respond to institutional, as compared to individual, cases. The report was founded on two assumptions,

namely, that department structures cannot be frozen in perpetuity and that no department should be victim of unpredictable assessments.

Recommendations were proposed for a rational framework for department termination and for steps the ASA might take should a closing occur. Huber identified what actions the ASA had already taken in the case of Washington University and suggested that Council consider expansion of COFRAT's mandate to include such institutional situations. Discussion focused on the need for procedures as more departments are likely to be at risk in the future. Evidence of such in European countries was cited. It was recommended that ASA representatives to other sociology and scientific associations pursue the issue and that communication and discussion of the issue be expanded within the discipline.

**MOTION:** to accept the report and recommendations of the Subcommit-

tee on Washington and Rochester Universities. Carried.

**MOTION:** to consult with AAUP concerning the development of guidelines regarding the disestablishment of sociology departments. Carried.

*Report on Exchanges with Foreign Scholars.* Calhoun, Goodman and Kohn presented a preliminary report on the whole range of international relations of the ASA and issues arising from the internationalization of sociology. The report detailed existing ASA capacities and experience in the international field, noting the role of the Committee on World Sociology, ASA Sections, formal and informal representation to various other organizations and agencies, and activities within the Executive Office. It also highlighted the dramatic increase in visiting foreign scholars and the ways in which the ASA could facilitate the flow, similarly, the importance of integrating international knowledge into U.S. sociology was noted.

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

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

**MOTION:** to authorize a 1990 mid-year meeting of the Committee on World Sociology. Carried.

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

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

*Report on Legal Briefs.* Charged with recommending policy for the Association's signing onto legal briefs, Baldwin indicated that information was being collected on how other associations handled the issue. Of particular con-

cern is what procedures and interactions should be implemented in the interim periods between Council meetings. Duster was added to the committee. A final report is expected in August.

*Report on ASA and Needs of the Poor and Dispossessed.* Bonacich presented a preliminary report suggesting a procedure whereby ASA could demonstrate leadership in agenda-setting on major social issues of inequality (class, race, and gender). Sociologists can develop a research-based set of recommendations on how to address a number of serious issues of the crisis, such as those represented by poverty, homelessness, drug abuse, and inadequate health care. Working for and on behalf of excluded communities in developing and coordinating research on such issues would help to empower the excluded. The report also included a plan for implementation.

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

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

Wilson appointed Baldwin to chair, with Berg, Bonacich, Duster, and Quadagno. Others from outside Council will be asked to join the committee.

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

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

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

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

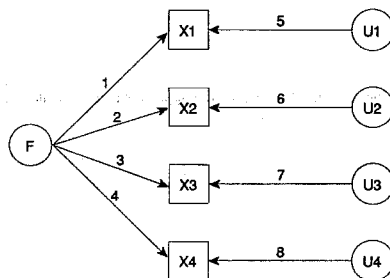
**MOTION:** that an effort be made to bring together officers of the various PARS organizations, the PDP Director, and representatives of Council to generate a common agenda for the next four years. A two-hour breakfast "summit"

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(U3) -7->[X3],  
(U4) -8->[X4]

and is output like this:

(F) -1 { 0.320 SE= 0.112 }->[X1],  
-2 { 0.674 SE= 0.133 }->[X2],  
-3 { 0.431 SE= 0.114 }->[X3],  
-4 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }->[X4],

(U1) -5 { 0.947 SE= 0.064 }->[X1],  
(U2) -6 { 0.739 SE= 0.109 }->[X2],  
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Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

at the 1990 Annual Meeting was suggested. Carried.

**MOTION:** that in preparation for this meeting, the PDP Director prepare an official summary of what has been accomplished, what of the original goals appear attainable, and what may be realistically beyond our resources. This would provide the basis upon which we can fruitfully proceed. Carried.

**MOTION:** that in keeping with Council's earlier approval of a report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Executive Office Appointments (Richard J. Hill, chair), the length of professional staff appointments be made on the basis of the task to be performed rather than by a fixed term. This structure would apply to any future Director of PDP. Carried.

**MOTION:** that Council express its appreciation to Ivar Berg who has so skillfully served as emissary among the many organizations and individuals with a stake in PDP. Carried.

**Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for Research on the Profession.** D'Antonio outlined the committee's charge to coordinate, through annual surveys, the collection and analysis of information about ourselves and what we are doing. Falk spoke to the current situation in which various requests for all kinds of information bombard departments. Unlike some of its sister associations, the ASA has had no vehicle for systematic data gathering. Offering a brief history of the efforts of graduate program chairs to meet together, Falk described new organizing efforts and cited the growing needs for sharing information on a range of items.

