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Footnotes

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China Reinstates Sociology

Sociology has been reinstated as a branch of science within the People's Republic of China, more than two decades after its existence and development were forbidden, with the recent founding of the Chinese Society of Sociology.

Fei Xiaotong was elected President of the new national organization during a meeting in Peking attended by 60 persons, including senior sociologists and young research workers, according to a report in the *Beijing (Peking) Review*.

Sociology courses have not been taught in Chinese institutes of higher learning since 1952 when sociology was dropped from the curriculum. Sociological research was suspended in 1957.

According to the report, Hu Qiaomu, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, stressed the importance of sociological research in seeking answers to social problems and social phenomena inside China.

Hu Qiaomu told the meeting that various social phenomena and the interrelations of various aspects of social life were all subjects of scientific study.

He further noted that although historical materialism provided the basic approach, method and theory for studying society, it could not supersede those branches of science that specifically dealt with various aspects of social phenomena.

And he concluded that since sociology is a science it is wrong to forbid its existence and development. The report also states that the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has decided to set up institutes of sociological research.

Representatives at the meeting agreed that sociological research should be put on the agenda now that China has shifted the emphasis of its work to socialist modernization.

The representatives also proposed that where possible departments of sociology be set up in institutions of higher education, that more sociological workers be trained and that sociological periodicals be published, the report said.

Council Approves Award & Publication Policies

Endorsement of general policy statements concerning awards and publications were among the many actions taken by ASA Council during its March meeting in Washington.

Council also took actions related to (1) sections, (2) government regulation of research, (3) non-academic employment, (4) election procedures, (5) committees, (6) Fulbright-Hays program, and (7) business meeting resolutions.

This article outlines only Council actions. For more details see the

minutes of the March meeting which will be published in the August issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

AWARDS POLICY

The awards policy includes general principles which apply to most Association awards as well as specific principles which apply only to each of the four award categories: General, Traditional, Section, and Special Awards and Prizes. Consideration of a teaching category was postponed pending the receipt of reports from the

ASA Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching and the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

Five general principles applying to Association awards were enunciated: (1) Awards should honor distinguished scholarship and/or distinguished service, terms broad enough to include certain contributions to teaching. (2) Awards ordinarily should not be monetary in nature. (3) Any member of the Association is eligible for any of its awards. (4) The

awards are intended for the living, but awards may be made posthumously if the recipient was alive the last time the award was given. (5) No award need be given if deserving work is not available. See Council minutes for specific principles.

Two General awards, the highest awards given within the Association, were established: The American Sociological Association Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship

See Acts, page 9

Golden Fleece Suit Reaches Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case this session stemming from a "Golden Fleece of the Month Award" that may considerably affect the ability of scientists to seek redress for libel and slander.

The impact of the case will be determined by the answer the Supreme Court gives to the following question: Is a scientist who receives public funds for research and who publishes his findings, a public or private figure?

The distinction is important because "public figures" must meet

the heavy burden of proving that the alleged defamation was made with knowledge of its falsity or reckless disregard for the truth. Under such conditions, redress is highly improbable.

The case in question involves an \$8 million libel and slander suit brought by Dr. Ronald R. Hutchinson, an experimental psychologist, against U.S. Senator William Proxmire and his legislative aide, Morton Schwartz, for actions involved in a "Golden Fleece" award made on April 18, 1975 to the National Science

Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Office of Naval Research for funding certain studies conducted by Dr. Hutchinson.

The research conducted by Hutchinson was aimed at learning what makes individuals commit acts of violence and aggression.

Proxmire centered his comments on studies of teeth-clenching under stress in animals and humans, which Hutchinson contends only represents a small segment of his overall research program. Hutchinson charged that

Proxmire incorrectly summarized his studies, gave a misleading impression of their worth, cost him professional respect, contributed to the loss of some research support, damaged his chances for future support, violated his right to privacy, and caused him to suffer illness and emotional anguish.

Two lower courts, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and the District Court, ruled in favor of Senator Proxmire and Schwartz, in part declaring that Dr. Hutchinson was a "public figure."

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Blalock: Urges More Support for Minorities in Science

Additional efforts should be made by the Federal government to attract minorities to pre- and postdoctoral research training within the general goals established by the Committee on a Study of National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel and to investigate the factors which impede the absorption and mobility of minorities in scientific fields once training has been completed.

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., ASA President, took the above position during a public hearing held in Washington last March by the Committee of the National Research Council's Commission on Human Resources to get reactions to its 1978 report.

The report recommends the following general goals for pre- and postdoctoral awards in the behavioral sciences for the next three fiscal years: 1390 in 1980, 1300 in

1981, and 1300 in 1982.

Blalock also recommended that (1) programs targeted toward minorities, such as the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, be removed from the "pilot project" category and given support for as long as the need is evident; (2) the flexibility these programs now enjoy in eligibility requirements and conditions of support be regularized; (3) the model—working through professional

associations—be adopted by other agencies which fund training support; (4) the regulation restricting eligibility for predoctoral support to students who have already completed two years of graduate study be waived; and (5) the Committee go on record as recommending training support for minorities for a minimum of five years.

See Blalock, page 10

Debates on Major Theoretical Issues Set for Boston

Six "major debates" that focus on some of the perennial questions cross-cutting many of the substantive fields in sociology will be held during the ASA Annual Meeting, August 27-31, in the Boston-Sheraton.

The debates reflect the theme chosen for the 74th Annual Meeting by Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., ASA President: "The Relationship Between Theory and Research: An Assessment of Fundamental Problems and Their Possible Resolution."

Blalock said the debate format was chosen by the Program Committee to "produce discussions on important intellectual topics...between scholars who are anticipated to take rather different positions" on the questions.

The "major debates" will feature the following topics, panelists and moderators:

Topic: Individualism vs Structuralism
Panelists: Bruce Mayhew, University of South Carolina
Jack Douglas, UC-San Diego
Moderator: Jack Kasarda, UNC-Chapel Hill
Topic: Cognitive vs Affective

Panelists: David Heise, UNC-Chapel Hill
To be announced
Moderator: Robert L. Burgess, Pennsylvania State University
Topic: Is It Time To Bury Karl Marx?
Panelists: Lewis Coser, SUNY-Stony Brook
Lewis S. Feuer, University of Virginia
Moderator: Joseph Gusfield, UC-San Diego
Topic: Heredity vs Environment
Panelists: Christopher Jencks, UC-Santa Barbara
Robert Hamblin, University of Arizona
Moderator: Bruce Eckland, UNC-Chapel Hill
Topic: Primordial vs Class Approaches to Ethnicity and Race
Panelists: Edna Bonacich, UC-Riverside
Kiyoshi Ikeda, University of Hawaii
Moderator: Charles Glock, UC-Berkeley
Topic: Convergence vs Divergence in Industrial Societies
Panelists: Alex Inkeles, Stanford University
Robert Cole, University of Michigan
Moderator: Walter Wallace, Princeton University



THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



Shulamit Reinharz

ON BECOMING A SOCIAL SCIENTIST

From Survey Research and Participant Observation to Experiential Analysis



Current professional education programs do not adequately prepare students to become social scientists. Instead, most programs portray an ideal image of research and discovery that differs substantially from the actual practice of social science. Students are taught a stereotyped "scientific" model of investigation that is seldom even approximated in real life; they are exposed to cleaned-up research reports that hide the mistakes and failures present in every study; they are led to expect careful, discovery-oriented projects rather than the inevitable compromises involved in gaining funding, meeting deadlines, and producing a "respectable" document; and they are instructed to implement standards of inquiry that in reality are often impossible, such as suspending all personal values and achieving total objectivity. As a result, students undergo stress, alienation, confusion, and disillusionment.

This new book illuminates these problems and gives guidance to researchers, graduate instructors, and students in confronting and resolving them. Shulamit Reinharz describes her experiences in becoming a sociologist — including the conflicts, dilemmas, and choices she faced, and the adjustments and discoveries she made — and analyzes their general relevance for social science education and practice. She presents detailed accounts of her first encounters with sociology and sociologists as an undergraduate student, of her subsequent involvement in a conventional survey research project, of her entry into graduate school and her research in a mental hospital as a participant observer and of her later

graduate work with a research team in an Israeli town. In presenting these case studies, Reinharz focuses on (1) the discrepancies between her naive expectations about social science research and the behind-the-scenes activities she observed; (2) her struggle to deal with these discrepancies and make sense of her experiences; (3) her search for a research method consistent with her personal values and investigative problems; and (4) the cumulative impact of her realizations and resolutions, including the shaping of a more satisfying role and identity as a social scientist.

Besides providing insights about social science education and practice, this book is useful as a guide to research methodology. It highlights the strengths and limitations of two principal research methods — *survey research* and *participant observation* — and illustrates the need and potential for implementing *experiential analysis* as an alternative and equally acceptable method. Reinharz' analysis is especially valuable because it emphasizes how these research methods are actually experienced, in contrast to how they are described in most texts.

CONTENTS: 1. Encountering the World of Sociology 2. The Ritual of Survey Empiricism 3. Dilemmas of Participant Observation 4. The Stress of Detached Fieldwork 5. Reclaiming Self-Awareness as a Source of Insight 6. Analysis of the Team Fieldwork Experience 7. Dimensions of an Experiential Sociological Method 8. The Integration of Person, Problem, and Method
Ready mid May, \$15.95

Aaron Antonovsky

HEALTH, STRESS, AND COPING

New Perspectives on Mental and Physical Well-Being

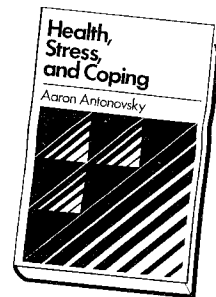
Given that we are literally surrounded by sources of stress — chemical, physical, microbiological, psychological, social, and cultural — how does anyone manage to stay healthy? Traditional research in psychology, sociology, and medicine offers few answers here, because researchers have generally studied only the ill. Recent studies of stress and coping are more helpful, but they fail to explain why one person succumbs to illness when another — subject to essentially the same stresses — does not. What we need is a whole new perspective on human resources for health.

As a beginning, Aaron Antonovsky offers one of the first detailed, research-based examinations of people's ability to deal with the inevitable stresses of living. Noting that people differ in their abilities to manage stress and maintain health, Antonovsky examines the social and psychological resources that people have to combat stress and resist illness. From recent findings in medical sociology, psychiatry, ego psychology, and cultural anthropology, he develops a theory to explain the success of certain people in coping with the various stresses of everyday life.

Most of these people seem to share what he calls *the sense of coherence* — a general orientation that sees life as mean-

ingful and manageable. To discover the sources of this orientation, Antonovsky explores their upbringings, social relationships, and cultural backgrounds; and he shows that a wide variety of medical data tends to confirm his account of how social structures and relationships foster coping and health. He then demonstrates how these insights can be used to improve personal and social lives, relationships between health workers and patients, and the organization of health care services. Finally, he considers the general outlook for human health — both mental and physical — in the years ahead. This book will be of value for sociologists, psychologists, and all other professionals concerned with helping people adapt in a rapidly-changing world.

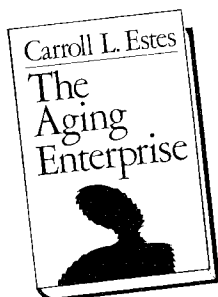
CONTENTS: Prologue: Evolution of a New Perspective 1. Studying Health Instead of Disease 3. Measuring Health on a Continuum 3. Stressors, Tension, and Stress 4. Tension Management and Resources for Resistance 5. Perceiving the World as Coherent 6. Relation of the Sense of Coherence to Health 7. The Salutogenic Model of Health 8. Implications for an Improved Health Care System Epilogue: Outlook for Human Health
Ready late May, \$13.95



Carroll L. Estes

THE AGING ENTERPRISE

A Critical Examination of Social Policies and Services for the Aged



What do current sociological perspectives contribute to understanding the problems of the elderly? How much do older persons really benefit from programs designed to help them? How do popular and professional attitudes toward aging shape public policy?

