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Footnotes

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Report of the President

Blalock Stresses Long-Term Issues

In this report there is no need to list in detail what Council and other ASA committees have and have not accomplished during the past year, as there have been detailed reports throughout the year in FOOTNOTES. Also, Jan Astner and Jim Short have done such an excellent job in preparing Council minutes that a reader who reviews these minutes can obtain a very good idea of how Council has spent its time and some of the difficult issues with which it has grappled.

Instead, I'd prefer to offer a few reflections on how I view the ASA as we approach the decade of the 1980's. Many of the problems we face stem from sociology's diversity and the dissensus among our members concerning whether the ASA should be a scholarly society, with its major focus on the advancement of the discipline, or whether we are primarily a profes-



Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.

sional association geared to servicing members, taking political stands, and lobbying for our special interests as well as those of our constituents. Clearly, we are trying to play it both ways, and perhaps most of our mem-

bers prefer this. But given our scarce resources and the limited time available to our very small professional staff, it is not always clear that we can play it both ways to the satisfaction of any of us.

In the past, the ASA has neglected certain of its membership, and this is still true to some extent today. Perhaps the largest neglected category are those who look to the ASA for leadership and support in connection with undergraduate teaching. In my opinion one of the best things that has happened within the ASA during the past decade has been the formation of the Section on Undergraduate Education and the Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Another category that is now receiving greater attention is variously labeled as the

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Rossi Recognizes Diversity In 1980 Annual Meeting Theme

The current diversity of paradigms, scholarly styles, and substantive concerns of the field of sociology is recognized in the theme, "Chaos, Competition and Creativity" set for the 1980 ASA convention.

Our field has emerged from the 1970s with a rather wide variety of research and scholarly styles ranging from highly sophisticated quantitative styles on the one hand and equally sophisticated highly qualitative styles on the other. Substantive concerns range widely as well from concern with tuning up the present society as exemplified in the work of applied sociologists to forecasting the forms of a radically different future society. The profession is di-



Peter H. Rossi

versified in its occupational activities as well with denizens of ivory towers and policy makers both holding cards in the ASA.

This diversity, I believe, is a cause for celebration. We are going through a period of great creativity. What appears to be chaos is, in fact, competition among varying views that will lead in the end to the emergence of a field that will have a sense of where it is going, a conviction that it is an important intellectual endeavor, and convinced that it has something to say to a society that needs its special point of view.

The celebration of diversity that is implied in the chosen theme is hardly one that leads to a single focus for the 1980 convention. Consequently, ASA members who will attend can expect to find creativity displayed in the full variety of current styles, in a very diverse set of topics, and in planned juxtaposition of opposing, competing points of view.

Peter H. Rossi
President-Elect

See Birnbaum Page 20

Whyte Wins Presidency; Fox, Costner Elected

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University, was chosen President-Elect in the first ASA election to use simple preferential voting for the top office in the Association.

The 1979 election also approved the referendum on the membership and dues structure changes: 69.9% to 30.1%.

Whyte, who is in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell, is the fourth President-Elect placed on the ballot through the open nominations process which began in 1974.

As President-Elect, Whyte will chair the 1981 Program Committee and will begin a three-year term on Council this September. He will assume the Presidency following the 1980 Annual Meeting.

Other officers elected were Renee C. Fox, University of Pennsylvania, Vice President-Elect, and Herbert L. Costner, National Science Foundation, Secretary-Elect.

Fox will serve a two-year term on Council as Vice President-Elect and as Vice President. Costner will begin his three-year term as Secretary following the 1980 Annual Meeting. He will serve as a Council member without vote while Secretary-Elect.

Council & Committees

Elected to three-year terms on Council beginning this September were Norman Birnbaum, Amherst College; Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Northwestern University; Thomas F. Pettigrew, Harvard



William Foote Whyte

University; and Charles V. Willie, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Elected to the following Committees were:

Publications: Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State University and Herman Turk, University of Southern California.

Nominations: District 1: Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington; District 2: Mary Jo Deegan, University of Nebraska; District 3: Joseph S. Himes, UNC-Greensboro; District 4: Theodore Caplow, University of Virginia; District 5: Joseph W. Elder, UW-Madison; District 6: Gaye Tuchman, CUNY, Queens College.

Committees: District 1: Rae Lesser Blumberg, UC-San Diego; District 2: Nicholas Babchuk, Univer-

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ASA Council Takes Actions in Support of Teaching

Several actions related to the teaching and learning of sociology were taken by ASA Council during its June meeting in Washington.

These actions were (1) creation of a Standing Committee on Teaching; (2) endorsement, in principle, of an expanded Teaching Services Program; (3) authorization for the development of a Departmental Subscription Service; (4) passage of a declaration on teaching; and (5) establishment of an annual, general ASA award for contributions to the teaching and learning of sociology.

Council took the actions in response to the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching it created last fall.

William Gamson chaired the

Committee which included Al Chabot, Charles Goldsmid, Mike Malec, Hans Mauksch, Reece McGee, and Sharon McPherron.

In preparing its report the Committee gave serious consideration to the recommendations made by the Plenary Conference on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology held in Pittsburgh last February by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

Other Actions

Other actions taken by Council were related to (1) Sections; (2) Committees; (3) Annual Meetings; (4) business meeting resolution on homosexuals; (5) Conference Board of Associated Research Councils; and (6) the Chinese

Sociological Association.

For more details see the minutes of the June meeting which will be published in the October issue of FOOTNOTES.

Teaching Committee

The Standing Committee on Teaching is mandated (1) to recommend to Council actions and policies for fostering the teaching and learning of sociology; (2) to monitor the operation of the Teaching Services Program for the Executive Office and Council, providing information on the usefulness to the profession of current operations and offering ideas and suggestions for change; and (3) to provide liaison with those organized efforts within the ASA and related bodies intended to fos-

ter the teaching of sociology.

The Committee will consist of six general members, of whom at least one must be from a two-year college, one from a four-year college and one from a university plus two ex officio members—the Secretary-Treasurer of the Section on Undergraduate Education and a Council liaison.

Teaching Services Program

The expanded Teaching Services Program would include (1) operation of the existing Teaching Resources Center; (2) development of new teaching resource materials; (3) continuation of the program of workshops and conferences; (4) maintenance of the teaching network; (5) publication of the *Teaching Newsletter* under

ASA auspices; (6) generation of new projects; and (7) generally responding to inquiries regarding the teaching of sociology.

To meet these objectives it was recommended that a full-time staff person and a half-time secretary be added to the Executive Office. In addition, an annual appropriation and a revolving fund for the Teaching Services Program were recommended.

See Decisions Page 10

Tributes to
Talcott Parsons
Pages 6-7

Portrait of Our New President

Rossi: A Robin Hooding Heavyweight at the Helm

Most of us know the difference between heavies and lightweights.

Heavies make things happen, and when they speak, colleagues listen; lightweights may appear to be making decisions, but when they talk people start examining their fingernails. Heavies, having seen a great deal of the world, are impressed by very little; lightweights, having seen little, are too easily impressed. Heavies are high rollers, gamblers who like high stakes, tough competition, and taking risks; lightweights are enamored of routines and always hedge their bets. Heavies play their cards very close and are often impenetrable; lightweights are typically compulsive talkers who too often tip their hands. Heavies may often appear preoccupied, impolite, and blunt, but when asked an important question, their answers will be decisive and straight; lightweights excel at ambiguity, nervous otherdirectedness, and stringing people along. Heavies tend to dress as if dress doesn't matter, and may, at times, be ungraceful; lightweights are often distinguished by fashion and impeccable manners. The scholarly work of heavies confronts fundamental problems on a grand scale, with directness, nerve, and insight; the work of lightweights is often ornamental and derivative.