Conaty said a survey of departments was the committee's first priority in establishing a data base. Starting with graduate departments for this year, he said such a survey could be expanded to include all departments on an annual basis. Conaty said that before this or any survey is initiated by the ASA, Council should take a position on the issues of confidentiality and access to the data, instructing its committees accordingly. Council agreed to establish an ad hoc committee, with members drawn from other pertinent committees, to develop guidelines and report to Council.

**MOTION:** that the cover letter accompanying the 1990 survey of sociology departments (conducted by the Committee for Research on the Profession) indicate that only summary data will be made available to other users until such time as Council approves specific guidelines regarding accessibility. Carried.

**Report of the Committee on Sociologists in Government.** Formerly the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Standards in Government, Buff reported that the transition in status had been welcomed. Two more federal seminars had been held during 1989—one on AIDS, involving the Public Health Service and NIMH, and another on new firms and economic change at the Small Business Administration. Seminars are planned at USA and HUD during this spring. In addition, a booklet on finding federal jobs will be published. Buff proposed the names of two new members to allow the Committee to reach its full complement.

**MOTION:** to appoint Mary McIntosh (USA) and Donald S. Bradley (HUD) to the Committee on Sociologists in Government. Carried.

**Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology.** The Committee marked the close of the decade with a review of progress and compliance with its 1984 publication, Guidelines for Incorporating Women Faculty into Departments of Sociology during the Eighties. This year's report focused on

graduate departments only and was guided by two questions: Are women represented on graduate faculties in proportion to their availability? and How do departments compare with each other in representation of women? The Committee reported underrepresentation of women at all ranks and an uneven pattern among departments in achieving a greater balance of women faculty. Discussion centered on the completeness and reliability of data sources. In many instances the data drawn from the ASA Guide to Graduate Departments were shown not to be accurate, as requests for annual updating are not always honored. Given the questions raised, the committee was encouraged to consult with the Committee for Research on the Profession about gathering better data through the upcoming survey. The Committee will issue a final report to Council at a later date and then disseminate its findings to departments.

**MOTION:** that the Committee on Status of Women in Sociology contact the Committee for Research on the Profession about modifying its 1990 survey to produce data which would meet the needs of Council's 1985 mandated report on the status of women. Carried.

In addition, Council forwarded to the 1991 Program Committee a request for a professional workshop on achieving gender and racial equality among faculty in graduate departments.

**Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Electronic Networks.** Buff said that the committee, now in its fifth year, remained active in promoting electronic communication. An expanded Directory of BITNET numbers has been produced and the establishment of a bulletin board for scholarly exchange is being explored. Responding to the committee's request for direction, Council affirmed its ad hoc status and asked it to continue its good work in keeping Council informed and assisting the Executive Office. However, Council noted that the Committee on Publications had engaged itself with a review of desk-top publishing options.

Council adjourned for the afternoon at 5:30 p.m. and reconvened for its dinner meeting at 7 p.m.

**Dinner Meeting.** Discussion Theme:

"Freedom and Dissent—Murder of Sociologists in El Salvador and Policy of Restricted Access to the ISA World Congress."

*El Salvador.* Council reviewed letters received from members in numerous departments of sociology throughout the country strongly protesting the murders in El Salvador and urging Council to demand justice. The Executive Officer reported on actions already taken (letters to the President of El Salvador, the Ambassador from El Salvador to the United States, the President, Secretary of State and other U. S. officials), the signing of the newspaper ad in the Washington Post strongly protesting the murders, and the story in *Footnotes D'Antonio* also reported that he had received a letter from the U.S. Department of State acknowledging the ASA letter of protest, and fully agreeing that "It (the murders) is a barbaric act." The letter went on to agree that the crimes must be fully investigated and the criminals brought to justice.

In the course of the discussion it was noted that the Jesuit scholars had been murdered precisely because they were attempting to uphold the principle of free expression of ideas and to tell the painful truth about political repression and inequality in El Salvador. Council members expressed appreciation for the outpouring of protest among their colleges.

**MOTION:** to direct the Executive Officer to send letters of protest and demands for justice to key members of the House and Senate Committees, to respond to the letter from the State Department urging continued pressure for justice, and to ask COSSA affiliates to support the ASA effort for justice. Carried.

Council also asked that another letter be sent to President Christiani expressing support for his actions (with regard to the slayings of the Jesuit scholars) taken thus far, while urging that much more needed to be done to insure justice in this case.