In her new book, Carroll Estes addresses these and other questions concerning the status, effectiveness, and social consequences of current public policies and services for the aged. She analyzes recent research on, and experience in implementing, the Older Americans Act and other policies and practices designed to help the elderly, finding that these policies and programs — despite their good intent — have resulted in the isolation, stigmatization, and general dependency of the aged. She also examines the impact of decentralization and revenue sharing on public programs, and she makes specific recommendations for coordinating social services for elderly. Sociologists, gerontologists, and all others professionally

concerned with aging or with the social impact of public policies will find this book valuable.

CONTENTS: 1. The Social Construction of Reality: A Framework for Inquiry 2. Old Age and the Services Strategy: A Political Economy Perspective 3. Sociopolitical Influences on the Development of the Older Americans Act 4. Pluralism, Interest Group Politics, and Political Ambiguity 5. Eighty Federal Programs for the Elderly (with Philip R. Lee) 6. Achievements and Problems of the Older Americans Act (with Leonore Gerard) 7. Accountability, Bureaucracy, and the Older Americans Act (with Maureen Noble) 8. Decentralization and the New Federalism: Is the Solution Part of the Problem? 9. Citizen Participation of the Aged in Policy and Program Implementation 10. Social Policy Alternatives: A Redefinition of Problems, Goals, and Strategies
Ready late May, \$13.95

Shils Named Jefferson Lecturer

Edward Shils, University of Chicago, is the first sociologist to be selected by the National Endowment of the Humanities for the prestigious Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities award.

NEH instituted The Jefferson Lecture in 1972 to annually honor "a distinguished intellectual" who represents the Jeffersonian ideal of leadership by combining the virtues of thinker/scholar and citizen and to provide a national forum to bring the perspectives of the humanities to bear on issues of broad public concern. The lectureship carries an honorarium of \$10,000.

Over its seven-year history, the Jefferson Lecture has become an important assembly for government leaders, scholars, and members of the nation's intellectual and cultural community.

Previous Jeffersonian Lecturers were Lionel Trilling, Erik Erikson, Robert Penn Warren, Paul Freund, John Hope Franklin, Saul Bellow and C. Vann Woodward.

1979 LECTURESHIP

As the 1979 Jefferson Lecturer, Shils was scheduled to give a series of three lectures under the overall title: "Render Unto Caesar...Government, Society and the Universities in Their Reciprocal Rights and Duties".

In his first lecture, "The Claims of Caesar and Their Limits", scheduled for Washington, April 9, Shils traced the history of the relationship between government and the universities.

In the second lecture, "The Conflict of God and Caesar", slated for the University of Chicago, April 10, Shils enjoined the universities

to "exemplify to their society the devotion to the ideal of truthfulness and rationality of which they are above all else the custodians".

In the third lecture, set for Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, University of Texas-Austin, April 17, Shils presented "A New Declaration of Rights and Duties".

All three lectures were broadcast nationally on National Public Radio. The Jefferson Lecture is also published after delivery.

Shils was chosen for the Lectureship because of the international reputation he earned through his lifelong studies of intellectuals and their relationship to power and public policy.

Shils is a founder and current editor of *Minerva: A Review of Science, Learning and Policy* and co-founder of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

As a research assistant, he assisted Louis Wirth in translating Mannheim's *Ideology and Utopia*; and with Talcott Parsons he published *Toward a General Theory of Action*.

Among his other works are *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation*; *The Torment of Secrecy: The Intellectuals and the Powers and Other Essays*; *Center and Periphery: Essays in Macrosociology*; and *The Calling of Sociology*.

Nominations for The Jefferson Lecturer are received by the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities each year from learned and professional societies, national and international organizations, and from individuals. The final selection is made by the National Council on the Humanities, a Presidentially-appointed body.

**Annual Meeting
August 27-31, 1979
Sheraton-Boston Hotel
Boston, Massachusetts**

Gordon: Attention to Psychology & Human Nature

Closer links between sociology and psychology must be forged because the study of social interaction and social institutions will not achieve "deepened meaning" and social programs designed to improve the general welfare will not succeed unless an adequate model of human nature is developed.

Milton M. Gordon, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, made that point in his presidential address before the Eastern Sociological Society last March in New York.

During the Presidential Session the Annual Merit Award was presented to Hylan Lewis, CUNY-Graduate School, and the I. Peter Gellman Award was presented to David Caplovitz, CUNY-Graduate School.

PSYCHOLOGY

Gordon argued that "more complete explanations of human behavior" require a linking between sociological and psychological variables. In support of his argument, he cited three "indissoluble links" between sociology and

one publisher was not universal. Other difficulties experienced related to changes in personnel in editorial offices when "new" editors abandoned earlier projects. Some of these problems emerged as a result of publishing mergers which were frequent in the 60s. In some cases, manuscripts were "sold" to other publishers without author's agreement. In at least one case, a potential author successfully sued a publisher for non-fulfillment. Other authors had complaints about the lack of control of rewrite and titling of their original work by "popular" magazines.

PUBLISHERS COMMENTS

From the publishers' side, a number of problematic aspects were noted, although there was the general consensus that sociologists were not necessarily worse nor better than authors in other disciplines. Several pub-

See *Publishers*, page 5

role of biological and genetic factors in the individual...to grapple with the question of human nature."

HUMAN NATURE

Gordon, then, revealed the results of his attempt to grapple with the question of human nature: "a triple-layered and triple-staged theory of ego-welfare effectuation."

Stage 1 is simple hedonism in which the gratification of physiological needs and the acting out of simple emotional responses and dependency are the paramount concern of the human organism. Stage 2 appears after the sense of self has materialized and primarily involves ego-defense and ego-enhancement mechanisms. Stage 3 arrives when the individual becomes aware of his own mortality and develops the fear of death. The fear of death is countered by "immortality granting belief systems".

Gordon said, "...these three serially developing layers in the construction of a self devoted to the

See *Gordon*, page 5

Primary work activities related to first position following receipt of doctorate show a diversity of professional opportunities in Sociology, according to data supplied the ASA Office of Careers, Minorities and Women from the National Research Council. Following is the estimated distribution of work activities for those participating in the 1977 *Survey of Earned Doctorates*:

Primary Work Activities (1st Position)	N	%
Management or Adm. of R&D	210	2.7
Mgt. or Adm. of Other than R&D	162	2.1
Mgt. or Adm. of both	57	.7
Basic Research	540	6.8
Applied Research	718	9.1
Teaching	5409	68.5
Writing, Editing	78	1.0
Consulting	37	.5
Professional Services	64	.8
No Report	625	7.9

Although a few were engaged in development of humanities research materials, equipment, and sales, no population estimates were generated.

More doctorate-holders are taking nonfaculty research positions, according to a recent report by the National Research Council's Committee on a Study of Postdoctoral and Doctoral Research Staff in Science and Engineering. The study titled, *Nonfaculty Doctoral Research Staff in Science & Engineering in U.S. Universities, 1978*, is available from the NRC.

Beginning salaries vary by field of specialization, according to a recent study by the College Placement Council. Of offers to bachelors degree candidates between September and December 1978, manufacturing and industrial employers made the highest for technical and nontechnical specialties. Business and the federal government were competitive in offers for both areas. Non-profit organizations and educational institutions made the lowest salary offers. Curricula, type of employer, and region of the country contribute to variations in average salary. Those in Chemistry, Computer Science, the Physical and Earth Sciences received the top offers. (Sources: College Placement Council; *Clearinghouse International Newsletter*, 4, April 1979.)

Research data and theories on sex role stereotyping in Sociology and sexism and Sociology are being requested by the Office of Careers, Minorities, and Women. Please send pertinent works (author, title, journal, vol., dates, pages) published between 1970-79 to: Project on Women in Sociology, CMW, The American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Continuing Education seminars in gerontology are being offered by Wayne State University and the University of Michigan, May 7-25. Write: Dorothy Coons, Continuing Education Program, Box N, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, MI.

The Executive Role, a seminar for college executives, will be held June 17-23 at Lesley College, Harvard Square. Write: Assistant to the President, Lesley College, 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, MA 02238.

SWS announces its new job market advertising service. To subscribe to service contact: Dr. Shaerline Hesse, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167. The job market committee disseminates announcements about positions in academia, government, and industry for sociologists subscribing to the National SWS newsletter.

Postdoctoral fellowships for women and minorities to study issues relevant to educational equity are available

from the NIE-NMSU Project on Minorities and Women. For further information write: Dr. L. Chu, Director, Box 3AC, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

Ethnoperspectives in Bilingual Education Research will be the theme of a national forum June 21-23 at the Hoyt Conference Center, Eastern Michigan University. For registration forms write: Registration Office, Briggs Hall or the Department of Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

The Institute for Urban Affairs and Research at Howard is sponsoring a series of workshops for faculty from predominantly Black colleges and universities. The workshop courses begin June 5th. For further information write: Dr. Lawrence E. Gary, Program Director, IUAR, Howard University, 2935 Upton Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Professional Workshop Series Held at ASA

As part of the American Sociological Association's program emphasis on career enhancement, exploration of professional opportunities in Applied Sociology, and research skill development, five professional workshops were held recently in the Association's headquarters.

The theme of the workshop series was: *Developing and Designing Research Proposals*. Visiting Lecturers for the program are all sociologists in administrative, research, and program management positions outside the academic sector.

Guest speakers and their topics were: Herbert Cosner, Director, Division of Social Sciences, National Science Foundation—"What's Basic About Basic Research?: Conceptualizing Research Proposals;" Laure Sharp, Assistant Director, Bureau of Social Science Research—"Approaches and Strategies Prior to Proposal Writing;" Joyce Lazar, Chief, Social Sciences Section, National Institute of Mental Health—"NIMH Programs and Contents of a Good Proposal;" William Anderson, Program Manager, Advanced Environmental Research, National Science Foundation—"NSF Applied Social Research Programs: Prospects;" and Patricia Thompson, Senior Research Associate, Women's Research Program, National Institute of Education—"Funding to Conduct Research on Educational Problems."

Participants in the workshop series were department and agency representatives within the area. Additional workshops will be held during the annual meeting. In addition, a Research Skills Development Institute will be sponsored this summer by the Association. Doris Wilkinson developed the workshop series and will serve as Project Director for the Research Institute. It is hoped that the Association's programs will serve as models for career oriented program development in departments and regional societies.

Techniques for Teaching Concepts Available from ASA Resources Center

One of the long awaited products of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology—*Eighty-one Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts*—is now available from the ASA Teaching Resources Center.

The 145-page publication on teaching techniques is the result of a four-year effort to collect examples of successful teaching techniques used by sociologists in universities and two- and four-year colleges across the country. Eighty-one of the best techniques are presented in the publication.

The publication was produced by a group composed of Reed Geertsen, Utah State University, editor-in-chief; Richard Sundeen, University of Southern California; and Pat Allan and Emily Gunning, Los Angeles Valley Community College.

The techniques presented in the publication cover a wide variety of approaches, activities, anecdotes and verbal illustrations used by sociologists to teach sociological concepts. They also reflect a wide range of teaching orientations and perspectives.

"Most of the techniques," Geertsen said, "can be used in a single 50-minute class and do not require modification of course structures."

The techniques are presented in a how-to-do-it fashion. Each technique description includes illustrated examples of all handouts used by the contributors. Additional props that may be required are easily obtainable.

Geertsen said, "A deliberate effort has been made to present techniques as described by the contributors, rather than interject too many of our own ideas into what they have actually tried in the classroom."

"However," he added, "it has been our experience that reading through the techniques kindles one's own imagination as to how slight variations might be added to suit one's own specific purposes in teaching."

Course Explores Sociological Dimensions Of Industrialization & Settlement of Space

A course will be offered this summer at California State University, Northridge, that focuses on the sociological dimensions of the industrialization and settlement of space.

The course (Soc. 396D) will be held from June 25 to August 3 and will feature over 22 speakers from the aerospace industry, NASA, the military and the university who will give in-depth briefings on current status, plans, issues, problems, and possibilities related to space settlement.

In a unique luncheon program, students will be able to have lunch with one or more of the speakers in groups of five to seven persons.