The character traits that define professional heaviness are: conviction of character, continuity of scholarly contribution, and creativity.

Most of us have an intuitive knowledge about the distinction, some have a personal and explicit knowledge of the divide that separates the heavyweights from the lightweights, and, for that matter, sociological work that is unquestionably heavy from work that is patently light. Those of us who have had the good fortune to work with Peter Rossi, our new President, know that the man is, indisputably, a heavy.

Giant Steps

Few sociologists today can match Pete's commitment to improving the art of quantitative approaches to social organization, his command of research design and data collection, and his ability to integrate basic theoretical concerns with the world of applied social research. Few can keep pace with his singular talent for finding funding for a wide range of basic sociological problems, his prodigious work habits, and his uniquely personal method of operation. His method of operation is characterized by native intelligence, a shrewd understanding of people, energetic determination, and wit. He can disarm people and defuse situations with his dry,

ironic, and biting humor. But, formidable veteran of research politics that he is, his wit can also be acute, brutal, and laced with a bitter amusement verging on cynicism.

Among his greatest enjoyments is working and relaxing within a close circle of talented associates. He has a substantial ego, a clear need for applause, and likes to trade jokes, insights, and even insults the way jazz musicians "trade fours". His circle of players and friends is as large and loyal as any around; he works hard to keep it and enrich it. And, as can befall a heavyweight, his magnanimity, understanding, and compassion sometimes go unnoticed.

Pete's is an almost classic history: the immigrant kid out of New York who arrived and survived at CCNY during the early 1940's. After World War II and service in the military police, he worked with his mentor, Paul Lazarsfeld, at Columbia University and at the Bureau of Applied Social Research. He arrived on the national scene at the University of Chicago, via Harvard, first as an assistant professor and, shortly thereafter, as the then youngest director of the National Opinion Research Center. He was director from 1960 to 1967, an important transition period for modern sociology.

More than any other research

group, Pete and his associates moved the study of occupational prestige to the level of national comparisons, pulled the study of community power and elite decision-making away from one-shot ethnographies towards large-scale, quantitative surveys, and were responsible for redirecting the study of voting behavior towards party organization and political systems. By 1967, the NORC, under Pete's direction, enlarged the scope of survey design and changed the way we both conceived of and studied organizations, community social organization, and political behavior.

Staying Power

Pete and his wife Alice, a sociological heavy as well, along with their three children, Peter Eric, Kristin, and Nina, moved to Johns Hopkins in 1967, and to Amherst in 1974. He is now director of the Social and Demographic Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts.

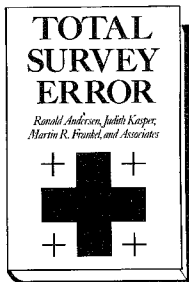
Conviction and continuity meet in his strong sense of craft, his desire to move forward on the frontiers of the discipline, and his commitment to students. His cast of mind is modern, urban, curious, and restless. *Why Families Move, The Politics of Urban Renewal, The Education of Catholic Americans, The Roots of Urban Discontent, Reforming Public Welfare,*

Prison Reform and State Elites, and Evaluation: A Systematic Approach, along with his most recent work on community mobilization and natural disasters, distributive justice and household income, and the social status of households, point to the territory he covers. Good sociology and good social policy can, he believes, be interdependent. His genius for matching political concerns, theoretical issues, and research design have earned him both credibility and clout in the Washington and foundation networks. He stands first among his contemporaries for his continual support of students. Pete's characterization of how he goes at the world here is instructive; he calls it "Robin Hooding"—taking from the wealthy foundations and other sources so that graduate training in research may be enriched and the scope of projects enlarged. It was Paul Lazarsfeld who, more than any other researcher and teacher, was first sensitive to the methods training problems of graduate students and imaginative as to the directions a solution must take. To work with Pete in a research methods course is to come alive to this tradition. The special pleasure I always take from watching him work in a seminar is his gift for unceremoniously plunging to the core of an argu-

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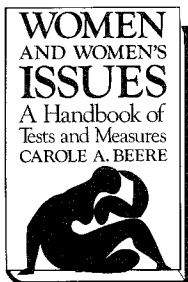
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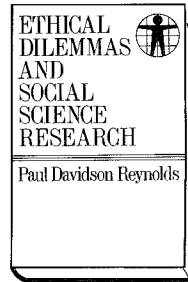
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Karl F. Schuessler, Editor
SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1980



Sessions, Organizers Announced for 1980 Annual Meeting

President-Elect Peter H. Rossi has announced his theme for the 75th Annual Meeting to be held in New York, August 27-31, 1980. The theme, "Chaos, Competition and Creativity" is the basis for three Plenary Sessions, and a series of Thematic Panels planned by Professor Rossi and his Program Committee, which consists of Ilene Bernstein, Robert Faulkner, Howard Freeman, Joseph Gusfield, Roland Liebert, James F. Short, Jr., and Howard F. Taylor. The Committee is also planning a series of Didactic Seminars, Issues in the Profession sessions, and Roundtable sessions.

In addition, several new components have been added to the 1980 Program in the form of Social Policy Seminars, Area Studies Seminars, and Poster Sessions. All seminars will require pre-registration and attendance will be limited. The Poster Sessions are designed to facilitate exchange of ideas by providing an opportunity for persons working in a specific area of research to post information concerning their work.

In preparing the list of topics for the General Sessions on the Program, the Committee recognized the difficulty of covering all the latest research. In order to accommodate papers on these topics, a subcommittee will be appointed to organize several Supplementary Sessions around the papers accepted; the name and address of the chair of this subcommittee will be announced in the October issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Roundtables will be a part of the 1980 Program and members wishing to preside over a specific topic discussion should submit their requests to: Jay Demerath, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Participation for these roundtables is limited to ten persons; a presider who briefly introduces the topic and nine other persons who are interested in a general open discussion.

In addition, the Committee has invited Elizabeth G. Cohen, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, to organize the Poster Sessions for 1979. Members may submit precise on current research, emerging ideas, or innovative issues which are suitable for discussion in a roundtable format. Papers are not to be presented at these sessions.

Submission of Papers

Members of ASA may submit papers directly to the organizers listed below. Papers are limited to 20 pages, including footnotes and tables. Although this may appear too constraining, it is the maximum length for presentation in a 10-15 minute program period. Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Papers are expected to reflect original research or major developments in previously reported research. Papers are not eligible for inclusion if they have been read previously at ASA or other professional meetings; if they have been accepted for publication before being submitted to

organizers for consideration; or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers in considering inclusions for their sessions; therefore, your opportunities for acceptance will be enhanced if you submit a completed paper.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is discouraged. If there is a multiple submission, the author must inform each organizer involved of this fact.

Authors should note that organizers have been informed that they need not return manuscripts unless these manuscripts are accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is January 10, 1980. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Abstracts and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by May 1, 1980.

Rules of Participation

All sociologists (except foreign scholars) participating in the program must be members of ASA. Persons from another discipline are exempt from this rule. This ASA Council ruling is intended to limit sociologists' participation to those who support the Association as dues-paying members.

No individual shall be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation. Persons may present only one sole-authored paper, one roundtable, or one Poster Session; however, they may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the program.

SESSIONS/ORGANIZERS

Affect and Emotion: Theodore D. Kemper, Department of Sociology, St. John's University, Grand Central & Utopia Parkways, Jamaica, NY 11439.

Aging and Retirement: Victor W. Marshall, Dept. of Behavioral Science, University of Toronto, McMurrich Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A8.