It was agreed that this Council action should also be conveyed to the members of COSSA to enlist their support. *ISA Policy on Participation at the World Congress:* Earlier in the day Kohn had offered an historical account of circum-

stances leading up to a resolution before the ISA Executive Committee which would require participants to endorse a statement against racist doctrines as a condition of registration for the XII World Congress. An anti-apartheid stand regarding South Africa had been the stimulus underlying the resolution. Council emphatically expressed its support for complete freedom of intellectual exchange and against any semblance of a restrictive oath, regardless of political ideology or intentions. A lengthy discussion of issues followed, including the related issue of freedom of travel between countries. Strong sentiment was expressed against any restriction to freedom of travel. It was noted, for example, that the U.S. prohibits scholars from travel to Cuba. Questions were raised about international travel restrictions imposed by other nations and whether or not some nations, such as South Africa, pre-selected and sponsored its participants to international scholarly conferences. Debate ensued on whether or not the issue of registration requirements was independent from that of government sponsorship and, if so, how to deal separately with each issue.

**MOTION:** to endorse ISA Representative Alejandro Portes's inclination to support the spirit of the ISA resolution on racist doctrines, but oppose its accompanying "oath" as an infringement on rights to freedom of thought and expression. Carried.

**MOTION:** to establish an ad hoc committee to prepare a coherent analysis and statement, prior to July 1990 if possible, on the issue of international travel restrictions imposed on scholars. Carried.

It was suggested that this issue be brought to COSSA as well. Kohn and Portes were appointed to the committee.

**MOTION:** to appoint the President and Secretary as an executive committee to act on behalf of Council to consider the ad hoc committee's report and communicate Council's concerns to the ISA, as appropriate. Carried.

**1990 Budget Approval.** Following its action on all related business, Council conducted a final overview of the budget. Hess said that the accepted revision would be mailed to members.

**MOTION:** to approve the 1990 Budget. Carried.

**Tabled Motions from August**

**MOTION:** to untangle Business Meeting Resolutions under consideration at its August 1989 Meeting. Carried.

Based on further review and information received, Council dealt with the tabled motions as follows:

*Insurance Plans.* On the basis of information gained about the insurance industry, Council modified the motion's original wording to reflect what was now possible and still continue to offer insurance coverage. However, it supported the spirit of the request.

**MOTION:** That the ASA supports the position that persons in nonmarital relationships should have the right to include their domestic partner in all insurance benefits that make provision for married spousal inclusion; and that the ASA will seek to communicate to those companies offering insurance policies under ASA auspices the ASA's position that domestic partners should be given the same rights of inclusion as married partners; and that the ASA will seek a right to domestic partner benefits for its own employees, and wherever applicable, for its members. Carried.

*ASR Review.* It was felt that this motion for a membership survey was not needed at this time, now that the Committee on Publications has completed its evaluation of the journal, Council has conducted its own appraisal, and changes have been introduced.

**MOTION:** Whereas the *American Sociological Review (ASR)* is now under review; whereas many members find the ASR to be nonrepresentative of their intellectual pursuits; whereas there is no recgtt comprehensive survey of the membership regarding its view of the ASR, therefore be it resolved that the ASA include in its next dues renewal mailing a comprehensive and scientific survey of the membership to determine: (1) their view of the ASR at this time, and (2) their view of the changes they want in the ASR. Defeated.

*El Salvador.* Council had tabled this motion because of its sweeping scope

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## Minutes, continued

and requested more specific information on what was happening to university life. Having received no response to its request, and in view of its actions on the recent murder of El Salvadoran sociologists (see above) which address the situation, Council no longer saw the need for this resolution.

**MOTION:** Whereas the civil war in El Salvador has continued for more than eight years; whereas over 70,000 civilians have been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced; whereas the Salvadoran population has been subject to continuous human rights violations in the form of extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detentions, attacks on popular organizations, and restrictions on political rights, whereas the then Christian democratic government and the now governing Arena party rejected the FMLN peace proposal before the 1989 elections; and whereas the United States has spent more than \$3.5 billion in aid to El Salvador since 1980 without advancing the prospects of peace; therefore, be it resolved that the ASA call for an end to all war-related aid to El Salvador and communicate this resolution to the State Department, the National Security Council, and the chairs of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Defeated.

**Insurance Testing for HIV Status.** The categorical nature of this resolution had deferred action pending receipt of additional information. Council was concerned that acceptance of this resolution would exclude all insurance plans and leave members without insurance options. Information on HIV status appears to be a legitimate aspect of the collection of information on pre-conditions on most all insurance applications. Council expressed its concern for health insurance coverage, adding that it was difficult for an association to intervene in the much larger context of the insurance industry. It also wanted to know if any insurers rejected applicants outright on the basis of HIV status and instructed the Secretary to seek a reply from sponsors of this resolution.

**MOTION:** Whereas life and health insurance benefits are routinely offered to most healthy people; and whereas some insurance companies require testing for HIV status before issuing policies and use the results as a basis for eligibility, therefore be it resolved that ASA not carry or promote the policies of any insurance company which uses HIV status as a basis for denying insurance coverage. Defeated.