Sociologist B.J. Bluth, course organizer, said, "The sociological aspects of the soon to be realized space stations and settlements have hardly been touched, except in a few cases, and it is very impor-

Geertsen and his colleagues believe the techniques will facilitate student learning because all or most of the techniques are (1) attention getters; (2) concrete examples of abstract ideas; (3) activities which require critical thought and problem solving; and (4) demonstrations that lead to high retention because of the dramatic effects of unusual outcomes.

The publication may be ordered by sending \$6.00 to the ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Prepaid orders only. Or-

ders from outside the U.S. should add \$1.00 for surface mail delivery.

Issue on Curricula

Submissions for a special issue on sociology curricula are being solicited by *The American Sociologist*. See "Call for Papers" in this issue.

Didactic Seminars Aim at Updating Knowledge, Skills

Sociologists will have an opportunity to update their analytical skills, theoretical formulations and substantive areas by attending one or more of the thirteen didactic seminars scheduled for the ASA Annual Meeting, August 27-31, at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel.

The seminars are designed to help sociologists keep abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments in various specialties within the field.

Didactic leaders will present pedagogical materials to explain specialized developments within their areas. Some seminar leaders will prepare preliminary reading materials which will be sent to all who pre-register for their seminars.

Attendance at each seminar is limited to 35 persons and is by reservation only. The seminar fee is \$5.00. Reservation forms will be in the pre-meeting mailing which you will receive in June.

TOPICS & LEADERS

The didactic seminar topics and leaders are listed below:

Telephone Samples—*Robert Groves*, University of Michigan

The Grizzle-Starmer-Koch Approach to the Analysis of Qualitative Data—*Gary Koch*, UNC-Chapel Hill

Panel Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys—*Robert E. Somers*, Pacific Telephone Company

Blockmodel Analysis—*Ronald Breiger*, Harvard University

Equity and Exchange—*Karen Cook*, University of Washington

Systematic Observations of Interactions—*Emmanuel Schegloff*, UCLA

Issues in European Marxist Theory—*Michael Burawoy*, UC-Berkeley

Implications of Macro-Micro Economic Analysis for Sociology—*Mancur Olson*, University of Maryland

Davis Receives Cornaro Award For Commitment to Scholarship

Ethelyn Davis, Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Texas Woman's University, has received the University's first Cornaro Award which recognizes outstanding commitment to scholarship and the advancement of learning.

The Cornaro Award is named for Elena Lucrezia Cornaro Piscopia, who received her doctorate June 25, 1678, from the University of Padua. She was the first woman in history to attain a doctoral degree.

Davis has been a member of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology since they began in 1974. She is a co-author of *Teaching Sociology: A Bibliography*.

In presenting the award, Mary Evelyn Huey, TWU president, said that since joining TWU as an instructor in 1942, Davis has compiled an admirable record of pub-

More Syllabi Sets Being Developed; Submissions Invited

Three more sets of syllabi and related materials are being developed for distribution within the discipline by four ASA Sections to which your contributions are invited.

The sets are for courses on sex roles or gender, medical sociology, and marriage and family. They are being developed by the following ASA Sections: Sex Roles, Medical Sociology, Family, and Undergraduate Education.

Three syllabi sets are already available from the ASA Teaching

Resources Center in Washington: introductory sociology, sociology of education, and social problems.

SEX ROLES

The syllabi set on sex roles or gender is being developed by Paula L. Goldsmid, Associate Dean, Arts & Sciences, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074, for the Section on Sex Roles.

Goldsmid would like to receive syllabi and related materials such as sample assignments, handouts, quizzes and other materials by June 15. In submitting the material, please clearly indicate (1) institution at which course was offered, (2) level of course or prerequisites, and (3) your current address/affiliation.

Goldsmid said contributors will be contacted for formal permission to use their materials and individuals will be credited for their own materials.

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

The medical sociology syllabi set is being prepared by Rosanne Martorella, Department of Sociology, William Paterson College, 300 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ 07470; phone: (201) 595-2274. The set is being prepared by the Section on Undergraduate Education in cooperation with the Section on Medical Sociology.

Martorella would like to receive materials outlining course contents and course objectives as well as bibliographies, related classroom exercises, fieldwork, topical issues, films and other materials.

MARRIAGE/FAMILY

The marriage and family set is being developed by Carla B. Howery, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201. The set is being developed by the Section on Undergraduate Education in cooperation with the Section on Family.

Howery said submitted syllabi will be screened on the basis of innovative teaching techniques, variation in types of readings and assignments required, etc., until a manageable number of syllabi is selected.

Howery asks instructors to include remarks about their vision for their course, feedback on course materials from students, and the effectiveness of their materials and teaching techniques.

lications, professional papers, seminars, professional offices and university academic and administrative positions.

President Huey continued, "It was through her foresight and leadership that the Department of Sociology began to offer courses in social work long before the social work profession accepted undergraduate social work education."

She added, "As acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for six years, Dr. Davis' quiet leadership inspired all components of that college."

In nominating her for the award, department faculty stated that her maintenance of high academic standards and the excellent preparation of students for field work are well known by the social agencies in the metroplex and evidenced in the positions obtained by sociology-social work students upon graduation.

ICPSR Summer Program Focuses on Quantitative Methods

An integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology will be offered this summer by the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in Ann Arbor.

The Training Programs in Quantitative Methods of Social Research are partitioned into two four-week sessions: June 25-July 20 and July 23-August 17.

The ICPSR Training Program is coordinated, insofar as it is possible, with the Survey Research

Center Summer Institute on the methodology of survey research in order to enable participants to enroll in both.

ICPSR PROGRAM

The instructional environment of the ICPSR Training Program has two unique features:

1. Methods of quantitative analysis are conveyed as part of the broader context of substantive social science research.

2. Virtually all instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by an active, participatory, data

analytic experience.

The Training Program is divided into three instructional tracks that run the gamut from primary development to upgrading skills to methodologies on the frontier of social research. Clientele include graduate students, college and university faculty, research scientists from the public sector, and practicing "social methodologists".

Track 1 contains three courses designed to develop or upgrade minimal quantitative competen-

Authors Donate Royalties to Minority Program

Editors of an anthology that focuses on the assumptions and value judgments underlying theory and research in sociology have arranged to donate the royalties from their book to the ASA Minority Fellowship Program.

The three editors are William E. Snizek and Ellsworth R. Fuhrman, both of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Michael K. Miller, University of Arkansas.

The title of the anthology is *Contemporary Issues in Theory and Research: A Metasociological Perspective*. It has been published by Greenwood Press, Inc.

CONTENT

The anthology addresses itself to four distinct sets of issues: (1) theory groups, ideologies, and paradigms; (2) ontological questions; (3) their epistemological counterparts; and (4) reflexive sociology.

All articles in the volume, except one, are original pieces written specifically for the anthology. The other is a modification of the ASA presidential address given by Lewis Coser.

The section on theory groups, ideologies and paradigms contains essays by Don Martindale, George Ritzer and Norbert Wiley.

Ontological issues confronting the discipline are addressed by Robert Bealer, Lewis Coser, and Hubert Blalock.

Their epistemological counterparts are discussed by Peter Blau, Aaron Cicourel and Robert Leik.

Essays on reflexive sociology are by William Snizek, Edward Tiryakian, and Gideon Sjoberg and Ted Vaughan.

ASA FOOTNOTES

Published monthly except June, July, and September. Distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$10. Single copy: \$1.50

Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries", 600 words; and "Letters to the Editor", 400 words.

Editor: Russell R. Dynes
Assoc. Editors: Lawrence J. Rhoades
Alice F. Myers
Doris Y. Wilkinson
Paul Williams

Secretary: James F. Short, Jr.

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-3410.

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Publishers Comment on Authors

(continued from page 3)

lishers did comment, however, on the special problem of jargon which seems to afflict sociologists in writing.

One publisher noted what he saw as the increasing frequency of non-fulfillment of contracts and suggested that book contracts had now become a part of the tenure process. Some universities (as well as authors) were using book contracts as "evidence" of scholarly productivity. The implication was that such instrumental use often leads to a high rate of non-delivery of manuscripts, regardless of whether tenure was obtained or not.

Some publishers commented on the fact that sociologists often do not have an appreciation of the "business" end of publishing. They do not understand that non-delivery of a manuscript often plays havoc with printing schedules. They also were critical of authors who submitted the same manuscript to several publishers at the same time, without acknowledging that fact. One publisher also commented that sociologists themselves were poor book buyers so that specialized volumes intended for a professional audience could not even break even. In addition, a number of publishers were critical of the tendency for persons to request desk copies of specialized and high cost books for consideration in "mass" courses.

Both publishers and authors were critical of the practices of used book dealers, pointing out that sometimes unused desk copies are sold for resale. This hits the publisher and author twice—when it is given away and when it is sold as a used copy to replace another new copy. Both tended to decry the emergence of the "managed" book and the decline of opportunities for publishing for specialized audiences based on the economics of mass marketing.

By and large, the responses from authors and publishers did not seem to reflect the intensity of problems which might emerge when ideas are turned into books which cost money. Authors are proud of their intellectual property which they like to keep commercially untainted. Publishers

Gordon Offers Theory

(continued from page 3)

effectuation of ego welfare, once in appearance, subsequently function together in intricate and complex ways to shape the characteristic responses and activities of the human being. They are the core of human nature."

Gordon concluded by offering his theory of human nature to his colleagues for study, debate and testing. By focusing attention on his theory, Gordon hopes to stimulate inquiries into the question of human nature for "to use an inadequate model of the nature of man in developing social programs designed to improve the general welfare is to build on sand and to invite the unanticipated consequences of purposive social actions—a recipe for failure."

have an interest in the communication of new ideas and well-written books but can afford only to do this if they pay attention to the bottom line on the balance sheet. From the survey, the potentially conflicting purposes are not as problematic as one might expect.

Analysis of Job Listings Available

A paper that analyzes 3,860 job listings that appeared in the *American Sociologist*, *FOOTNOTES*, and the *Employment Bulletin* from 1971-77 in order to learn something about the job market for sociologists in the late 1970s is available upon request from its senior author.

The paper, "The Sociological Marketplace in the 1970s: Oasis, Desert or Mirage?", was written by James K. Skipper, Jr., Mark S. Henry, Janice M. Saunders, all of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Randall P. White, Cornell University, and presented at the 1978 ASA Annual Meeting.

The job listings were analyzed using the following variables: the geographical location of the position; whether the ad was for a possible job or whether it was for a firm opening; type of position; tenure-track or not; type of employment; the type of degree granted by the department; level of experience required; and specialty areas requested.

Copies may be obtained from James K. Skipper, Jr., Department of Sociology, VPI&SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Annual Meeting: Papers, Abstracts Due

Authors are reminded that copies of their papers and abstracts to be presented at the Annual Meeting in Boston were due in the Executive Of-

fice on May 1.

If you have not sent these materials, please do so immediately.

Occasionally sociologists become concerned with their "image". Several years ago, in a fit of propriety, the American Sociological Society became an "association" because the earlier acronym was too descriptive. With proper respect to labeling theorists, there is more to a self image than a name. There are lots of other changes we could make.