Applied Social Research: Lyle P. Groeneveld, SRI-International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Attitude Changes: Anne M. McMahon, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

Bioethics: Roberta Simmons, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Science Building, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Biosociology: Eugene A. Rosa, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Birth and Parenting: Kristin C. Luker, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, LaJolla, CA 92093.

Collective Behavior: Dennis S. Mileti, Department of Sociology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

Community and Neighborhoods: Don A. Dillman, Dept. of Rural Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Comparative Social Systems: Paul Hollander, 35 Vernon Street, Northampton, MA 01060.

Computers and Society: S. Roxanne Hiltz, 1531 Golf Street, Scotch Plains, NJ 07076.

Crime in the Executive Suites: Gilbert Geis, 31461 Alta Loma Drive, South Laguna, CA 92677.

Criminal Justice Systems: Gene Kassembaum, Department of Sociology, 2424 Maile Way, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

Critical Theory: Zoltan Tar, 134 West 93rd Street, Apt. 5B, New York, NY 10025.

Cults: Harold J. Abramson, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Delinquency: Gary F. Jensen, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Demography: James A. Weed, National Center for Health Statistics, Room 1-44, Center Building, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Deviant Behavior: Walter R. Gove, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

Disaster Industry: James D. Wright, Social & Demographic Research Institute, Machmer W-35, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Ecology: Kent Schwirian, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

Economic Inequality: Judith Treas, Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Elites: Joseph J. Galaskiewicz, Department of Sociology, 1114 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Energy, Environment and Society: Marvin E. Olsen, Battelle Institute, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105.

Ethnomethodology: Don H. Zimmerman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Family and Kinships: Irving Tallman, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Field Experiments: Robert F. Boruch, 2801 Hartzell Street, Evanston, IL 60201.

Formal Organizations: Michael A. Du Bick, Urban League of Onondaga County, Inc., 825 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, NY 13202.

Health and Illness: Norman A. Scotch, Dept. of Socio-Medical Sciences & Community Medicine, Boston University, Boston, MA 02118.

Historical Sociology: Gary G. Hamilton, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

History of Sociology: Edward A. Tiryakian, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

Homosexuality: Colin J. Williams, Institute for Sex Research, Poplars 234, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Illegal Behavior: Lamar T. Empey, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Labor Force Participation: Joachim Singelmann, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Box 1523-B, Nashville, TN 37235.

Life Cycle: Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19174.

Mass Communications and Public Opinion: Muriel G. Cantor, Department of Sociology, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

Mathematical Models: Phipps Arabie, Department of Psychology, Elliott Hall, University of Minnesota, 75 East River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Mental Health: Margaret E. Ensminger, Social Science Department, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616.

Migration and Mobility: Daphne G. Spain, 2805 Schooley Drive, Alexandria, VA 22306.

Minority Sociology: Mady W. Segal, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Minority Family: Wilbur H. Watson, National Center on Black Aged, Research Division, 1424 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Networks/Social Networks: Ronald L. Breiger, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Phenomenological Sociology: Lawrence D. Wieder, Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Political Sociology: Peter M. Hall, Center for Research in Social Behavior, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Qualitative Methods: Jerry Jacobs, c/o Kagan, 7860 Joyce Drive, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

Race and Ethnic Relations: David J. Armor, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

Rape: Vicki M. Rose, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

Rebellions, Revolts and Revolutions: Daniel Chirot, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Research Methods: Elwood M. Beck, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Rural Sociology: Thomas A. Heberlein, Dept. of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 240 Agriculture Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

Schooling: John W. Meyer, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Sex Roles: Barrie Thorne, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Small Groups: Barbara I. Sobieszek, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14620.

Social Change: Elton F. Jackson, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Social Control: Donald Black, Center for Criminal Justice, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Social Movements: John D. McCarthy, Department of Sociology, Catholic University, Washington, DC 20064.

Social Psychology: Thomas S. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

Social Structure and Personality: William Sewell, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53705.

Social Welfare Institutions: Yeheskel Hasenfeld, School of Social Work, University of Michigan, 1065 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Sociolinguistics: Beryl L. Bellman, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, LaJolla, CA 92093.

Sociology of Art: Batia Sharon, 121 Stanford Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

Sociology of Developing Countries: David Chaplin, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

Sociology and Economics: S.M. Miller, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 100 Cummings, Boston, MA 02215.

Sociology of Knowledge: Roland Robertson, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Sociology of Law: James B. Jacobs, Department of Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Sociology of Nursing: Sharon J. Reeder, School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Sociology of Religion: Richard A. Schoenherr, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Sociology of Science: Lowell Hargens, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The Sociology of Space: Galen Cranz, Department of Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Sociology of Sport: John W. Loy, Jr., 210A Freer Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Sociology of Work: Paul D. Montagna, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, CUNY, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

Stratification: Nancy B. Tuma, 482 Gilbert Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Substance Abuse: Robin G. Room, Social Research Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94709.

Symbolic Interaction: David R. Maines, 1112 Edmer Avenue, Oak Park, IL 60302.

Section Program Organizers Listed for 1980 New York Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

The Underclass: Felons, Chronic Unemployed and Disabled: Leo Carroll, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

Urban Sociology: James M. Beshers, Department of Sociology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367.

Values, Cultures and Belief Systems: Milton Rokeach, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Victimization: Martha A. Myers, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Baldwin Hall, Athens, GA 30602.

Violence in the Family: Richard J. Gelles, Family Development Study, Children's Hospital Medical Center, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

Violence and Terrorism: David Taylor, Department of Sociology, SUNY/Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420.

Voluntary Associations: James R. Wood, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, B.H. 744, Bloomington, IN 47401.

SECTION ORGANIZERS

Undergraduate Sociology: Charlotte Vaughan, Department of Sociology, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, OH 52314.

Methodology: H.H. Winsborough, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Medical: Mary Goss, Dept. of Public Health, New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, 535 E. 68th Street, New York, NY 10021.

Criminology: Ronald Akers, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Sociology of Education: Robert Herrriott, Abt Associates, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; or Audrey Schwartz, School of Education, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Family: Murray Straus, Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

Organizations & Occupations: Howard Aldrich, Department of Organizational Behavior, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Theory: Randall Collins, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Sex Roles: Joan Acker, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Community: Arthur J. Vidich, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Social Psychology: Carl W. Backman, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

Environmental: William Michelson, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

Marxist: Carol Brown, 42 Magazine Street, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Sociological Practice: Henry J. Steadman, Mental Health Research Unit, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, 44 Holland Avenue, Albany, NY 12229.

Population: Dudley Poston, Population Research Center, 200 W. 26 1/2 Street, Austin, TX 78712.

Political Economy of the World-System: To be announced.

Aging: To be announced.

Clinical Sociology Assn. Organized

An association formed by about 30 sociologists during the 1978 ASA Annual Meeting has spent the last year promoting the interests of clinical or practicing sociology.

The Clinical Sociology Association aims to promote the application of sociological knowledge to intervention for change, develop opportunities for the employment of clinically trained sociologists, and encourage the development of new graduate programs to educate sociological practitioners.

CSA activities during the past year included the publication of a newsletter, sessions at four regional meetings, a special issue of the *American Behavioral Scientist* on clinical sociology edited by Roger Straus, and a textbook, *Clinical Sociology* by Barry Glassner and Jonathan Freedman.

Several activities are planned for the 1979 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston.

The 1978-80 CSA Executive Committee includes John Glass, Charles Cleveland, Jan Fritz, Hugh Gardner, Suzanne Powers, and Roger Straus.

For more information on CSA, contact: John Glass, CSA Coordinator, 4242 Wilkinson Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604.