## New Business

**Soft-Currency Fund.** Tuma asked if the fund could absorb the cost of sending journals and teaching materials to Soviet sociologists. Although the need is great, some resources have already been sent. The fund is now depleted, following last year's support of a number of ASA memberships for those in soft-currency countries.

**Data on Faculty.** Reskin sought additional data on departmental faculty, broken down by race, sex, and part-time/temporary non-tenure track. Council discussed the importance of monitoring employment in these categories and recommended that the request be forwarded to the Committee for Research on the Profession.

**Budget Controls.** Council reviewed procedures for staying on top of the budget, particularly how to cope with escalating expenses, late requests and budget amendments. The annual cycle of budget-preparation meetings was reviewed. It was agreed that Council would modify its procedures by starting first with a summary overview, fol-

lowed by notes from the Executive Officer.

**New Member Orientation.** Council felt that orientation for newly elected members was important and that time at the Annual Meeting should be set aside for such.

**Request for ASA Sponsorship.** D'Antonio reported a request to co-sponsor, as part of a proposal, a conference(s) to study the ways in which scientific journals and funding agencies inform authors of their evaluations of submissions. Council felt that more information was needed, but that the ASA should cooperate in discussions in the meantime.

**Sigma Xi Global Forum.** D'Antonio said that Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society, is planning an international conference in 1991 on the scientific and technological implications of a doubling in world population, so as to prepare non-governmental input to the 1992 International Conference on the Human Environment. The ASA is being asked for subtheme topics and nominations to its fifteen member Steering Committee. Council affirmed the importance of the invitation and the opportunity for sociological input. Nominations are to be contacted.

In closing, Council moved the following:

**MOTION:** to praise the Executive Office staff for its work and assistance in support of the meeting. Carried.

**MOTION:** to thank President Wilson for a meeting fairly and expeditiously chaired. Carried.

**MOTION:** to express Council's appreciation to the Canterbury Hotel for its fine service, accommodations and hospitality. Carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:55 a.m. on Sunday, January 21, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,  
Beth B. Hess, Secretary

## Editors' Reports

## American Sociological Review

In June 1989, ASR moved from Ohio State to Wisconsin. The transition process is unnering, time-consuming and difficult, and I thank Bill Form for his help, good humor and perseverance. During our first seven months, we have been kept busy with several major changes in procedures, processing and production, and with a variety of large and small policy decisions.

Besides getting on with the business of evaluating and editing papers, my first priority has been modernizing operations. Immediately upon taking over, ASR's new Managing Editor, Karen Bloom, computerized the process of tracking all submissions, including all papers still in process at the time of transition. Thanks in part to Ann Kremers' help, the system is now running smoothly. We can locate manuscripts easily, remind reviewers automatically, and will soon be able to produce enough statistics to satisfy a quantitative sociologist (or maybe even a baseball fan).

Simultaneously, we committed ASR to desktop publishing, beginning with our first issue (February 1990). This required purchasing and installing an additional computer, hardware and software to link computers and translate files between various word processors, and learning how to do the job. The University of Wisconsin was generous with hardware, the ASA advanced funds for software, and Boyd Printing was supportive, giving advice and information about setting the journal. Karen Bloom's expertise in desktop publishing meant that she had to work only 25 percent overtime until January, when we were able to add another half-time staff member. Desktop publishing will save ASA about \$5,000 the first year, and more later. It will also in-

crease our control over the publication process, and allow us to give authors faster turn-around to the galley-proof stage.

A third innovation this year is the addition of the Board of Student Interns. The three Deputy Editors (Warren Hagstrom, Charles Halaby, Elizabeth Thomson) and I meet every week with seven ABD graduate students selected to represent various content areas. The students analyze the files of papers that have received inconsistent outside reviews. They summarize the issues and give their opinions. These reports and the following group discussions have proved invaluable in helping me reach decisions, and I recommend the system to other editors. The students report that it is also a remarkable learning experience. After all, they will shortly become PhD members of the profession, and it will help if they are sophisticated and experienced reviewers. We are working on a plan to allow ABD students from departments at other universities to work as interns with associate ASR Editors.

During 1989 ASR received 461 manuscripts to consider. This is an increase of 31 percent over 1988, and the most submissions since 1985. It indicates that 1988's low submission rate (352) might have been a stochastic aberration, since 450 is the average annual number of submissions for the decade. Since June, ASR's acceptance rate has been under 10 percent, somewhat below previous figures. In part, this dip is natural immediately after a transition. In part, it reflects an increased number of submissions but stability in page allocations. Nevertheless, we have decided to encourage authors with long manuscripts to consider ASR as an outlet. Although we are often upset by the submission of manuscripts to which it appears no self-discipline has been applied (these may be immediately returned to the authors), we do not want to deny our readers access to those particularly important articles that should be longer than usual.