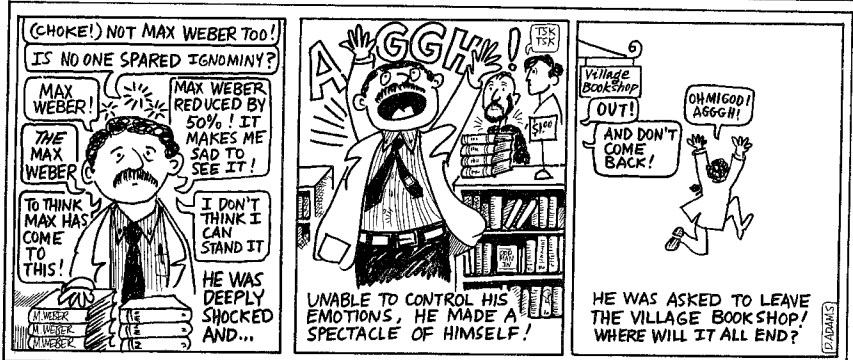
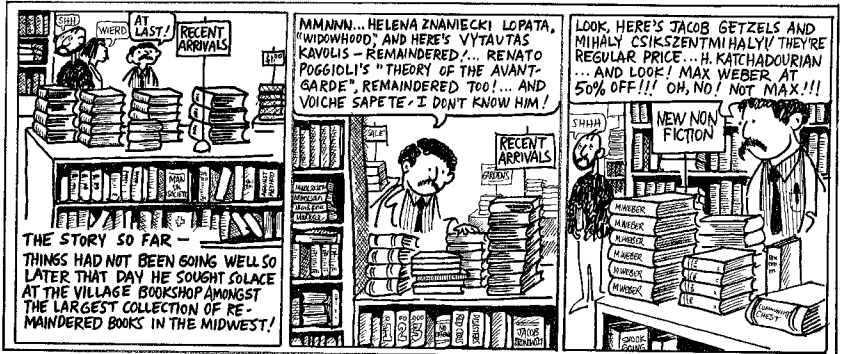
We often don't do a very good job with the press, sometimes emphasizing precision which to most others is obfuscation. Someone suggested that we often wash our dirty Lenin in public. Observers at business meetings and other assemblages of sociologists might at times think our forte is foreign policy or setting social and economic priorities for everyone else. We often write about the arrogance of power but little about our own arrogance of powerlessness. We often contribute criticism rather than knowledge.

Some of our colleagues write learnedly about how people construct social reality. Sociologists are people and have their own sense of reality but it is not shared by many others. And often that hurts in places that count.

Even though this year, in Congress, budget cutting is in vogue, the President has emphasized the importance of basic science and requested increased funding for basic research. On the floor of the House, however, Rep. Ashbrook of Ohio introduced an amendment to cut \$14M from the NSF budget—specifically from the Directorate of Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences. Much of his attack was centered on the worth of social science. His argument must have been "convincing" since 219 voted for it. The vote seriously weakened the possibility of improving the funding for research in sociology. One can condemn Rep. Ashbrook and the 218 who agreed with him.

One can also be self critical about our inability to convince others of the need for continued support for social science research. If what we are doing is as important as we think it is, we should be able to convince others, particularly those that "represent" us. Have you ever written a letter to a congressman discussing the importance and value of sociological research? Have you ever called to the attention of congressional staff research that might have policy implications? Have you ever conveyed the idea that social science research might have some tangible payoff in terms of future national needs? Have you ever thought of preparing an article for the media explaining why what you are doing is important? Have you been courteous and helpful to a reporter who is preparing a story for another media? Have you ever blamed yourself, rather than Congress, when social science funding is cut?

In retrospect, at times I am sad that we changed the name of the Association because it ruins a useful slogan we might use for the next several years. Perhaps we need to tend to our own knitting before we run out of yarn. Too, before we save the world, let's save our ASS.—RRD



By David Adams, OSU-Lima

May 21. *Workshop on Social Science in Engineering.* William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh. Theme: "Implementing Social Science Knowledge in Engineering Decisionmaking." Held in conjunction with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (Dayton and Ohio Branches) and the Air Pollution Control Associations 6th Annual Conference on Energy and Environment. Contact: Adrian R. Tiemann, General Electric Corporate Research and Development, Room 5C12, Building K-1, Box 8, Schenectady, NY 12301. Phone: (518) 385-2211.

June 4-8. *Seminar on the Biology of Aging.* Sponsored by the Institute of Gerontology, Ann Arbor. For more information on this seminar and others contact: Dorothy Coons, Continuing Education Program, Box N, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

June 6-10. *Tenth Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association.* Contact: ERDA10, Department of Environmental Design and Planning, School of Architecture and Environmental Design, SUNY-Buffalo, 3435 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14214.

July 15-22. *Workshop on Bioethics and Public Policy.* University Colorado, Boulder. Sponsored by the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences. Contact: The Hastings Center, 360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706. Phone: (914) 478-0500.

August 5-10. *Sixth International Conference on Social Science and Medicine.* The Leeuwenhorst Congress Center, Amsterdam. Emphasis on organization of health care in their social and political contexts, decisionmaking in health policy, and intervention strategies and health outcome measures. Contact: P.J.M. McEwan, Glen-garden, Ballater, Aberdeenshire AB3 5UB, Scotland.

August 14-18. *The National Council on Family Relations. Annual Meeting.* Sheraton-Boston Hotel. Theme: "Everyday Life in Families: Past, Present and Future." Contact: NCFR, 1219 University Avenue, Southeast, Minneapolis, MN 55414. Phone: (612) 331-2774.

August 20-24. *International Contentment on Changes in the Nature and Quality of Working Life.* University of Thessaloniki, Greece. Sponsored by the Scientific Affairs Division of NATO. Contact: David Cope, Department of Applied Psychology, UWIST, Llwyn-y-Grant Road, Penylan, Cardiff CF3 7UX, United Kingdom.

August 27-31. *American Sociological Association. Annual Meeting.* Sheraton-Boston Hotel.

September 2-8. *Third International Symposium on Victimology.* Muenster/Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Contact: Hans Joachim Schneider, Director, Department of Criminology, University of Westphalia, Bispinghof 24/25, 4400 Muenster/Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany.

October 17-20. *Evaluation Research Society. Annual Meeting.* Minneapolis.

October 26-28. *Association for Humanist Sociology. Annual Meeting.* University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown. Theme: "Meliorating Social Oppression: Minority Groups and Negative Status Categories." Contact: William P. Kuvlesky, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. Phone: (713) 845-7210.

POSTDOCTORAL

The National Humanities Center will admit about forty Fellows for the 1980-81 academic year. The Center is designed to facilitate individual research and intellectual exchange within a community of scholars. Social scientists are eligible. The usual term of a fellowship is the academic year, but some fellowships are available for shorter periods. Stipends are based on the normal salaries of Fellows. Travel expenses to and from the Center are provided for Fellows and their families. Deadline is January 10, 1980. For applications and additional information contact: National Humanities Center, P. O. Box 1256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

The Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies has two 2-year positions (with the possibility of a third year of support) available for research in psycho-social aspects of alcohol and drug use. Sociologists or psychologists preferred, but other social scientists may apply. Fellows will work in conjunction with an on-going longitudinal study. The NIAAA funded stipend is \$10,000-\$12,000 per year. Contact: Mark Lender, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, Busch Campus, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, has a Fulbright-Hays Research Grant available for each academic year until further notice. American citizens with PhD qualifications are eligible. Preference will be given to candidates who are interested in pursuing comparative research on topics relating to Southeast Asia within the general area of the Social Sciences and Humanities and who can present well-designed proposals for projects involving two or more Southeast Asian countries that can be completed within the grant period. Completion of the project includes a manuscript in publishable form. Contact: Mrs. C.P. Chin, Executive Secretary, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Princeton University, will offer a limited number of research fellowships to scholars who wish to participate in a two-year seminar on the relationship between political power and ideology. The seminar will investigate the ways in which political systems in the past have gained or lost legitimacy through historical case studies of particular state systems and systems of ideas. Fellowships will be for one or two semesters. Inquiries should be sent to Secretary, Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540. Deadline for 1980-81 is December 1, 1979. Scholars who are not applicants for fellowships but would like to offer a paper to the seminar are asked to write to Lawrence Stone, Center Director.

Training Program in Measurement. Applications are invited from new and recent PhDs, including those who will complete doctorates this academic year, for postdoctoral fellowships in a training program on the measurement of mental health concepts that it appears NIMH will begin funding July 1, 1979. The purpose of the program is to train fellows in measurement techniques such as exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, scaling procedure, etc., to be applied to the measurement of mental health constructs. Applications are welcome from persons with PhDs in Sociology, Psychology, Psychiatry, and related fields. To apply, send a current vita, letters of reference, copies of published or submitted papers, a descrip-

tion of course work in mathematics and/or statistics, along with a brief description of research interests to: George W. Bohrnstedt, Director, Training Program in Measurement, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

CITATION INDEX GRANTS

The Institute for Scientific Information has expanded its grant programs to aid institutions to purchase ISI indexes to the literature of the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. ISI publishes the *Science Citation Index*, the *Social Sciences Citation Index* and the *Arts and Humanities Citation Index*. For information contact Diane J. Hoffman, Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection—established by the Young Lawyers Division of ABA with support from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, HEW. Will provide technical assistance and act as a resource clearinghouse for lawyers and other professionals who are active in the field. Invites submission of material on child abuse. Contact: National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, 1800 M Street, NW, Second Floor South, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 331-2250.

The Evaluation Research Society was created in 1976 by the late Marcia Guttentag to provide a forum for discussion of evaluation research issues across substantive fields, and to advance theory, method, and practice in evaluation. The Society holds an annual meeting, publishes a semi-annual newsletter, and awards The Myrdal Prizes for distinguished leadership and contributions to the field of evaluation research. Membership is open to anyone engaged in evaluation research, regardless of discipline or professional field. Dues are \$30.00 per year. Additional information and membership forms can be obtained from Judith M. Garrard, ERS Membership Chairperson, Box 392, Mayo Memorial Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Translation Service Center in Tokyo, a project of The Asia Foundation seeks to serve Americans and other readers of English by putting into English the best of Japanese writing today; to provide more effective intercultural communication by establishing and maintaining a standard of excellence in the translation of Japanese to English; to serve as a focal point of facilitation and coordination for Americans and Japanese interested in cross-cultural communication through translation; and to serve Japanese writers, scholars, and thinkers by stimulating direct communication and exchange of views with their professional counterparts abroad. Contact: Robert S. Schwantes, Executive Vice President for Programs, The Asia Foundation, P.O. Box 3223, San Francisco, CA 94119.

International Institute of Social Economics—founded in 1972 to assist in the development of social economics as a recognized discipline. Publishes the *International Journal of Social Economics*. Currently compiling a Register of Research in Social Economics. Accepts individual and organizational memberships. Contact: Barrie O. Pettman, Director, International Institute of Social Economics, Enholmes Hall, Patrington, Hul HU12 0PR, United Kingdom.

The Educational Level of Farm Residents and Workers. This report examines educational characteristics of the farm-related population, including nonmetro farm residents and workers by race and sex. Prepared by Frank A. Fratone, a sociologist with the Economic Development Division; Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Ask for Rural Development Research Report No. 8.

The Journal of the Swiss Society for Sociology. Contains summaries in English of all contributions. Subscription is \$56.00 for individuals and \$69.00 for institutions. Sample copies available upon request. Now published by Georgi Publishing Co., CH 1813 Street, Saphorin, Switzerland.

Technology in Society: An International Journal. A new quarterly devoted to exploring ways to assess the risks, the impacts, and the opportunities of technology and appropriate tradeoffs. Subscriptions: individual \$15.00; institutions \$66.00. Edited by George Bugliarello and A. George Schilling, Polytechnic Institute of New York, Brooklyn. Published by Pergamon Press, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523.

The Digest: A Newsletter for the Interdisciplinary Study of Food. Seeks to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information among scholars and students of food in diverse disciplines. Subscriptions are \$5.00. Contact: *The Digest*, The Department of Folklore and Folklife, Logan Hall 415 CN, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Red Feather Institute. Three publications in criminology: "Critical Criminology: An Annotated Bibliography" by Douglas Timmer; "Crime and Social Revolution: Progressive or Regressive?" by Morton Wenger and T. A. Bonomo; and "A Theory of Underground Structures" by T. R. Young. Contact: Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology, Red Feather, CO 80545.

The Older Worker: A Selected Bibliography. Contains references on the older worker and the retirement decision. Compiled by Stephen R. McConnell and Leslie A. Morgan. Available prepaid for \$2.25 plus a 40 cent postage and handling fee from Publications Office, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

The International Child Welfare Review. A special issue on the International Year of the Child that takes a worldwide look at current trends in child welfare. Contact: The International Child Welfare Review, P.O. Box 41, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

The Social and Economic Impact of Nursing Homes. Examines the development of nursing homes, the impact of the growth of government and private financing, and the impact of nursing homes on regional and state economies. Written by Gloria Morrow. Available for \$5 prepaid from the National Foundation for Long Term Health Care, 1200 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

SETTLEMENT WORK

Mary Jo Deegan, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, is interested in hearing from sociologists and others who have comments or experiences related to settlement work. Of particular interest would be any students of settlement workers, especially those associated with Hull House. Any information or speculation concerning the relationship between sociology and social settlements is welcomed.