Rossi: A Sense of Craft; Controversial

(Continued from page 2)

ment, his playful irony, and his conviction that we learn not only about books but that we learn from books. The way in which he opens up variable analysis and the logic of experimental design through the close interrogation of monographs is exemplary. It is perhaps because of the tension between where we are as a discipline and where he knows we could be that really counts. It is because of the tension of this inner struggle and the enormous price it exacts from him, that students and work associates feel a warm admiration for the man.

He believes that the proper study of sociology is social organization. We must, he has said, improve—indeed, transform—our research methods and technology so that we may measure complex transactions among units. We lack high quality data and the ability to aggregate individual survey data into organizational measures. He teaches that the most powerful designs, as his recent work shows, are those which allow comparisons among the kinds of social organizations studied. The priorities are clear for Pete: support for research on a larger scale—and on different terrain—than we are used to. He shows that current political policy issues—such as urban discontent and revolt or prison reform—can provide the resources and scale for comparative analyses of community structure and elite decision-making. His efforts to create, whatever the means, and his devotion to work and the support of others, whatever the odds, are, in themselves, the true marks of a mature heavyweight.

In going at the world—and at the rest of us—with the conviction that he, personally, must set things right, while adding to our arsenal of techniques and our stock of comparative analyses, Pete has made himself a controversial figure. He finds the "gee whizz" school of ethnography limited. He finds the "aw nuts" school of muckraking social criticism irresponsible because sweeping conclusions are too

often drawn from disturbingly slender empirical bases. He is impatient with pedants and timid researchers who find large scale survey designs and policy-related work tedious and distasteful. And he is simply uninterested in ornamental theorists who try to sweep such central issues aside. In short, one colleague who has worked with Pete for more than a decade said, "Pete is constantly doing battle with the evils he sees around him. He cares deeply about questions of dishonesty, cowardice, fakery, and sloth, and will fight these evils even when it is not in his best interest to do so. Partly he loves a good fight, but more important, he has a terribly romantic set of aspirations for us all and is deeply offended when we don't deliver."

Pete very early learned the meaning of Yeats's saying that we begin to live when we have conceived life as tragedy. In many ways, and very early, he mastered the art of survival as the discipline of thought. He does have high aspirations for us, because he has learned to think his way through many difficulties with that awareness of struggle and human limitation that is the grace—and strength—of those who actively go about improving the human condition.

Pete's passion for honest, hard work, and for paring things down to the essentials sets an example of nobility that every student of our craft would do well to imitate. The continuity of his work is impressive: his earlier empirical studies of community decision-making have led to his recent writings on elites and social reform; his refinement of measures of occupational social status have now led to the breakthrough investigations of the status rankings of households; his imaginative "vignette" technique has continued into substantive areas of distributive justice, child abuse, and the seriousness of crimes. His contribution to the field has been awesome: seven volumes of original empirical research, two more volumes in process, numerous edited collections,

and by the time of his presidential address he will have written one hundred articles.

Pete's typical day alternates between unremitting concentration and renewal. Up at 5:30 or 6:00 a.m., he's at his desk by 7:00. His most intense writing is done between then and noon, and a productive morning will end with his having written anywhere from 7 to 20 pages. Lunch and a thirty-minute breather are followed by the afternoon round—meeting with students, reading, teaching, editing, and correspondence; a chilled bottle of Bolla Soave comes out at 4:45, followed by a leisurely dinner. He may then spend a couple of hours listening to classical music, sketching, taking in a new film—before going back to work for the "third shift", which ends about 11:30. Then Pete shuts off the red IBM typewriter, disconnects the telephone hookup that links his private terminal to the central campus computer, and switches on the MacIntosh receiver in his spacious and orderly study which overlooks the fields and wooded hills of the Pioneer Valley. This is a six-day-a-week schedule. Saturdays are Pete's and Alice's days of rest, when they tend their spacious house and immaculate gardens before preparing such meals as the veal marsala they offer guests at their extraordinary dinner parties.

This cycle of sustained labor, enjoyment of the arts, and dedication to home, family and circle of associates has been the center of the Rossis' life since Alice and Pete met at Columbia in the late 1940s.

New York, New York

A heavyweight, F. Scott Fitzgerald might have said, is someone who can hold two or more conflicting ideas at the same time and continue to function creatively. Both Pete's temperament and his presence are full of contradictions. In the midst of delivering a most devastating opinion, his face will suddenly melt into a smile that seems to be asking for approval. In every situation, he projects an operating in-

telligence backed by the gift of the insightful one liner that leaves everyone laughing and thinking. He makes it look easy just because he works so hard at it. He is, in effect, a despairing optimist who loves a good fight, thrives on competition, and seeks creativity in his life, in his work, and in the company he keeps.

This is the kind of voice we need. The typical sins of the academy generally, and of annual conventions particularly, are intellectual timidity, runaway gentility, and a slow leaching away of creative juices. But now in 1980 we have a heavy at the helm. And, as one of Pete's friends, a leading figure in the field, put it, "we are luckier than we deserve that he is to be our president".

Robert R. Faulkner
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst

To: Alice Myers
From: RRD
Re: Office Rumors

Rumors have come to my attention that you plan to retire. That's funny. You've never been retiring before. We'll miss you. Let me count the ways or, sociologically, let me enumerate the functional consequences.

Next year, all of us at the office will constantly wonder—"How would Alice have done that?" The lunch gang will miss your stories. ASA Committees will miss your efficiency. The Program Committee will miss your memory. Officers will miss your reminders. Council will miss your organizing skill. Editors will miss your page counts. Sue and I will miss a delightful traveling companion. All of us will miss your smile, your candor, your irreverence, your graciousness and your hospitality. It all adds up to the fact that we'll miss you.

For many, ASA equaled A.M. ASA was never abstract since you were the concrete which gave it form for 16 years. You had to worry about the thick, the thin, the silly, the bills, the hotels, the scheduling, the printing and those thousands of details so the rest of us could think Olympian thoughts. We think now that we are indebted to you for so many things.

But now you can plan your *personal* program. Have a plenary in Greece, a thematic in the greenhouse, a didactic with a grandchild, a roundtable with Paul before you two play golf and continue your major debates. But when you go, one last favor, please, yell FORE so the rest of the world can hear you.

Institutional Review Boards: Legal-Administrative Bases

James M. Murtha
 Lauren H. Seiler
 Queens College, C.U.N.Y.

Under current federal law most sociological research supported by or conducted at colleges and universities receiving DHEW funds must be submitted for prior review to a campus body termed an Institutional Review Board (IRB). Spurred by recent problems at the local level, we began looking into the federal government's regulation of social research. To enable others to become more familiar with issues in this area, we present an outline of the legal and administrative apparatus, which empowers and supports local IRB's.

A. *The 1974 National Research Act* (P.L. 93-348)

1. Established the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (201-4)

2. Established the National Advisory Council for the Protection of Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (211) (This Council never existed and was superseded by the National Commission.)

3. Empowered the Secretary of DHEW to require institutions applying for DHEW grants or contracts under the Public Health Service Act for research involving human subjects to establish an IRB "to review biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects conducted at or sponsored by such entity" (212) (by implication: IRB's are to review human subject research including funded and unfunded projects).

B. *National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research* (NCPHS)

1. Created by the National Research Act and composed of eleven members appointed by the Secretary of DHEW. The members of NCPHS included three physicians, two psychologists, three lawyers, two PhD's from philosophy and ethics, and one lay person—no sociologists.