Because of the change in record-keeping we are not yet able to analyze the characteristics of papers, reviewers and authors. These issues will be a priority for the coming year. We hope to look closely at data on content areas and reviewers, and to consider policies to improve the quality and openness of the process. ASR remains committed to publishing the best sociological research and theory, regardless of area.

Since June we have had an average editorial lag of almost 13 weeks. This disappointing figure is inflated by the transition, in which up to four weeks were lost for many papers. It should not be over-interpreted. Be warned, however, that we have no intention of matching Bill Form's remarkable average lag of under 8 weeks. Our objective is to have no paper be in process for more than 12 weeks, i.e. minimize the variance, rather than to suppress the mean. The latter may largely reflect the speed with which poor papers are rejected.

The past six months have been full of surprises, as well as more work than I had anticipated. No less than three questions have been raised regarding the proper names to use for minority groups: should ASR refer to Hispanics or Latinos, blacks or African-Americans or Afro-Americans, Sephardim or Orientals (in Israel)? Should ASR publish in English an excellent article that has already appeared in Dutch? Chinese? French? It appears that some, but not all authors are thrilled when a very professional and competent copy editor gives them substantial help with their writing. What does an Editor do when the author returns the prose to a less clear and felicitous version? Finally, and most disconcertingly, I began my editorship by confronting a controversial report on the ASR, to which I

was not sure if I was expected to respond. This is not a complaint. It has all added spice to the experience.

On behalf of Bill Form I want to thank the departing Associate Editors for their yeoman service to ASR. They are Walter Connor, James A. Geschwender, John L. Hagan, Charles Hirschman, Pamela Irving Jackson, Pamela Oliver, A. Wade Smith, and Harriet Zuckerman. Replacing them on the Board will be Ronald Breiger, Frances K. Goldscheider, Barbara Meeker, Joane Nagel, Orlando Patterson, Robert Sampson, David A. Snow, and Axel van den Berg.

Gerald Marwell, Editor

## Contemporary Sociology

In 1989, CS received 1700 books from publishers, 136 fewer than in 1988. They were unevenly distributed across the topical categories. Cultural sociology (art, knowledge, science, religion, and sports) had the highest percentage of receipts with 18 percent; followed by macrosociology with 14 percent, social psychology, socialization, and the life course with 12 percent; and organizations, occupations, and markets tied with 10 percent each; population, ecology, urban, and community studies with 9 percent; social control, deviance, and law with 7 percent; political institutions and the state and sociology of health and illness each with 6 percent; and sociological practice with 2 percent.

The review requests—invitations to scholars to write reviews—made in 1989 covered books carried over from 1988 for which reviews had not been successfully assigned (and from earlier in a few cases) as well as new receipts. During the year, we made 1469 requests and of the 1353 people we have heard from, 784 (58 percent) have accepted the assignment. Requests are still outstanding on eight percent of the books (116) as this is written in early January. The review acceptance rate varied by type of review; just under three-fourths of the invitations for essays (190) were accepted and a little over half of the regular reviews (55 percent) and mini-reviews (57 percent). Most of the review requests pertained to any one book, but about six percent were for reviews treating more than one book.

CS's editorial process has three main phases: getting a reviewer for the book, getting a completed review from the reviewer, and publication of the review. As the data on number of requests show, getting a person to agree to review a book may require several invitations. For the books reviewed and published in 1989, we made on the average 1.9 requests. Most people answered our invitations promptly, but 173 did not; we had to write them follow-up letters to remind them to respond. The lag time between receiving a book and sending it to a reviewer averaged 150 days for the books reviewed in 1989, 17 fewer days than in 1988. This reduction was accomplished by combining steps that had previously been separated in the editorial process. The average was about five months for all books. It is raised considerably by a hard-to-place 25 percent that took more than 195 days. One-half of the books were sent to reviewers within 86 days after receiving them. For the accepted review invitations, the mean turnaround time was only 18 days from sending a request to mailing the book for review. However, almost one-half of the books (48 percent) required more than one invitation to get an acceptance. Successfully placing a book is the most troublesome phase of the entire review process.