SURROGATE PRIMARY GROUPS

The Center for the Study of Social Peculiarities, SUNY-Buffalo, is compiling studies on the development and dynamics of surrogate primary groups in modern society (health food and athletic clubs, religious movements, cults, encounter groups) for inclusion in a reader tentatively titled: *Modern Times: Studies of Life in Technological Society*. Published papers as well as new manuscripts are welcomed. Contact: Center for the Study of Social Peculiarities, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260.

WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

A German sociologist is seeking information about research projects in the United States that deal with the changing working and employment conditions of industrial white-collar workers—commercial and technical male employees. He is also interested in the workers' reactions to these changes. He would like to exchange findings and theoretical concepts, and possibly try for a comparative interpretation. Contact: Wolfgang Litten, Universitat Bremen, Postfach 2800 Bremen 33, Federal Republic of Germany.

How to Publish In Medical Soc Session Slated

A special session on strategies and hints for journal publication will be held during the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston by the Publications Committee of the Medical Sociology Section.

The session, "How to Publish in Medical Sociology", is scheduled for Monday, August 27, from 1-3 p.m.

The session will focus on preparations of journal articles, including revision of dissertation chapters. It is aimed primarily at graduate students and new PhD medical sociologists with less publishing experience.

For more information, contact Jennie Kronenfeld, Department of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, or Fredric Wolinsky, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

Arrange to Forward Mail

Please arrange to have your bulk mail forwarded to you if you are changing locations this summer for less than four months.

Otherwise, you will not receive pre-convention materials for the Annual Meeting in Boston or copies of your journals, which will not be replaced.

The ASA Executive Office accepts only change of address notices for relocations that will last four months or longer.

PUBLICATIONS

The American Sociologist invites papers for a special issue on constraints and scenarios for sociology curricula—undergraduate and graduate. Papers might address such sources of constraint as students, administrators, publishers, the profession, finances, job markets, ethics, and general education, in relation to present and possible scenarios of curricular organization. Either conceptual or empirical papers are appropriate. Authors should treat the general implications of curricular organization rather than merely describe a particular teaching technique or syllabus for a course. Deadline is September 15, 1979. Send papers and correspondence to: James L. McCartney, Editor-Elect, TAS, Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

American Communities Tomorrow is a new semi-annual publication that applies a social science perspective to the future possibilities and present conditions of various American municipalities, subdivisions and villages. It seeks submissions and contributing editors. Annual subscriptions for two hardbound volumes is \$15.00. Contact: Jack Kinton, Executive Editor, *American Communities Tomorrow*, P.O. Box 153, Wasco, IL 60183.

The Journal of Consumer Research solicits abstracts for a special issue on the consumption of time to be published in late 1980. Two copies of a 300-500 word abstract, plus two copies of a topical outline should be sent by June 30, 1979 to: The Editor, *JCR*, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, P.O. Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680. Authors of abstracts showing promise will be invited to prepare full-length manuscripts which will then undergo the normal review process.

CONFERENCES

The Fourth Annual Conference on the Current State of Marxist Theory, November 15-17, University of Louisville, invites topic areas, chair sessions, discussants and papers in two general areas: (1) philosophical and meta-theoretical inquiries into the nature of Marxist theory, and (2) applications of broadly defined Marxist theory to historical and contemporary societies. Deadlines are: paper abstracts, June 30; suggestions/roles, June 15; completed papers, September 1. Submissions related to the first area should be sent to: Algis Mickunas, Department of Philosophy, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701. Submissions related to the second area should be sent to Morton Wenger, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

International Seminar on Family and Disaster, June 16-19, 1980, Uppsala University, invites papers covering theoretical and practical issues. Deadline is October 1, 1979. Send abstracts to: Orjan E. Hultaker or Jan E. Trost, Uppsala University, Department of Sociology, Box 513, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

New York Sociological Association invites papers and ideas for its 27th Annual Meeting, SUNY-Albany, October 19-20. Papers should average 15-20 pages, include an abstract, and support a 15-minute oral presentation. Send two copies by August 15 to: Thomas J. Harig, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

BROOKDALE AWARDS

Two Brookdale Awards in Gerontology will be given annually for the next three years by the Gerontological Society. One award will be in the Biological Social Sciences. Each award will be \$20,000. Nominations for the awards which honor distinguished service to gerontology are invited. Deadline is August 1. Nominees must be U.S. citizens. Nominations may be made by members of the professional society of the nominee's own discipline. Each nomination must be endorsed by three additional persons, one of whom must be a member of the Gerontological Society. Nominations must be in the form of a letter setting out in detail the significance of the work upon which the nomination is based. Accompanying the nomination must be a curriculum vitae, a selected bibliography, reprints of at least three articles published in refereed journals and/or other relevant publications. Ten copies of all these materials must be submitted to Chairperson, Brookdale Awards Screening Committee, The Gerontological Society, 1835 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. For more information contact Suzanne Wood at the Society. Phone: (202) 466-6750.

MYRDAL PRIZES

The Evaluation Research Society invites nominations for the 1979 Myrdal Prizes which are given for distinguished leadership and contributions to the field of evaluation research in three areas: human service delivery, science, and government. Nominations for one or more of the three areas should be accompanied by a letter outlining the basis upon which the individual is being recommended, and if available, a vitae. Deadline is July 15. Send to Edward M. Glaser, Myrdal Prizes Chairperson, Human Interaction Research Institute, 10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1120, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Cora Bagley Marrett, University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to the President's Commission on Three Mile Island.

Bonnie Thornton Dill, Memphis State University, has been named to the editorial board of *Signs*, a journal concerned with women in culture and society.

Walter A. Sedelow, Jr., University of Kansas, will chair the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars' Advisory Committee on Computer Scientists, during 1979-80. The Council is the U.S. national selection panel for senior Fulbright appointees in computer science.

Three sociologists have been awarded National Needs Postdoctoral Fellowships by the National Science Foundation: **Jill S. Quadagno**, University of Kansas, to study at Cambridge University; **Douglas S. Massey**, Princeton University, to study at UC-Berkeley; and **Sandra L. Albrecht**, a graduate student at University of Texas-Austin, to study at University of Oregon. Albrecht will join the University of Kansas faculty this fall.

James J. Vaneko, manager of the education research area at Abt Associates, Inc., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development in the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Steven Spitzer, University of Northern Iowa, will be a Fellow in Law and Sociology at Harvard Law School, 1979-80.

Editor's Note: Some of the following letters are edited.

Caution Expressed On Free Services

When will we realize that the free lunch does not exist? The January 1979 issue of *FOOTNOTES* contained the announcement of "free services" from the newly organized non-profit National Research and Information Center. The Center offers services for those working in the area of death and dying research ranging from bibliographic searches to assistance with publication and all for free. Too good to be true? Yes. The National Research and Information Center is a program of the National Foundation of Funeral Service. Its initial funding is from three funeral industry trade associations, the National Selected Morticians, the Order of the Golden Rule and the Casket Manufacturers Association. Unquestionably NRIC may provide sociologists and other academics with useful information and assistance, but let the users of this "free service" do so with full knowledge of organizational connections and biases.

*Thomas C. Nelson
University of Southern California
Formerly, Consultant, Funeral Industry
Investigation,
Federal Trade Commission*

Underrepresentation Of White Males

I was intrigued by the co-occurrence of two things in the March issue—the biographies of the 43 candidates for ASA office in 1979 (pp. 12-15) and Doris Wilkinson's "A Report: Status of Women in Sociology, 1934-1977" (pp. 4-6).

Since only five of the 43 candidates did not submit a photo, it is possible to examine affirmative action within the ASA on the basis of the 43 nominees, because I know (or can easily guess) the affirmative action status of these. Because of the relatively small sample size of the set of nominees, I simply categorize them as "white males" and "others." For the five without photos, I know that Butler Jones is an "other," I assume that Sally Bond and Maureen Hallinan are "others," and I assume that Halliman H. Winsborough and Marvin Wolfgang are white males. If these assumptions are correct 20, or 46.5% of the nominees are white males, while 23, or 53.5%, of them are "others."

In her analysis, Wilkinson identified a total of 7966 doctoral sociologists in this country. Of these, 5554, or 69.7% were white males, while 2412, or 30.3%, were "others." Taking those figures as population values, it is possible to ascertain through a simple one-sample difference of proportions test whether the affirmative action status of the nominees could easily have arisen randomly from a population that is 69.7% white male and 30.3% "other."

The answer to this question is decidedly in the negative. The normal deviate computed from these data is 3.32. Taking the conservative tack by interpreting this statistic in a two-tailed sense yields an associated probability of just about exactly one in a thousand. White males are quite sharply underrepresented (on a proportionate basis, there should be 30 white males instead of 20) and the "others" are sharply overrepresented (proportionately, there should be 13 of them instead of 20).

Now, I realize this little note may make me a few enemies (but what the hell—I've got tenure!). However, the

above data and the lack of apparent professional accomplishment of several of the "other" nominees (several of whom don't even list any publications, and one guesses that that's the case because they don't have any of importance to list) suggest perhaps that ASA might well embark on a vigorous affirmative inaction program, one in which people are selected for professional recognition on the simple basis of their professional accomplishments. What a revolutionary world that would be!

*Samuel A. Mueller
The University of Akron*

Editor's Note: Forms asking for background information on the various candidates are sent out from the ASA Executive Office. Forms for candidates for the Committees on Nominations and Committees do not ask for "publications" since the tasks of those committees are to nominate others. Thus, involvement in ASA and other organizations is emphasized. Some candidates did include publications but such additional information was not published.

Free Academic Use Of Meeting Papers

In the December issue of *FOOTNOTES* Lee H. Bowker, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has a suggestion which I support.

I suggest that ASA adopt as its official policy not to accept any paper to ASA meetings which are not free for academic use like quotation or citation. Copyrights do of course apply even to papers published or read at ASA meetings. That is not the issue here.

I can see only three reasons for restrictions on academic use and they are all invalid. 1) The paper is of so poor standard that it should not be publicly known. If that is so, please have it refused or at least give negative advice by a screening committee. Do not occupy meetings with bad papers. 2) The author has written a preliminary draft which he plans to change after the discussion. That is no problem. When the paper is published you just indicate in a footnote that a preliminary version under the title "x" was presented at "y." It is even academically fair to the discussion and the participants there. 3) The practice to insert disclaimers seems to have been started by high status authors and is now used by authors to gain status as one of those who can control the free exchange of information within academia and still control its use of time in meetings. This way of gaining academic status should be prohibited in ASA meetings.

*Bo G. Eriksson
Goteborgs Universitet*

Urges International Approach to Sociology

As a former exchange student who came from West Germany on a U.S. State Department scholarship in 1952 to study labor relations at Cornell University, I really appreciated the details explaining the Fulbright program and the sentiments attached to it in the November issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

During the World Congress of Sociology in Varna in 1970, I overheard one U.S. sociologist asserting that only the U.S. produced "real" sociology. I knew this was not true. By that time I had already spent several years summarizing sociology articles from European, Latin American and Third World Journals as an abstractor. Certainly, the language was often different, in more ways than one, and so were the concerns. Those who have studied the sociology of knowledge understand that this means different concepts and research formulations

and different approaches to a sociological topic, which may not always fit the major U.S. orientations of a given time. But U.S. sociology itself has absorbed many foreign currents, from Simmel, Weber and Durkheim to Dahrendorf.

And so I find the notion of a world sociology wonderful. Working with the world sociology literature I learned of the need for a "sociology for the people" in Latin America (this was also affirmed by Orlando Fals Borda at the Toronto World Congress); the troubled studies of Rome (urban problems are not limited to New York City); the guarded public opinion surveys of Franco's Spain, now transformed into deeper social inquiry; the efforts of U.S.S.R. sociology to understand Siberian ethnic minorities; and more.