2. NCPHS's major tasks were to a) identify basic ethical principles underlying research with human subjects, b) develop guidelines for such research, c) issue recommendations to the Secretary concerning future measures for the protec-

tion of human subjects, d) conduct studies on 1) the boundaries between biomedical and behavioral research and medical practice, 2) the role of risk-benefit criteria in determining the appropriateness of research, 3) possible guidelines for the selection of research subjects, 4) the nature of informed consent.

3. NCPHS completed its tasks, issued a series of reports including a "report" on IRB's and on research on prisoners' children, the mentally ill and retarded, and went out of existence at the end of its legislative mandate—the fall of 1978.

C. *Current DHEW Regulations* (45 CFR 46—Revised January 1, 1978)

1. In accordance with the 1974 National Research Act, DHEW issued regulations governing the research review procedures at all colleges and universities receiving DHEW funds. The regulations were substantially based on DHEW and Public Health Services

policies, dating back to 1966.

2. These regulations required establishment of Institutional Review Boards (IRB's) to review research involving human subjects. IRB's are mandated to assess whether human subjects are at risk. If risk is involved, IRB's must further determine whether the risks are outweighed by any benefit that might come to the subjects or by the importance of the knowledge to be gained, that the rights and welfare of the subjects will be adequately protected, that legally effective informed consent will be obtained, and that the research will be reviewed at timely intervals.

D. *Office of the Protection from Research Risks* (OPRR)

1. OPRR is the direct link between the local IRB and the federal regulatory structure. It has the responsibility for enforcing and interpreting DHEW rules.

2. OPRR is a good source of information for both researchers and IRB's. Though the IRB has the final say in terms of project approval, OPRR can be especially helpful in clarifying DHEW rules and possibly resolving local disputes. Inquiries should be sent to: Office for the Protection from Research Risks, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Telephone: (301) 496-7005.

E. *Ethics Advisory Board*

1. This body is a successor to NCPHS within DHEW. Created by DHEW in Spring, 1978, the Board will advise DHEW on ethical issues including but not limited to ethical issues in research. To this end the Board will conduct hearings and prepare reports for the Secretary.

2. According to *Science* (Culliton, 1978: 198-99), one of the first tasks of the Board was to examine ethical issues in *in vitro* fertilization. A report is forthcoming.

3. Like NCPHS before it, the Board is composed primarily of medical scientists, lawyers, ethicists, and the public; no social researchers are on the Board.

F. *Confidentiality Protection*

1. Researchers have no general privilege protecting their records against disclosure in court action, though it may be argued (Blasi, 1976) that such protection is as, if not more, important for researchers, as it is for newsmen.

2. The threat of open court disclosure is not wholly unrecognized in the federal bureaucracy. In the mental health and drug research areas researchers may apply for a Confidentiality Certificate from the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health or the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (for the particulars on applying, write to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

(ADAMHA), Rockville, Maryland 20852 or see the *Federal Register* of December 4, 1975). These procedures will protect researchers from having to identify their respondents by name, but not from revealing other research information (Bond, 1978: 147). Also, as Bond

points out, "Grantees and contractors of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) automatically work under the agency's protective statute, which immunizes any research data from legal processes without the consent of the research participants to whom the information refers."

3. However, outside the mental health and criminal justice areas no special protection is available. In fact, many researchers have had to move their records across state lines or even out of the country to prevent identification of respondents in court.

4. On April 2, 1979, the President announced a number of proposals to protect the privacy of individuals. He included a number of proposals which were based in large part on the recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission. It suggested legislation which will be cited as the "Privacy of Research Records." This proposed legislation, among other things, provides legal grounds, for the expectation of confidentiality of research records, so that materials will not be used against the individual. On the other hand, it does allow access to records of qualified persons for the purposes of program evaluation and for research purposes. It then places responsibility on the researcher to establish safeguards to prevent unauthorized use of research records.

Part of the intent of the legislation is to provide a legal basis for assuring research subjects that they will be protected from unauthorized disclosure. On the other hand, it sets conditions and procedures for IRB's which would allow recontact for research purposes.

This proposed legislation along with other bills will be considered by the Subcommittee on Government Information, Committee on Government Operations, House. Richardson Preyer (D-North Carolina) is Chair. No hearing dates have been set at this time.

G. *Social Injury*

1. There has been a good deal of confusion surrounding the term "social injury" which appears in DHEW Regulations. According to D.T. Chalkley, formerly director of the office for the Protection from Research Risks (OPRR), the term means injury to a research subject in the eyes of society caused by involvement in a study. Generally, such an injury results, again according to Chalkley, from a breach of confidentiality, but may result from public identification of a subject's participation in the research.

2. This definition in our opinion has to do with violations of confidentiality and *not* risks to subjects deriving from their direct participation in a survey. Once a researcher provides acceptable measures for insuring the confidentiality of respondents, the social injury issue should be settled as far as the IRB is concerned.

3. Confusion seems to occur, however, in that an IRB will often

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Tributes to Talcott Parsons: 1902-1979...

Personal Portrait

(Remarks by Renee C. Fox, University of Pennsylvania)

There is a cultural tendency in American society (as in numerous others) to think of genius and eminence in dramatic, larger-than-life ways. So it was that when Talcott Parsons arrived in Philadelphia in 1974, just after his retirement from his professorship at Harvard, to begin a three-year-long visiting appointment in the Sociology Department of the University of Pennsylvania, many students and faculty members who had never met him before were surprised to discover that he was a physically small man, dressed in unselfconsciously weathered, academic-style clothing, who was modest, unassuming, and very shy. Through their contact with him in classes, seminars and lectures, and in more informal meetings and discussions, students and faculty were brought face to face with certain qualities of Talcott Parsons's mind and heart and spirit that they had not anticipated—either because they had Olympian conceptions of what great thinkers and scholars are generally like, or because they had been influenced by some of the specious notions about "Parsons and Parsonianism" that are institutionalized in the folklore of our profession. They were not fully prepared for a supposedly abstract, formalistic, detached grand theorist who was an uncommonly perceptive and astute observer; who invoked and appreciated homely and practical empirical examples; who was as inductive as deductive, as free associational and imaginative as he was systematic in the way that he reasoned; who meanderingly and anecdotally generated a continuous stream of fresh ideas about which he was entirely unpossessive; who found insightful-provoking meaning and enjoyment in analogies, coincidences, convergences and images, and in everyday patterns of language-in-use; who was unostentatiously witty, and playfully as well as seriously in tune with the comic and with the tragic dimensions of the human condition; and who not only valued intellectual effervescence, strong convictions, and deep commitments but who, despite his responsible self-restraint and great civility often expressed tender and sentimental feelings in teaching and in conversation, and presented some of his most passionately felt ideas with table-pounding emphasis and bellowing excitement.

Mechanical, dichotomous definitions of the "pattern variables" and amateurish notions about their relationship to Talcott Parsons's basic character and worldview held by a number of students and faculty were disconfirmed by the impression that he made on many during his interlude at Penn, and by both the manifest and the latent content of his teach-

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Intellectual

(Remarks by Neil J. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley)

The main question about Talcott Parsons does not concern the depth and extent of his intellectual power; all, friends and critics alike, acknowledge that he is—and will be so regarded for centuries—one of the few really creative and influential minds in twentieth-century social science. The key questions are rather: From whence springs that power? What elements of his life's work command our continuing attention and labor?

The answers lie, I believe, both in the substance of his work and in his style of executing it.

With respect to *substance*, much of the power of Parsons' thought can be appreciated by recognizing it as a systematic mapping of the vast implications of the idea of structure in social life. His first major title, *The Structure of Social Action*, summarizes a lifetime preoccupation—that purposive actors generate regular and recurrent patterns that come to stand in independent relation with one another. (This preoccupation was revealed in Parsons' own remark that his second major title, *The Social System*, might just as well have been the same as the first.)