Once a book was accepted for review, reviewers were generally fairly prompt in getting their reviews done. On the average, 116 days elapsed between sending a book and receiving the review. Again, the average was skewed upward by a minority of reviewed—in this case, 13 percent that required more than 200 days. Fifty percent of the books took less than three months (82 days), Tardy reviewers were sent reminder letters, which increased in forcefulness with the extent of late-

In 1989, we accepted for review one-half of the books received (841) 34 fewer than were accepted in 1988. Our acceptance rate varied by categories from a high of 73 percent for population, ecology, urban, and community studies to a low of 41 percent for social psychology, socialization, and the life course. In six of our eleven categories, we accepted over one-half of the books received: population, ecology, urban and community studies (73 percent); differentiation and stratification (70 percent); social control, deviance, and the law (65 percent); theory and methods (56 percent); organizations, occupations, and markets (51 percent); and cultural sociology (51 percent). The acceptance rate was 46 percent for the sociology of health and illness, 45 percent each for macrosociology and sociological practice, and 43 percent for political institutions and the state. (Textbooks and references have been

excluded from this discussion because we seldom review them.) The rates of acceptance paralleled authorship by sociologists closely. Acceptance rates were highest for the categories with the highest rates of authorship by sociologists; this reflects our policy of reviewing books written and edited by sociologists.

While we make no attempt to equalize the categories in deciding to accept or reject a book for review, the different acceptance rates resulted in a fairly even distribution of the books accepted across most categories. The rank order of categories of books accepted for review was cultural sociology with 18 percent of all acceptances; theory and methods with 11 percent; macrosociology, social psychology, socialization, and life course, and organizations, occupations, and markets tied with 10 percent each; population, ecology, urban, and community studies with 9 percent; social control, deviance, and law with 7 percent; political institutions and the state and sociology of health and illness each with 6 percent; and sociological practice with 2 percent.

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Continued on next page

## Reports, continued

ness. We sent 271 first reminders and 124 second reminders, followed by phone calls, which met with some success.

For the reviews published in 1989, the mean publication lag from receipt of a review to its publication was 18-95 days, an increase of 45 days over 1988. We had hoped to shorten the publication lag to our goal of four months (the time required to copyedit, produce, and publish the review), but unfortunately, we are gradually building up a backlog. To reduce this backlog, we have cut regular reviews from 800 to 600 words and are reviewing fewer books by nonsociologists. We have also requested that our page allocation be increased from 916 to 1016. If our request is honored, part of the increase will be used for more symposia.

At the end of 1989, we had 961 books that were in a "carryover" status; of these, 26 percent (248) needed reviewers and 39 (378) had been assigned but the reviews had not been received. For the remaining 35 percent (335), reviews had been received and were awaiting publication. On the average, 135 days had passed without securing a reviewer for the carryovers not yet assigned, and 235 days had passed without getting a promised review for the 378 that had been assigned. We reduced the tardiness of reviews carried over by 82 days (from 317 to 245) from the 1988 carryovers; phone reminders to the late reviewers helped us accomplish this.

We thank the entire editorial board for their timely and valuable assistance in finding reviewers for books. We also thank our reviewers who responded promptly and favorably to our requests for reviews; those who, when declining to review, suggested alternates; and those who suggested books for review or offered to review.

Ida Harper Simpson, Editor

## Journal of Health and Social Behavior

This year is my last as editor. It has been a busy year both for carrying out the routines—as editors are wont to say, handling what comes in "over the transom"—and moving into several new lines of endeavor.

Editors constantly proclaim their openness to all types of work in the field. They have to. I do hope, nonetheless, that openness has been more than a pro forma proclamation during my own editorship. Of course, openness has its price; it leads to highly variegated content, which then creates backpressures for integration and synthesis. Medical sociology is a continually rich and dynamic field; its diversity should inspire stronger integrative efforts to knit it together, empirically and conceptually, the seemingly disparate parts of the field. For example, can the study of life events and illness be addressed by phenomenological approaches which recognize the varied meanings that the same life event holds for different actors? In a period when the cost of medical care is a huge public issue, can large medical expenditures by individuals and families be studied systematically as a source of stress? Given that health professionals are expected by society to provide uniformly competent and dedicated service, how do their personal characteristics and their own life events affect the flow of services they provide? Integration of knowledge is the foremost criterion by which ASA journals are judged; I have borne it much in mind in the welter of decisions that make up an editorship.

Three issues of the 1989 volume contained a feature that has long been absent from *JHSB*, namely discussion papers that critically review an issue or body of knowledge, followed by reac-

## SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY\*

January 1-December 31, 1989

|   | ASR   | CS <sup>1</sup> | JHSB | SPQ  | TS <sup>2</sup> |
|---|-------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|
| A. Manuscripts Considered                 | 570   | 2661            | 212  | 171  | 146             |
| Submitted in 1989                         | 461   | 1700            | 165  | 148  | 131             |
| Carried over                              | 109   | 961             | 47   | 23   | 15              |
| B. Review Process                         |       |                 |      |      |                 |
| 1. Screened by Editor/accepted for review | 461   | 847             | 215  | 163  | 146             |
| a. Rejected outright                      | 313   | 853             | 103  | 63   | 28              |
| b. Rejected—revise/resubmit               | 116   | 0               | 42   | 40   | 47              |
| c. Conditional acceptance                 | 35    | 0               | 9    | 12   | 30              |
| d. Outright acceptance                    | 13    | 0               | 27   | 22   | 17              |
| e. Withdrawn                              | 3     | 0               | 1    | 0    | 0               |
| f. Pending                                | 81    | 116             | 33   | 26   | 24              |
| 2. Screened by Editor/rejected            | 9     | 0               | 27   | 8    | 0               |
| C. Editorial Lag (weeks)                  | 12.87 |                 | 9.9  | 10.5 | 6.48            |
| D. Projection Lag (months)                |       | 6.0             | 5.3  | 3.6  | 6.93            |
| E. Items Published                        |       |                 |      |      |                 |
| Articles                                  | 61    | 0               | 31   | 18   | 44              |
| Book Reviews                              | 0     | 631             | 0    | 0    | 92              |
| Symposium Reviews                         | 0     | 16              | 0    | 0    | 0               |
| Review Essays                             | 0     | 90              | 0    | 0    | 0               |
| Comments                                  | 11    | 30              | 8    | 0    | 6               |
| Other                                     | 8     | 12              | 0    | 11   | 171             |
| F. Reviewers                              |       |                 |      |      |                 |
| Males                                     | 474   | 515             | 69   |      | 50              |
| Females                                   | 139   | 200             | 43   |      | 20              |
| Minorities                                |       |                 | 7    |      | 2               |
| G. Editorial Board Members                |       |                 |      |      |                 |
| Males                                     | 19    | 17              | 17   | 17   | 16              |
| Females                                   | 19    | 7               | 17   | 8    | 12              |
| Minorities                                | 2     | 1               | 2    |      | 2               |

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

<sup>1</sup>As a journal of reviews, *Contemporary Sociology* does not consider manuscripts or articles for publication. Figures provided for "manuscripts" refer to the number of books submitted and considered for review.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for "manuscripts" listed for *Teaching Sociology* refer to the total number of articles and notes submitted and considered for review.

tive comments on the discussion paper. In this vein, John Mirrowsky and Catherine Ross in the March issue called into sharp question the widespread use in mental health research of measures intended to simulate psychiatric diagnosis. David Mechanic in the June issue called for methods in mental health research that capture and characterize more fully the social context within which disruptive life-events occur. Leonard Pearlin in the September issue offered ideas for distinctively sociological approaches to the study of stress—approaches that are not content to do the work of medicine and epidemiology but, instead, strive for sociological penetration of the processes and conditions that have negative mental health outcomes.

When knowledge accumulates to a certain level of refinement, it becomes important to review and criticize it. All three of the foregoing papers move within the realm of sociologically-oriented mental health research—for which *JHSB* has become a well-established, widely-cited outlet. Rather than devote equivalent page space to new research reports in this area, it seemed more valuable, for once, to stand back for overview and critique.

In addition to the foregoing papers, the 1989 volume carried Virginia Olesen's thoughtful Reader Award address on caregiving, and 26 research articles covering a wide variety of topics and representing as well as varied methodological and conceptual approaches to their subject-matter.

The December issue was devoted to a single theme, namely, sociological studies of Third World health and health care. I was fortunate in having at my disposal a number of manuscripts that lent themselves well to the task of organizing this issue. This issue was a leap for *JHSB*, reflecting a domain of research enterprise, even gainful employment, that will be of increasing importance to medical sociologists.

Responding to ASA concerns about the role of women and minority sociologists in publication, I tallied the 1989 output in these terms. My figures show that 40 percent of all the authors were women, and that 36 percent of all first authors (on multiple-authored items) or sole authors were women. For minorities, the corresponding figures were 14 percent and 13 percent. It appears that women and minority sociologists are making a respectable showing in the journal. One certainly hopes that peer review and editorial decisions are blind to the gender and minority status of authors.

Following the ASA calendar for editorships, my official term expired December 31. However, my successor, Mary Fennell, started accepting new manuscripts August 1; at that time she also took over my backlog of manuscripts in progress. The tabular summary of editorial activity comes from the work of both of us, for the entire year. It shows that altogether 165 new manuscripts were received, an increase of 4 percent over 1988. The editorial lag was 9.9 weeks, and the production lag was 5.3 months—both figures close to their 1988 counterparts.

I wish to thank the following Associate Editors, whose terms were completed in 1989: Ronald J. Angel, Gail L. Cafferata, Mary L. Fennell, Cary S. Kart, Joseph A. Kotarba, Nancy G. Kutner, Bruce G. Link, Eugene Litwak, Edward M. McCranie, Mark F. Peyrot, Clyde R. Pope, and Karolynn Siegel.