I feel sociology, as a self-reflexive discipline, is more suited than any other academic field to understanding the global problems that are facing this spaceship earth. More than any other field can it promote cooperation, precisely because of the sensitivity to cultural differences which is built into sociological inquiry.

I, too, hope to see U.S. sociologists accumulate more international experience and would add that an openness to other conceptualizations is the best guarantee for retaining our own vitality.

*Maria Maxfield
Fayson Lakes, New Jersey*

Social Consequences Of Science And Technology

I read with interest the article by Lawrence Rhoades, "Science and Technology Report Shows Need for Social Sciences" which appeared in the January, 1979 issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Some of my colleagues and I are engaged in a program at the University of Lowell under a Pilot Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities which addresses some of the issues raised by Professor Rhoades. Under the grant we have developed innovative, interdisciplinary team taught courses in Technology, Society and Values. Our faculty represent the disciplines of sociology, psychology, philosophy, political science and history. The courses are designed to reach science and engineering students.

The University of Lowell is a recent merger of a liberal arts college and a technological institute. In these new courses we explore with engineering and science majors the ways in which technology is intertwined with values throughout history and in contemporary culture. We also seek to make students aware that science and technology are not autonomous. Inevitably, there are social consequences attached to all technological and scientific advances.

*Shirley Kalack
University of Lowell*

HUMAN BEHAVIOR RESEARCH GROUP

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. Social factors & IQ
2. Stress & physical health
3. Stress & mental health 25+pp, 400+ refs. each. \$5.95ea; 2/\$11; 3/\$15.
4. Stress & heart disease
5. Stress & cancer (#4 & #5 annotated, 35+pp. \$9.95ea; 2/\$19). HBRG, ASA-1, Box 17122, Irvine, CA 92713.

32 Countries Want Sociologists As Fulbrights

Thirty-two countries have asked for Fulbright scholars in sociology for the 1980-81 academic year.

Application deadlines are June 1, 1979 for the American Republics, Australia and New Zealand, and July 1, 1979 for Africa, Asia and Europe.

Copies of the 1980-81 announcement of Fulbright award opportunities for university teaching and advanced research abroad can be obtained by sending your name, address, highest degree, specialization and country interest to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Department N, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 833-4950.

A directory of Fulbright scholars currently visiting the U.S. for lecturing and research is also available on request from CIES.

Countries requesting sociologists are listed below along with the specialization requested and language requirement, if any:

Argentina: American life and institutions, Spanish

Australia: adult teaching materials, cross-national family studies.

Austria: American life and culture.

Belgium: American sociology or social psychology.

Bolivia: methodology and American society, Spanish.

Brazil: social history, Portuguese or Spanish.

Cameroon: no specialization cited, French.

Colombia: American social and cultural history, Spanish.

Denmark: American social history.

Germany: no specialization cited.

Greece: social science research.

India: no specialization cited.

Iran: no specialization cited.

Israel: statistics.

Italy: no specialization cited.

Japan: American history and culture, research on contemporary Japanese society.

Korea: demography, rural development, or social science research.

Liberia: no specialization cited.

Malaysia: development research and evaluation.

Mexico: demography and development, Spanish.

Netherlands: social change, deviance and criminology problems in the law, influence of religion, urban environment and population.

New Zealand: women's studies.

Philippines: methodology.

Sierra Leone: no specialization cited.

Spain: no specialization cited.

Surinam: agricultural sociology.

Sweden: Swedish studies.

Taiwan: social policy and organization.

United Kingdom: medical sociology and health care policy.

Venezuela: research on energy policy and social benefits, Spanish.

Zaire: no specialization cited, French.

Zambia: rural sociology.

Auditor's Report American Sociological Association December 31, 1978

The Council
American Sociological Association

We have examined the balance sheets of the American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia corporation, not-for-profit) as of December 31, 1978 and 1977, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures, Association equity and changes in financial position for the years ended December 31, 1978 and 1977. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the American Sociological Association at December 31, 1978 and 1977, and the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 1978 and 1977 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexander Grant & Company
Washington, D.C.
February 14, 1979

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	Unrestricted	Restricted (note B)
Current Assets		
Cash	\$9,560	\$224,580
Certificates of deposit plus accrued interest	667,662	182,369
	677,222	406,949
Accounts receivable		
Advertising and mailing lists	\$27,375	36
Restricted funds (note B)	33,907	
	61,282	
Less allowance for doubtful receivables	5,000	56,282
Inventories—at nominal cost		5,000
Prepaid expenses	40,704	
Total current assets	779,208	406,985
Property, Plant, and Equipment—at cost (notes A and D)		
Building and improvements	203,283	
Office furniture and equipment	62,320	
	265,603	
Less accumulated depreciation	89,595	
	176,008	
Land	39,000	215,008
	\$994,216	\$406,985

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		
Trade	\$46,537	—
Restricted funds (note B)	36	33,907
Accrued liabilities	20,488	
Deferred income (note A2)	523,165	
Income taxes payable (note A3)	3,000	—
Total current liabilities	593,226	33,907
Unexpended grants and restricted funds	—	373,078
Association equity		
Unrestricted	400,990	—
Restricted for building fund and 1978 Directory (note D)	—	—
	\$994,216	\$406,985

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Revenue		
Member dues	\$343,063	
Section dues	26,389	
Subscriptions	302,956	
Advertising	52,258	
Sales—back issues	11,082	
Sales—other	63,017	
Annual meeting	111,231	
Expense reimbursement (note B)	66,410	
Mailing list rentals	24,527	
Interest	39,610	
Reprint permissions	11,473	
Contributions	1,328	
Miscellaneous	6,169	
Processing fees	8,516	
Total revenue	\$1,068,029	

Expenditures		
Publications		
Printing and mailing	276,709	
Editorial and clerical	89,673	
Other	67,434	
Total publications	433,816	
Annual meeting	86,603	
General and administrative (note C)	542,468	
Total expenditures	\$1,062,887	
Excess of revenue over expenditures before income taxes	5,142	
Income taxes (note A3)	2,834	
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$2,308	

STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION EQUITY

	Unrestricted	Restricted
Balance at January 1, 1977	\$347,879	\$—
Excess of revenue over expenditures	50,803	—
Restriction for building fund and 1978 Directory (note D)	(28,000)	28,000
Balance at December 31, 1977	370,682	28,000
Excess of revenue over expenditures	2,308	—
Reversal of restriction for building fund and 1978 Directory (note D)	28,000	(28,000)
	\$400,990	\$—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the Association's significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

1. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, principally on a straight-line basis without regard to salvage values.

2. Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the following:

- Member dues which are applicable to subsequent periods.
- Subscriptions to periodicals which are to be issued subsequently.

3. Income taxes

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for mailing list rentals and other unrelated business income that resulted in Federal and District of Columbia income tax due of approximately \$3,000 at December 1978 and 1977.

NOTE B—RESTRICTED ASSETS

These funds are held by the American Sociological Association, as custodian, to be used for specific purposes and are therefore restricted. At December 31, 1978, the following amounts remained in unexpended Grants or Restricted Funds.

	Cash and investments	Less amounts due (to) from American Sociological Association	Unexpended restricted fund balances
Restricted fund			
National Science Foundation Grant	\$2,091	\$(1,071)	\$1,020
National Institute of Mental Health (HEW)	9,752	(30,908)	(21,156)
Pitirim Sorokin Award	10,392	—	10,392
Carnegie Corporation	3,470	—	3,470
Special Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline	47,959	—	47,959
Cornerhouse MFP Grant	14,492	—	14,492
Abt Associates	1,000	—	1,000
Lilly Foundation	81,744	—	81,744
Condition of Research	—	(1,928)	(1,928)
Rose Monograph	170,900	(33,907)	136,993
	214,165	36	214,201
	385,065	(33,871)	351,194
Sections			
Medical Sociology	1,765	—	1,765
Organizations & Occupations	5,773	—	5,773
Sociology of Education	4,707	—	4,707
Undergraduate Education	3,408	—	3,408
Methodology	1,234	—	1,234
Environmental Sociology	1,472	—	1,472
Sex Roles	1,631	—	1,631
Sociological Practice	1,080	—	1,080
Criminology	814	—	814
	\$406,949	\$(33,871)	\$373,078

Certain grants and cost reimbursable contracts provide for the allowance of costs by budget categories as set forth in the grants or contracts including reimbursement of administrative expenses which were \$66,410 and \$60,288 for the periods ending December 31, 1978 and 1977, respectively. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants and contracts are subject to audit. To date, the Association has not been notified of any unallowable costs relating to grants or contracts in force. In the opinion of the Association, all expenditures are properly allowable costs and it is not necessary to establish a provision for unallowable costs.

A summary of the restricted fund activity is:

Unexpended restricted fund balances at beginning of period	\$369,649
Receipts of grants, supporting contributions and revenue on investments	792,573
Expenditures	(789,144)
Unexpended restricted fund balances at December 31	\$373,078

NOTE C—RETIREMENT PLAN

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, employees can purchase retirement plan participation from Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) in varying amounts, which are matched by the Association. The amounts matched by the Association are limited to 5% of the employees' social security wage base and 10% of salary in excess. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to \$12,883 and \$10,630 for the years ending December 31, 1978 and 1977.

NOTE D—ASSOCIATION EQUITY

In 1977, the Association provided \$20,000 for the repairs and maintenance to their present office building and \$8,000 for publication of the 1978 Directory. These amounts were reflected as a restriction of the Association equity at December 31, 1977. During 1978, the Association expended \$47,556 for the items and the restriction was no longer required.

SRC Program Centers on Surveys

(continued from page 4)

and to introduce prerequisite skills for seminar/workshop participation in Quantitative Historical Analysis, Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field and Empirical Research Issues in Aging. The courses are Elementary Mathematics for Social Scientists, Introduction to Computing and Introduction to Research Design and Elementary Statistics.

Track II contains nine courses which constitute the core of the Training Program. The only prerequisites for these courses are an elementary mathematics course and a solid introductory course in applied statistics. Among the courses are Dynamic Analysis, Data Analysis and Public Policy, Causal Models, Introduction to Linear Models, Multi-Level Analysis, Experimental Studies, and Multivariate Dimensional Analysis.

The last four courses listed above are taught in a seminar/

workshop format by a course director and a workshop leader which allows both data analysis and computing to be conducted in an individualized instruction environment.

Track III contains courses that build on the Track II program: Causal Models, Applied Multivariate Analysis, Discrete Multivariate Analysis, and Time Series Analysis. It also contains courses on the frontier of the development of social methodology: Exploratory Data Analysis and Quantitative Historical Analysis. In addition, Track III contains courses that are substantive content-specific. The courses deal with criminal justice and aging.

SRC PROGRAM

The Survey Research Center Summer Institute Program offers the following courses on survey research: Introduction to Survey Research, Workshop on Sampling Techniques, Study Design in Survey Research, Methods of Survey

Sampling, Questionnaire Design, Interviewing and Coding, Advanced Methods of Survey Sampling, Analysis of Survey Data, and Survey Research Data Processing with OSIRIS.

The SRC Program also lasts for eight weeks and is scheduled concurrently with the ICPSP program, June 24 to August 17.

Admission to the ICPSP program is arranged through the individual Official Representatives at Consortium member institutions. For more information write to: R.W. Hoyer, Director, ICPSP Training Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

For information on the SRC Summer Institute, write to: Helene J. Hitchcock, Administrative Manager, Office of the Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Acts on Sections, Employment, Committees, Resolutions

(continued from page 1)

which will be given for a single work published in the last two years, and The American Sociological Association Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship which will be given for cumulative work.

The winner of the single work award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. The winner of the cumulative work award will be offered the Stouffer Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA Council to receive either lecture at ASA expense. The initial awards will be made in 1980.

Both Traditional awards—Bernard and DuBois-Johnson-Frazier—were retained. Sections are eligible to give awards after they have existed for five years. At that point, one award per year may be given. It may be named after a person or persons, but it should not be monetary in nature. Reimbursement of necessary expenses is permitted.