If structures manifest regularity, Parsons also asked, to what forces do they owe that regularity? This question pressed Parsons to several different conceptualizations of structures as partially effective and continually reproduced attempts to provide solutions to situations of uncertainty or contingency (dilemmas of action, functional system-problems). This line of thought, moreover, propelled him toward a stress on systems, or relations among structures, since complex sets of attempted solutions have continuously to take one another into account.

If action is molded into structures, and structures into systems, then do not multiple systems themselves stand in definite relations to one another? This kind of inquiry produced his delineation of the principal systems of action (culture, social system, personality system, organism-in-environment) and his enunciation of relations among them (hierarchy of control, interpenetration).

If systems are thus mutually related, by what mechanisms are these relations mediated? To this query is owed his invention of the generalized media and their interchange.

And if the principle of system is so central, do not all systems face cognate contingencies, develop cognate structures, and rely on cognate mechanisms? From this query emerged Parsons' preoccupation with a *general* theory of action.

Parsons' pursuit of these questions, and his capacity to give definite—not merely programmatic—answers, pro-

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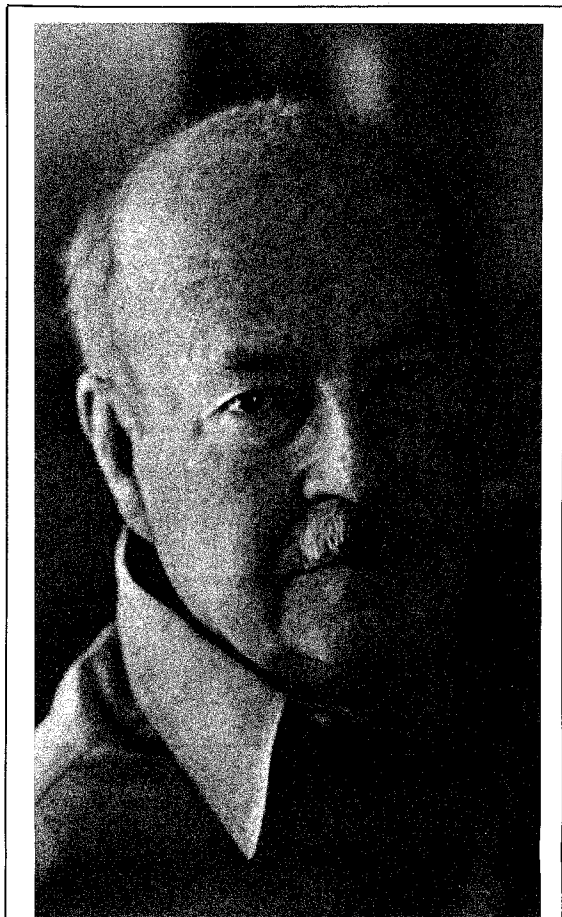


Photo by Lois Lord

TALCOTT PARSONS (1902-1979)

Harvard, 1931-1974

American Sociological Association: President, 1949; Secretary, 1961-1966; Editor, *The American Sociologist*, 1966-1967

Talcott Parsons was important to the discipline, to associations and to individual sociologists. He was important in so many different ways that it is difficult to capture them. We have tried here to capture some of these aspects, not with a descriptive biographical account, but by asking several who knew him and his work well to comment.

For those who knew his career, there is an appropriate conclusion. From May 2 to May 6, Parsons, accompanied by his wife Helen, went back to his *alma mater*, the University of Heidelberg, to receive a "golden" doctorate on the 50th anniversary of his dissertation in 1929. The Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences organized a colloquium in his honor, attended by leading German sociologists. Parsons gave an address there. On May 7th, he gave his last lecture at the Institute of Sociology at the University of Munich, and he died during that night. He was cremated on May 10th in Munich.

Special Session ASA Annual Meeting

A special tribute to "Talcott Parsons: The Man and His Work" will be made by five of his former students Tuesday, August 28, at 7:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Boston.

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University, will preside

over the special session.

Panelists will be Jesse R. Pitts, Oakland University; John W. Riley, Equitable Life Assurance Company; Robin M. Williams, Jr., Cornell University; and Robert Bellah, UC-Berkeley.

Organization Man

(Remarks by Matilda White Riley, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California.)

Like many other sociologists, but longer than most, I have known Talcott Parsons as theoretician, teacher, colleague, and friend. Much could be remembered and told about these relationships. But in respect to his contributions to the coming of age of the American Sociological Association, I, as the first Executive Officer, am in a unique position to tell the story. I want to tell a story about Talcott, not as a great theoretical sociologist, but as a great practical sociologist.

The story begins in 1949, the year of Talcott's Presidency of the Society. The times were out of joint. The Society was experiencing one crisis after another. Action of some kind was called for and the newly elected President was not long in giving it structure (*sic!*). Indeed, those who had long believed that the talents of Talcott Parsons were confined to the construction of grand theories were soon to be startled by his repeated and energetic demonstrations of how abstract ideas could be put to work and developed into practical solutions. The bare outlines of what he did are a matter of record, detailed in the Official Reports and Proceedings as then published regularly in the *American Sociological Review*.

In February 1949, on an emergency basis, Irene Taeuber assumed the post of Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Editor of the *Review*. But the assignment was clearly ad hoc and temporary. Two years earlier a recommendation from the District of Columbia chapter had observed that "the Society cannot expect to obtain more than stand-by service on the present volunteer basis."

The Executive Committee met several times during the year in handwringing sessions, pondering such "profound" issues as what to do because "the Society was losing ten cents on each student member" because of the increasing costs of publishing the *Review*! Nor did Talcott himself shun the necessary small details. Prior to the annual meeting (then held at Christmas time) he sent a message to all members that "the Society would appreciate it if you could notify us whether or not you plan to attend the dinner since advanced estimates of attendance must be given to the hotel." This matter was brought to the attention of the *entire* Executive Committee (there was no Council in those days) which voted somewhat reluctantly to guarantee 75 dinners at \$4.70 per plate. (The total finally sold was 195.)

Yet by the end of the 1949 meeting Talcott's large vision for the Society had begun to take shape. Talcott, almost single-handedly, had negotiated a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to

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Shy, Tender, Sense of Beauty...

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ing. He was a visibly feeling, emotional man, who was steadfastly capable of self-transcending objectivity, endurance, fairness, and avid interest in the ideas, opinions, sentiments and beliefs of others. It also became apparent that in his person, as in his work, particularism and universalism were joined in unusual, admirable, and fecund ways. This kind, loving and loveable man, as American and Protestant as Jonathan Edwards and the New England clipper ship captains from whom he was descended, yet widely cross-cultural and profoundly ecumenical in his outlook, devoid of rancor, parochialism or prejudice, with a strong sense of family, and an extraordinary gift for collegiality and personal friendship, opened the vast, kinship-like community of social scientists that he had created during his lifetime of teaching to still another, seventh generation of students: a community that he integrated and made solidary, while maintaining a unique relationship with each and every individual who comprised it.

His dedication to "cognitive rationality" pervaded and illumined these relationships. But woven into the new paradigms that he set forth, and peeping out from behind the boxes of the fourfold and the manifold tables and diagrams with which he filled blackboards and yellow pads at Penn, as he did everywhere he went, was a high sensitivity and responsiveness to ritual and to "expressive symbols". His attunement to nature (mountains, flowers, the landscape of his New Hampshire farm), his love of music (Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, the Boston Symphony Orchestra), his appreciation of painting and sculpture (Breughel, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Michelangelo's *Pieta*) quietly but unforgettably entered his teaching, and his personal discussions with students, colleagues and friends. This was the coded language through which he expressed his sense of beauty and wonder, and his communion with the mystery and meaning of birth and death, suffering, evil and injustice.