This group of Associate Editors worked with the journal during busy times over the past three years. Many carried heavy loads of manuscript review; although it was my intention never to send a new manuscript before receiving the previous one, I had to violate that rule a number of times. The Associate Editors offered astute critiques and were, with a lamentable few exceptions, timely in response.

I wish to give special acknowledg-

ment to three individuals in the foregoing group who at my request stayed on past the customary three-year term. They are Mary Fennell and Nancy Kutner, each for one extra year; and Mark Peyrot, for two extra years.

Behind the Associate Editors is the larger cast, 112 strong in 1989, of ad hoc reviewers. Their names appear, with my gratitude, in the December issue of the journal.

Following several discussions with my successor, I appointed the following persons as Associate Editors for the period 1990-1992: Nancy Andes, David M. Bass, Susan E. Bell, Paul R. Benson, Paul D. Cleary, Ann Barry Flood, Robert J. Johnson, Mary Clare Lennon, William E. McAuliffe, and Richard G. Rogers.

By the time this report appears, I expect that they will already be fully deployed in the indispensable tasks that an editorial board performs for a journal.

The inhouse editorial staff, Lexington (KY)- and Cincinnati-based, is the same as during 1988, and again I thank them for their fine work: Betsy Neale as Managing Editor and Karen Feinberg as Copy Editor. Let me also thank Dick Clayton for his five years' service as Deputy Editor. Finally, I thank Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager for the American Sociological Association, and Jane Carey of Boyd Printing Company for their consistently deft and good-natured help in many, many aspects of the enterprise.

The transition of Mary Fennell's editorship has proceeded smoothly. I look forward to resuming my previous relationship to the journal as an "involved reader." I will absorb it thoroughly—but without having to worry about the issues yet to be.

Eugene B. Gallaher, Editor

## Rose Monograph Series

The Rose Monograph Series is pleased to announce the publication during

1989 of six volumes: Judith Blau, *The Shape of Culture*; Thomas Fararo, *The Meaning of General Theoretical Sociology*; Liah Greenfield, *Different Worlds: A Sociological Study of Taste, Choice and Success in Art*; Percy Hintzen, *The Costs of Regime Survival*; Fred Pampel and John B. Williamson, *Age, Class, Politics, and the Welfare State*; and Thomas Rudel, *Situations and Strategies*. In addition, Rothschild and Whitt's *The Cooperative Workplace*, a C. Wright Mills award winner in hardback, was brought out in paperback in 1989. Each of these books was published for the American Sociological Association by Cambridge University Press. ASA members may order any of these books at the members' discount of 50 percent by writing to the ASA office.

I am often asked what the Rose Monograph Series is seeking. We publish high quality basic research in sociology regardless of its commercial viability. As this listing of authors and titles suggests, we are eclectic in terms of subject matter, methodology, theoretical orientation, and approach. Both new authors and experienced scholars find the Rose Monograph Series an attractive outlet.

Already scheduled for publication in 1990 are books by Kenneth Baugh, Lewis Carter, John Flint, and David Heer. Another four manuscripts have survived at least the initial phases of the review process and decisions on them will be made during 1990. Interested readers may consult last year's annual report for the details concerning the review process and the functions and composition of the Editorial Board.

In this report I would like to highlight some innovations begun this year. First, our Editorial Board Luncheon, held during the annual ASA meetings, changed in composition and focus this year. The Editorial Board members were invited, as always, but I also invited Emily Loose, the sociology editor at Cambridge University Press-New York; my editorial assistant, and the authors whose works were published or accepted for publication during 1989. We had a full table and a lively conversation about how to improve communication among the many parties involved in book production. The Editorial Board members and I received many useful ideas for smoother operation of the Series.

Second, the Rose Monograph Series went "on the road" during 1989. The Series has always had an exhibit at the annual ASA meetings. This year, for the first time, we also had a budget item for this display. We were able to buy some permanent display equipment to improve our booth. We attended our first regional meeting this year, the Southwestern Sociological Association meeting in Little Rock. The Rose Monograph Series donated a copy of Liah Greenfield's new book to the auction held at this regional meeting to raise money for the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. In 1990, we plan to attend the Pacific Sociological Association meetings to display the new books by Lewis Carter of Washington State University and David Heer of University of Southern California. If other regional societies are interested in a Rose exhibit, please let me know. Basic order forms are always available at the ASA exhibits at regional meetings.

Third, the Publications Committee approved my request that ad hoc referees receive their choice of a Rose Monograph as a "thank you" for reading for us. This is a much smaller compensation than many competing universities presses offer their referees, but it is an opportunity for us to express our appreciation for an often challenging task. At the conclusion of my editorship, I will publish the names of all

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