Special Awards and Prizes should support further inquiry rather than awards to honor past accomplishments and be in the nature of monetary grants. A Fund for Special Awards and Prizes was established.

A Committee on Awards composed of five members, at least two of whom are members of Council, plus the Executive Officer, *ex officio*, was authorized to implement the awards program and policy.

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

The publications policy primarily codifies existing publication practices within the Association. Nevertheless, it represents Council's formal framework for implementing the general Constitutional provision for publications of the Association.

The policy enumerates five purposes of the ASA publications program:

1. To provide and distribute an enduring record of sociological research and thereby to facilitate the cumulative development of sociological knowledge.

2. To inform the ASA membership of problems, issues and news affecting the Association and the discipline and to inform sociologists of resources and opportunities that may be helpful in the further development of the discipline.

3. To facilitate intellectual exchange between sociologists in the United States and other countries and between sociologists and specialists in other scholarly and scientific disciplines, especially the social sciences.

4. To communicate the results of sociological research that are potentially relevant to public policy and social action and thereby to facilitate the useful application of sociological knowledge.

5. To promote excellence in the teaching of sociology and in the training of future sociologists.

The publications policy also covers authority and responsibility for ASA publications; the responsibilities of the Committee on Publications, editors, and the Executive Officer; and general principles and guidelines for publications decisions.

SECTIONS

In actions related to ASA Sections, Council authorized a return to the rotation system for Section Days and the allocation of annual program space to Sections on the basis of section membership as of July of the preceding year. Allocation of meeting space to Sections will be a standing item for June Council meetings.

Council also referred the portion of the report on Section publications back to the Ad Hoc Committee on Sections for review and possible reformulation and resubmission in August to the 1980 Council.

REGULATION OF RESEARCH

Council authorized the Executive Officer to convene a planning conference to shape recommendations whereby the ASA will develop the resources and take the lead in studying and assessing on a continuing basis: (1) the impact of government regulation on the conduct of social research; (2) the influence of government on the direction of research; and (3) the interrelationship between the above.

In addition, Council authorized a meeting of the Committee on Regulation of Research this fall for the purpose of reviewing and preparing a response to the final HEW regulations for Institutional Review Boards.

NON-ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT

Council authorized the appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology. The Committee is to report to Council at its January 1980 meeting on ways the ASA might improve (1) graduate and undergraduate training in Sociology to meet the needs of applied social science research; (2) the functioning of the labor market in making employers aware of the skills of sociologists; and (3) the general awareness within the profession of the opportunities for employment as applied sociologists.

Council also authorized the committee to meet one time other than the Annual Meeting at the discretion of the chair.

ELECTION PROCEDURES

Council approved a simple preferential voting system for electing the President, Vice President, and Secretary. This system will result in candidates being elected by a majority as specified in the By-

Laws. It permits write-in candidates.

Candidates directly affected by the change, the Presidential candidates in the upcoming election, have approved the use of the preferential system thereby eliminating a costly second ballot.

COMMITTEES

Council took the following actions related to committees: (1) Reconstituted the Committee on Government Statistics as the Committee on National Statistics. Membership of the committee is to be proposed by the Committee on Committees during the next Annual Meeting. (2) Authorized the Committee on Employment and Unemployment Statistics to continue for the duration of the National Commission, after which it will be disbanded. Responsibility for employment and unemployment statistics will then be transferred to the Committee on National Statistics. (3) Retained the Committee on Problems of the Discipline as a subcommittee of Council. (4) Authorized the senior Council member-at-large of the Committee on the Profession to chair the committee. (5) Designated a subcommittee of Council to work on clarifications of By-Laws and proposed amendments. (6) Disbanded the following committees: Study of America Abroad, Awards Policy, Criminal Justice Reform Act, SRSS, Travel Grant, and Expanding Employment Opportunities. (7) Affirmed the movement of ad hoc committees to standing committee status if they exist more than one year, unless specifically stated otherwise by Council. (8) Informed the Committee on Publications that an explanation is required when women and other minorities are underrepresented on lists of candidates for editorships. (9) Encouraged the Committee on Publications to continue communicating to ASA editors that women

and other minority members be considered in appointments to editorial boards.

In other action, Council issued a standing informal recommendation to all incoming Presidents that the Vice President be an *ex officio* member of the Program Committee until such time as the By-Laws are amended. Council also reappointed Joseph Elder as the ASA Representative to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO because of his recent appointment as chair of the Social Science Committee of the Commission.

FULBRIGHT-HAYS PROGRAM

Council requested the President and Executive Officer to take actions aimed at placing social scientists on the Board of Foreign Scholars.

Council also recommended that the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils request that the State Department inform it when scholarship determinations of an adverse nature are made, and that the Conference Board consult with the appropriate professional society on such matters. The Executive Officer was asked to communicate this recommendation to the Conference Board.

BUSINESS MEETING RESOLUTIONS

Council voiced its continued support of the principles of affirmative action; expressed its concern over the conditions of academic freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany; endorsed the AAAS resolution on the persecution of Argentinian scientists; and requested the State Department to issue a visa to Andre Gunder Frank.

Council also referred the non-sexist research guidelines back to the Committee on the Status of



MELVILLE DALTON
(1907-1978)

Melville Dalton, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and retired Research Sociologist at the Institute of Industrial Relations, died November 17, 1978 at his home in Santa Monica, California, after an illness lasting several years.

Professor Dalton joined the UCLA Faculty in 1953 after teaching a year at Washington University, St. Louis, and two years at the University of Kansas, following completion of his PhD at the University of Chicago in 1949. During his stay at UCLA, he continued to pursue his lifetime study of how people work together and form associations in a variety of work settings, ranging from neighborhood youth centers to formal industrial organizations. One particular work role of interest to him was the "ratebuster".

One of his greatest contributions to Sociology was *Men Who Manage* (1959) which won the 1961 James A. Hamilton Hospital Administration Award and the 1961 Annual Book Award of the Organization Development Council of New York. This important book, a synthesis of his research on managers, was followed by a series of articles in management and sociological journals exploring the changing form of staff-line relationships.

Men Who Manage was a major contribution to social science beyond the substantive knowledge it contained on business management relations. In this and other works, which were often reprinted in many other books, Professor Dalton demonstrated the principles and meaning of the method, participant observation. In addition, he demonstrated that communication skill is vital in research. To his students his ability to concretize abstractions seemed sometimes to possess a magical quality. Those who were fortunate enough to work with him were able to learn, from the master, the basic research skills necessary for collecting rich and precise data. One important data collection tool Dalton used in a complex research situation was keeping a detailed diary of all observations. The use of a diary as a method for collecting and assembling observations became a standard practice for many of Dalton's students. In the words of Herbert Blumer, "he was an exceptionally fine research scholar."

Melville Dalton's observations of human relations began during his personal development prior to his formal studies in sociology. Orphaned as a boy, Mel worked as a bellhop in an Indiana hotel, which resulted in little opportunity to attend high school. Following completion of a correspondence course in chemistry, he established his own laboratory and became associated with the oil industry as a chemist for ten years. Mel spent the war years working in the steel industry. His pedagogical abilities were early reflected in this experience of working among heavy machines where irregular chunks of cast steel were turned into cannon. Under these

circumstances he developed a knack for estimating the weight of large steel casts. When the work got heavy, the workers used his word instead of the scale.

Melville Dalton took and passed the Master's Qualifying Exam in Sociology at the University of Chicago in 1944, and completed the Master's degree in 1946, even though he lacked a high school diploma and a Bachelor's degree. Why did Melville Dalton choose to study sociology after working as a chemist, after years of work experience in industry, after pursuing his basic loves of poetry, history and philosophy? By the time he began his formal education, Melville's life experiences led him to search for a field of study that he considered to be inclusive of all approaches in its potential for explaining human relations and interactions. He chose sociology.

Melville Dalton will be remembered by many as a shy, quiet, warm person with a subtle sense of humor. He spoke softly, and his colleagues listened carefully to his observations and analyses; he reciprocated and was a careful listener. The influence of this soft-spoken sociologist on his colleagues and students was very profound. We are all richer because of our association with him.

Phyllis Langton Stewart
The George Washington University

HANS HEINRICH GERTH (1908-1978)

The "facts" of Hans Gerth's life and career may be simply recounted, but, as Gerth himself taught, how is one to separate events and meanings? He was born in Kassel (Hesse), Germany in 1908, while the Kaiser reigned. He died on December 19, 1978 at his home near Frankfurt am Main in the Federal Republic of Germany. He was formally educated at Heidelberg, the London School of Economics and Frankfurt, where he received his PhD in sociology in 1933. Among his teachers were the sociologists Karl Mannheim, Alfred Weber and Theodore Adorno, the economist Adolf Loewe, and the philosophers Karl Jaspers and Paul Tillich. The Nazis suppressed the circulation of his dissertation on the bourgeois intellectuals at the turn of the eighteenth century, a work on the sociology of early liberalism, but it went clandestinely from hand to hand. (Pirated editions appeared after World War II, and in the 1970s an edition authorized by Gerth was published in Germany.) His teachers and peers esteemed him as a young bright star, according to Gerth's contemporaries at Frankfurt. He appeared as a central character in a novel written by one of them.

A university post being unthinkable for a democrat and a socialist, Gerth worked as an editor and cultural critic for the *Berliner Tageblatt*, where he engaged in a personal battle of wits against Nazi policies, censorship, and police. He was known as "the elite intellectual who has read everything." He did free-lance journalism, and was on the Berlin staff of the *Chicago Daily News* and of United Press. About to be arrested by the Gestapo, he made a hasty departure from Germany—but his reputation among the intelligentsia remained. Eminent younger German sociologists have reported that the legend of Gerth survived the war, and was transmitted to their own generation of liberal scholars.

Gerth arrived in the United States in 1938, via Denmark and England, to share and react to our own turbulent times. As was the case with many refugee scholars, he first held a succession of temporary posts: a research appointment at Harvard was followed by visiting professorships at Michigan and Illinois. In 1940 he joined the Wisconsin faculty and was active in the

department until 1971, when he took a leave of absence to become the Karl Mannheim Professor of Sociology at Frankfurt, an *ordinarius* chair created especially for Gerth. While on the Wisconsin faculty, he was in demand elsewhere. He was a visiting professor at Chicago, Columbia, Berkeley, Brandeis, City University of New York and a Fulbright Scholar in Germany and Japan.

To America and to Wisconsin he brought the broad intellectual traditions of European scholarship and the critical sociology of the Frankfurt School, which he exemplified more by demonstration than by didactic teaching. That is why it was said of him that whatever the titles of the courses he was teaching, "he always taught Gerth." Not all students (nor, indeed, all colleagues) could appreciate Gerth, but he was cavier to the general. He left a profound intellectual mark on many of the best of a generation of sociology and history students at Wisconsin. They remember him as a uniquely brilliant and stimulating teacher as well as a scholarly thesaurus of wide disciplinary range and historical depth. They recognized that this was a man with a vocation, in Max Weber's sense. At his burial, a telegram from ten of them was read. It said, in part: "Hans always saw in us the shadow of what we could become. He was not simply our greatest teacher, but...our guide to becoming adults. We have heard Hans' voice in our darkest moments calling us to keep our integrity, our courage, and our love. He was for us one of the loudest voices in the universe, and so it will remain."

With his former student C. Wright Mills, Gerth produced *Character and Social Structure*, a work of social psychology from a solid sociological perspective cast in a mold unfamiliar to Americans in this field, an influential work whose insights continue to be rediscovered. Through his many published translations, his writing, and his teaching across the nation, he led in the integration of the ideas and studies of Max Weber and Karl Mannheim into the corpus of American social science, and in their dissemination in the English-speaking world. Directly and through his students he contributed to the growing field of studies in mass and elite culture. Gerth has made a difference.

The turbulence of his times, in Europe and America, was paralleled by the turbulence of his life. Mills might well have had Gerth in mind when he wrote that the essence of the sociological imagination was the comprehension of the intersection of biography and history, of the relation between private troubles and public affairs. Gerth had a sense of tragedy and of irony, and the saving grace of not being overwhelmed by the former because of the latter. His zest for life and thought would ultimately reassert itself.