Such ultimate "telic" dimensions of human action and experience were at the center of the faculty seminar that he organized at the University of Pennsylvania, out of which emerged a "paradigm of the human condition", and a detailed plan for a collaborative volume of essays inspired by these transcendent concerns and meta-concepts. The last time that we saw Talcott Parsons at Penn was at a special reunion of that seminar on Thursday, April 19, 1979. He and his beloved wife, Helen (the "indispensable balance-wheel for an incurable theorist", and our friend) had come to Philadelphia to attend the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, as was their custom. To use his own words, he "took advantage" of being in Philadelphia to have "another ses-

sion" of the seminar. In the office of one of the members of the human condition group, he "went over certain of the insights that have developed for me since our last session", repeatedly referring to Buddhism and Shinto, and to the impact that the past semester in Japan as a visiting professor had had on him. At one point, he spoke of a reproduction of an ancient Japanese mask that he had received as a gift in Nara, and described how upon his arrival home in Belmont, Massachusetts, he had hung it on a wall of his study next to an etching of a British cathedral. ("Inadvertent symbolism has become advertent symbolism", he remarked.) Stimulated by the presence in our midst of a close Berkeley colleague, the seminar engaged in a particularly animated discussion about the difference between ordinary cultural categories and concepts, and the telic level of analysis. When we adjourned for the morning, we had a festive lunch together in a local French restaurant, enlivened more by our mutual intellectual excitement and affection than by the two carafes of wine that we ordered. In the afternoon, when we took leave of Talcott Parsons and went our separate ways, we wished him and his wife a happy journey to Europe, and congratulated him in advance on the honorary degree that he was about to be awarded at Heidelberg, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his completion of a Doctor Phil. at the University of his great, "phantom" teacher, Max Weber.

We had no premonition that this was a final goodbye and parting.

Funeral in Munich

Schluchter: Lived Science As a Vocation; Works Remain

(Wolfgang Schluchter, University of Heidelberg from remarks delivered at the funeral, May 10, in Munich):

"He lived his life to the fullest to the very end. So he remained influential, not only by his written but also by his spoken word. Up to these very last days he demonstrated the ability of the human mind to master the infinite variety of reality. As none other of his generation, he dealt in the most abstract concepts, yet remained firmly aware of reality. This unity of thought and life he made apparent to us all in these days. And with it, he could move many, even those who were not his partisans. He remained a power and an inspiration until the end.

"Talcott Parsons certainly did not want simply to yield to life in its infinite variety. He wanted to be free from it in order to be free for it. And it was theory that had to achieve this goal. He knew that

Produced a Mighty System of Thought...

(Continued from page 6)

duced a mighty system of thought. It is a systems theory, not only formal but with substantive content. It is a theory genuinely based on the principle of multiple determination, but simultaneously maintaining a theoretical structure and thus avoiding the eclecticism so frequently occasioned by insisting on the complexity of causes.

With respect to *style*, Parsons possessed a unique combination of intellectual skills. His capacity to analyze was extraordinary; he could dissect important but

obscure ideas into incisive dimensions. His capacity to synthesize, both diverse conceptual ingredients and systems of thought of intellectual giants, was equally admirable. His capacity to abstract common ingredients from apparently dissimilar phenomena and give them general expression was unmatched, and left the more concrete-minded of us steps behind. Yet Parsons never lost touch with reality; he was forever generating fresh interpretations of concrete issues and debates in the social sciences, and forever zoom-

ing in from above to offer penetrating and exciting accounts and explanations of the social world.

Parsons exercised these skills with an energy that was truly remarkable. His mind was never at rest. He labored over issues and questions tirelessly, worked and reworked his ideas, and raced from realm to realm to test the applicability of new formulations. His vital mind was slowed only by his death. His energy will reverberate, however, in the minds of those he taught and those he will continue to teach for generations.

A Great Practical Sociologist...

(Continued from page 6)

aid in the reorganization of the Society over the next three years—not an inconsiderable sum at a time when the Executive Committee doubted the financial wisdom of raising the subscription price of the *Review* to \$4.50 per year! Fortunately, some of the Society's problems had been anticipated, and a Committee on Reorganization had been instructed to bring in a report for action at the annual meeting.

At the meeting, with great patience and determination, Talcott persuaded the Executive Committee to act. Despite the continually demanding small problems, Talcott made clear that a reorganization blueprint must be concretized. A number of needs were identified and several general principles were agreed upon:

- The need for a steady rise in professional standards.

- The need for greater continuity in planning and carrying out the work of the Society.

- Greater recognition of the needs of specialized groups within the Society.

- An executive staff with either a paid executive officer or secretariat.

Moreover, a central office took shape. Jack Riley, who had been elected Secretary, had literally moved *all* of the Society's files—all eight drawers of them—from College Park, Maryland, to New York City, first to the basement kitchen of a Columbia University house and later to New York University. The traditional jobs of Treasurer and Managing Editor of the *Review* were bundled together and I was elected to serve on a part-time basis as the first Executive Officer. The process of transforming the Society into a professional organization for the rapidly growing community of sociologists had begun.

To be sure, the process was not instantaneous. For some time, there was little support staff. Jack and I well remember how, in 1950, upon arrival in Denver for the first annual meeting held west of the Mississippi, we were personally confronted with the tasks of setting up registration tables, opening publisher's cartons and arranging book exhibits, arguing with the hotel about reduced rates for students, helping to write a skit (everyone knew everyone else!). Who was there to assist? You guessed it. Talcott was always one to pitch in.

During the entire decade of the 50s, Talcott continued to serve unstintingly as a driving force, not only in shaping contemporary sociology as a discipline, but also in giving stature and professional recognition to its organization. During that decade, as implemented by a succession of sociological statesmen, the groundwork that Talcott had laid produced a new constitution; an expanded publications program that included a directory of members and a journal devoted to problems of the profession; a commit-

tee structure responsive to the needs of members; new methods of reporting research projects; regular procedures for filling vacancies open to sociologists; plans for awards for outstanding contributions to the discipline. Throughout, Talcott gave freely of his time, his wisdom, and his experience. Invariably he would stay with a problem until it was satisfactorily resolved. He served on countless committees—not the least of which was the Committee on the Profession—and he was invariably responsive to calls for special assignments.

And there were the lighter touches. For example, although it took several years of debate and discussion, Talcott had more than a little to do with helping Sam Stouffer push through the change in the name of the Society. Indeed, it may well have been Talcott who disclosed that Sam, who had been christened Andrew Samuel Stouffer, had—even as a small boy—insisted that his given names be reversed! Thus the A.S.S. became the American Sociological Association. As Talcott, punster that he was, might have put it, "It's not a matter of scatology, it's one of eschatology!"

Thus in 1960, when I made my tenth and last report as Executive Officer, much of the greatly expanded diversity and scope of the Association's activities could be traced directly or indirectly to the energetic and imaginative leadership of Talcott Parsons. It was only fitting that, at that 1960 annual meeting of the Association, Talcott Parsons was once again called upon to serve in a major organizational capacity. He was elected Secretary and charged specifically with giving "guidance of policy and provision of continuity in the affairs of the Association." In this post, his service to his professional organization continued for a good many more years.

Those of us who worked with Talcott Parsons will remember a wise counselor, a loyal friend, a scholar dedicated to his calling, an indefatigable worker, and an "organization man" *par excellence*. We are not likely to see his equal again soon. He will remain a towering figure in our field.