Interaction with Gerth could be difficult, especially when he took the role of social critic juxtaposing realities to values, but to many colleagues and students it was inestimably rewarding. When the storm passed, he was warm and spontaneous; then the true amateur of music, art and literature emerged. His flow of conversation, often almost a monologue, explored diverse events, ideas, and realms of ideas to their taproots, their ramifications and their branches. But those experienced and hardy enough to hear him out found that he always eventually returned to some central theme and that there was an underlying intellectual structure that gave meaning to the diversity of what he was saying.

Hans Gerth leaves a wife, nee Nabuko Yabuno, once a sociologist at Wisconsin, who is remembered with affection and respect. He leaves three children—Anne Logan of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Julia Pourtales and Richard Gerth of West

Germany—and a sister.

And, in a sense, Gerth leaves his own epitaph. He once addressed a memorial meeting at Columbia University for an old friend, and said: "Mills' legacy is a summons, no secure possession. Neither truth nor freedom can ever be secure and transferable properties to be inherited from the past as a patrimony. They are not things like a piece of real estate or securities. They wish to be pursued. Their pursuit, however, demands the ever new and imaginative question, the fine art of being astounded and

baffled by what men without vigilance readily take for granted as 'natural.' A thousand and one ascertained correctitudes never add up to that truth that shall make us free. It always beckons from beyond the horizon of ascertained knowledge. It takes some courage and devotion to remain vigilant in its pursuit."

We shall conclude, as Gerth did: *Resquiescat in Pace.*

Joseph W. Elder
Burton R. Fisher
William H. Sewell
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Blalock: Maintain Significant Programs; Focus on Basic Trng.

(continued from page 1)

In addition, Blalock endorsed (1) continued support for training grant and fellowship programs; (2) a gradual shift toward postdoctoral support, particularly if institutional dislocation can be minimized; (3) training in basic behavioral research as the best remedy for "shortages" of trained personnel to deal with "new" problems; and (4) increased elaboration and support of Mid-Career training, which would allow already existing skills to be applied to new problems.

The report recommends that the proportion of traineeship to fellowship awards be maintained at a ratio of about 80 percent to 20 percent through fiscal 1982 and that a ratio of 30 percent predoctoral/70 percent postdoctoral be achieved by fiscal 1981.

Blalock also expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee and indicated "our desire for its continuation within the structure of the National Research Council" because "it provides information and thought which are critical to our own program and activities."

MINORITY RESEARCHERS

Blalock pointed out that "the shift away from predoctoral support does place a special burden on many minorities who need to be attracted to scientific careers. The momentum from already existing programs could be inhibited by dramatic shifts."

Addressing the Committee's study of the conditions that restrict minority participation, Blalock urged that the study "be expanded to include a careful definition and delimitation of both the need and demand for minority researchers, as well as a consideration of factors which impede their absorption and mobility within scientific fields once training has been completed."

He added, "Such a continuing focus is needed to remind ourselves that personnel needs are not only affected by dimensions of training but by the better utilization of existing talent whose contributions may be hampered by traditional and discriminatory practices."

MAINTAINING CAPACITIES

Commenting on the need to minimize "institutional dislocation" brought on by the shift to postdoctoral support, Blalock said, "It is important that some programs that have developed significant training capacities in areas such as medical sociology be maintained. In days when various universities have to deal with crit-

ical resource pressure, many specialized programs cannot survive without Federal interest. To maintain an infrastructure which has been carefully built up over the years is much less costly than rebuilding at some later date."

Blalock also cautioned the Committee on basing future manpower needs on an analysis limited to gross categories. He said, "It is likely that there will be a continuing need for certain types of skills which might be obscured by such aggregate analysis. For example, it would seem that there would be a continuing need for sociologists with competence in evaluation research, medical sociology, various types of applied sociology, epidemiology, statistics and methodology."

Elaborating on his recommendation to emphasize training in basic behavioral research, Blalock said, "One major problem with projection of personnel needs is that new specialties, by definition, create shortages of trained personnel. Such 'shortages' are used to justify new training programs which then are used to justify more special training programs, etc."

He added, "It would seem that the best and most economical strategy would be to emphasize training in research skills which are applicable to a number of areas rather than to create new specialties. In fact, training rooted in general theoretical and methodological approaches allows flexibility so that personnel do not need to be retrained to a new content area every decade."

Blalock concluded, "Given good basic research skills, the flexibility of personnel can be enhanced by the increased elaboration and support of mid-career training, which would allow already existing skills to be applied to new problems."

Executive Associates Reappointed

Both ASA Executive Associates have been reappointed for another two-year term by the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.

The Executive Associates are Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate for Programs, and Doris Y. Wilkinson, Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities and Women.

Their first term expires August 31, 1979. The reappointments will continue their services to the Association until August 31, 1981.

Associations Against Applying Public Figure Label to Researchers

(continued from page 1)

figure" who had not met the heavy burden of proving that the alleged defamation was published with knowledge of its falsity or reckless disregard for the truth.

Lower courts have also ruled that the comments Senator Proxmire made on the Senate floor and in the press release fell under the rubric of "legitimate legislative activity" and were therefore protected by the speech and debate clause of the Constitution which grants lawmakers immunity from such legal actions.

Some Capitol Hill observers believe the Supreme Court will base its decision on the congressional immunity clause rather than on the public figure label.

Because of the importance of the case for all scientists, the American Psychological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science have filed a brief as *amici curiae* of Dr. Hutchinson. ASA Council authorized a contribution to APA to help defray the cost of preparing the brief.

The professional societies entered the case "because the decision of the Court of Appeals, if allowed to stand, could subject every one of their members to public harassment, slander and libel without any meaningful remedy if they choose to accept public research funds and publish their experimental findings," the brief states.

Briefs in support of Senator Proxmire have been filed by the leadership of the U.S. Senate: Warren Magnuson, Robert Byrd, Howard Baker, Claiborne Pell, and Mark Hatfield; by the U.S. House of Representatives leadership: Thomas P. O'Neill, James Wright, and John Rhodes; and by the American Society of Newspaper Editors jointly with the National Newspaper Association.

Although the case is scheduled to be argued this term, which ends about mid-June, a decision is not expected until next fall.

PRIOR DECISIONS

According to the brief, both lower courts held that Dr. Hutchinson was a public figure because he had applied for and received federal funds to support his research, had published scholarly articles regarding that research, received news coverage of his

work in the local press, and his reply to Senator Proxmire's charges was published in some newspapers.

In the press release announcing the award, the brief states, the research conducted by Dr. Hutchinson was labeled "transparently worthless" and "nonsense". The release also charged that Dr. Hutchinson had "made a fortune" through his "grantsmanship".

The brief reports that the press release was widely distributed to the news media and attracted nationwide attention; that Senator Proxmire repeated one or more of his charges in a speech printed in the Congressional Record, in a newsletter to his constituents, on a Milwaukee radio program, and on

a nationally syndicated television show, and that some newspapers that had initially reported the "award" published Dr. Hutchinson's reply to the attacks leveled against him and his research.

ARGUMENTS FOR REVERSAL

The brief argues for reversal of the decision by the Court of Appeals because if it is not reversed the decision "will have an adverse and chilling effect upon scholarly scientific research, much of which is supported by public funds."

The chilling effect would occur because "categorizing scientists as public figures simply because they accept government grants and publish their findings would expose them to uncompensated

injury from defamation—a powerful disincentive to engage in research activities."

In addition, the brief argues that "the holding of the Court of Appeals upsets the careful balance that this Court has fashioned between privacy interests and the First Amendment."

The brief also calls for "a sharp distinction...between advocacy and purely informational communication" in determining if an individual becomes a public figure for purposes of a particular controversy by publishing articles and attracting news media attention.

It asserts that "the scientific articles published by Dr. Hutchinson and the limited news coverage

of his research were merely informational. They clearly did not constitute advocacy attempts to influence the resolution of a public controversy."

In addition, the brief states that Dr. Hutchinson's application for and receipt of government grants "were not efforts to engage the public's attention in order to influence any controversy."

The brief continues, "If the receipt of public funds were determinative, it would cast a 'public figure' glow upon all persons who receive government monies, ranging from the mother of six on welfare to the farmer whose crops are subsidized. Moreover, it would be anomalous indeed for private researchers to be deemed public figures because of their government-funded work, when government employees performing similar tasks as part of their normal duties would not be considered public officials."

The final argument presented in the brief concerns the "excessive emphasis" the Court of Appeals placed on Dr. Hutchinson's published response to Senator Proxmire's attack, "despite recent decisions of this Court making clear that this factor plays a minor role in the determination of public figure status."

The brief concluded, "Those rebuttal opportunities resulted only from the defamatory charges and the defendant's ability to obtain widespread news coverage of them. A defamation plaintiff's status surely cannot hinge on his or her attacker's prominence and access to the channels of communication."

If the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals, the suit will be returned to the District Court for a new trial.

Directories, Funding Publication Available

Readability has been improved in the new editions of the *ASA Directory of Members* and the *ASA Directory of Departments of Sociology* which are now available from the Executive Office.

Three other publications are also available: Reprints in booklet form of "Guidelines for Initial Appointments in Sociology", the *1979 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*, and *Federal Funding Programs for Social Scientists*.

The "Guidelines", which were initially published in the May 1978 issue of *FOOTNOTES*, costs \$1.00; the *Guide* is \$4.00 to ASA members and students, and \$10.00 to all

others. For details see the March issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS

The *1979 ASA Directory of Members* provides the following information on 14,040 members: name, preferred mailing address, section membership, and geographical location. It does not include information on educational background, employment, or areas of competence.

Additional biographical information on members is contained in the *1975-76 Directory of Members*.

DIRECTORY OF DEPARTMENTS

The *1979 Directory of Departments of Sociology* provides information on 1,936 institutions that offer either degrees or courses in sociology.

Each institution's listing contains the name of the department, chairperson or sociology representative, mailing address, telephone number, number of faculty in the department, number of graduate students, and number of undergraduate majors.

The institutions are also coded by highest degree granted: PhD, MA, BA, AA, plus four-year and two-year schools offering courses but no degree in sociology. Price: \$5.00 to ASA members, \$10.00 to non-members and institutions.

FEDERAL FUNDING PROGRAMS

Federal Funding Programs for Social Scientists provides a guide to federal funding opportunities. It contains a description of more than 50 programs that support social science research. The guide is organized by cabinet level departments and under each department or agency, particular funding programs are listed. Each entry includes the following information: program title, authorization, program description, eligibility, application and review process, level of funding, deadlines, examples of funded research and a contact (the title, address and telephone number of an agency official who can provide further details and the most current information about each program). Price: \$5.00.

All orders must be prepaid and should be sent to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

New Publications Available from ASA...

— *1979 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*
Members & Students: \$4.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

— *1979 ASA Directory of Members*
Members: \$5.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

— *1979 Directory of Departments of Sociology*
Members: \$5.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

— *Federal Funding Programs for Social Scientists*
Single copy: \$5.00

— *Guidelines for Initial Appointments in Sociology*
Single copy: \$1.00

Also available...

— *1975-76 ASA Directory of Members*
Members: \$10.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$25.00

To order any of the above, check publication(s) desired and send coupon, enclosing payment, to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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Sociologist Shares Pulitzer Prize

Richard Ofshe, UC-Berkeley, was part of a reporting team which won the Pulitzer Prize for public service this year for the *Point Reyes Light*, a small weekly in Marin County.

Ofshe, along with David and Cathy Mitchell, *Light* owners, received the highest award in journalism for their coverage of the Synanon Foundation. Further details will be given in August *FOOTNOTES*.

Nominations Invited

Nominations for elected and appointed positions within the ASA for 1980 are invited from the membership by the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees.

If possible, nominations should include information on the nominees that is relevant to the positions for which the individuals are being nominated.

The nominations will be considered by the Committees during the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston. For a complete listing of ASA positions and their current occupants see February *FOOTNOTES*. Submission deadline is August 10.

Nominations should be sent to Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.