Bohrnstedt, Keller Named Editors

• **New Careers, New Constituencies: A Challenge for Professional Associations in the 1980's** was the theme of a conference held June 15th at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. The conference was sponsored by the Danforth Foundation and the American Historical Association and organized by the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. James Banner, Chairman of the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities, indicated that with growing numbers of doctorate holders in fields like literature and history, ways must be found to assist them in entering careers outside academe. Representatives of other professional societies emphasized the need for professional associations to provide increased services to PhD holders as an investment in their own futures. Conference participants agreed that learned societies and professional associations could benefit by sharing experiences as they enter a period of transition relative to exploring new careers for those who might have traditionally entered universities and colleges. Employment committees set up in the early 1970s as a response to the academic job crisis are being replaced by task forces which are studying expansion and changes in the various disciplines as well as gathering data on job prospects for new PhD's.

• **Majoring in Sociology: A Guide for Students** is a new ASA leaflet oriented to high school and undergraduate students seeking information about Sociology training and employment. Single copies are available from the ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

• **Most sociologists are employed in the field**, according to recent data from the National Research Council. Following is the estimated distribution of Sociology doctorate holders by field of employment:

Field of Employment	N	%
Total, all fields	7921	100.0
Sociology	5659	71.4
Other Social Sciences	621	7.8
Psychology	133	1.7
Medical Sciences	233	2.9
Non-science/		
Non-Engineering	627	7.9
No Report	117	1.5
Not Employed	531	6.7

• **The Report on the Status of Women, 1934-1977** is now in reprint form. It is the first report published by the American Sociological Association which examines the status of women in the profession by graduation cohorts and employment status, type of employer, academic rank, tenure, and salary differentials. Copies may be secured from the ASA for \$1.00 each, prepaid.

New editors have been named for an ASA journal and the *Rose Monograph Series* for the next three years.

George W. Bohrnsstedt, Indiana University, will edit *Social Psychology Quarterly*.

Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, will edit the *ASA Rose Monograph Series*.

Bohrnsstedt and Keller will assume their new posts in January.

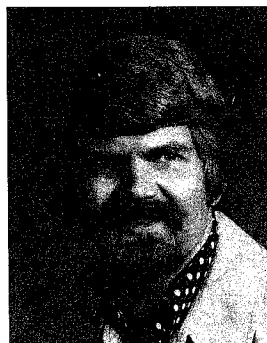
BOHRNSTEDT

Bohrnsstedt has served as Director of the Institute of Social Research, Indiana University, since 1974.

He has been co-editor of *Sociological Methods & Research* since 1971, and a member of the editorial advisory board, *Social Science Research* since 1978.

Bohrnsstedt served as associate editor of *Sociological Methodology* from 1967-70, as a member of the editorial advisory board, *Evaluation Quarterly* in 1976-77, as a member of the NIMH Small Grants Review Section from 1971-75, and as chair of the ASA Methodology Section from 1977-79.

He was elected to the Society of Experimental Social Psychologists



George W. Bohrnsstedt



Suzanne Keller

in 1969, to the Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychologists in 1973, and to the Sociological Research Association in 1974. He currently serves as a consultant to the Social Psychiatry Study Center, University of Chicago.

Bohrnsstedt has received grants from the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Science Foundation. In addition, he has published in numerous journals, handbooks and readers.

His areas of major interest are social psychology, statistics, methodology, measurement, evaluation research methods, and sociology of education.

KELLER

Keller is author of *Beyond the Ruling Class* and *The Urban Neighborhood*, and co-author of the textbook *Sociology*, with Donald Light. She has also written numerous articles for journals and readers.

Keller was a Fulbright scholar at

the Graduate School of Ekistics in Athens from 1963-65. She received a Guggenheim Award in 1972 and was elected an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects in 1978. She holds an appointment in the Department of Sociology and the School of Architecture at Princeton.

Keller has served as a Council member and as a Vice President of both the American Sociological Association and the Eastern Sociological Society.

She has been a member of the National Advisory Council, National Institute of Mental Health since 1975. She has also served as a consultant on the Poverty Program, urban planning, new towns, management training, and the family.

She received her PhD from Columbia University in 1953. Her major areas of research interest are mass communications, recruitment of elites, social stratification, social architecture, sex roles and new towns.

26 Attend Research Skills Institute

Twenty-six researchers attended the ASA Research Skills Development Institute, June 17-July 13, at Morgan State University, Baltimore.

The Institute was funded by the Experimental Program for Opportunities in Advanced Study and Research in Education, National Institute of Education, to increase the participation of women and minorities in research on problems of education.

Doris Wilkinson, ASA Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities and Women, directed the four-week institute.

The curriculum which was divided into four week-long units featured the following topics and visiting scholars:

Howard Taylor, Princeton University, "Introduction to the Research Process."

Richard Hill, University of Oregon, "The Development of Research Questions and Hypotheses."

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington, "Causal Models and Theory Construction."

Thelma Hedgepeth, Virginia Union University, "Computer Characteristics and Modes of Operation." Hedgepeth is a mathematician.

The topics were covered in lecture presentations, workshops, review, advanced, and discussion sessions. Participants also received training in the use of computer terminals.

Andrew Billingsley, President, Morgan State, and Robert Dixon, Assistant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, provided strong support for the program.

Herbert Lindsey, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Morgan State, provided computer

assistance for the participants and introduced them to the statistical package series.

Participants

Participants included 16 women and 10 men from various racial and ethnic groups. The participants represented a variety of organizations and disciplines and included faculty, researchers, administrators and doctoral candidates.

Comments by participants indicated that the Institute was one of the most effective learning experiences encountered in their training.

One participant classified the Institute as "a first and major step" by the ASA in providing continuing education for professionals.

Participants and their institutional affiliations are:

Isaac Adams, Center for Urban Policy Studies, Bowie, MD; Frances N. Beckles, Glen Burnie, MD; Nijole V. Benokraitis, University of Baltimore; Reginald M. Clark, Chicago; Patricia Coppock, Association of Black Psychologists, Washington, DC.

Vaneeta-Marie D'Andrea, University of Connecticut; Luther L. Darville, Office for Minority and Special Student Affairs, University of Minnesota; Marvin P. Dawkins, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Maryland; Russell L. Dawkins, Institute of Criminal Justice, University of Maryland.

Johnnie R. Follins, Home School Partnership Model for Follow Through, Atlanta; Mareyjoyce Green, Cleveland State University; Gloria Jackson, Howard University; Milford A. Jeremiah, College Reading/Study Center, Mor-

gan State University; Moon H. Jo, Lycoming College, PA.

Audrey E. Johnson, UNC-Chapel Hill; Gary King, Boston University; Sylvia Lasser, Nassau Community College; Grace Marvin, University of Virginia; Delener McCamey, Education Research Association; Patricia J. McElroy, Greenbelt, MD.

Margaret W. Nelson, Arlington, VA; Nirmal K. Sinha, Morgan State University; Joan Snyder, Washington, DC; Maurice Strider, Morehead State University, KY; Harriet Trader, Urban Programs, Morgan State University; and Victoria Trigg, Office of Human Development Services, DHEW.

Student Reception Slated for Boston

A reception for students will be held Monday, August 27, 7:00-8:30 p.m., during the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston to provide students with an opportunity to talk informally with sociologists and to acquire information on careers in sociology.

A second reception, planned for Tuesday evening, was cancelled because of the special tribute to Talcott Parsons.

The location of the reception will be announced in the Final Program and on posters at the meeting.

The reception is sponsored by the following ASA Committees: Status of Women in Sociology; Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology; and the Profes-

MFP Given New Grant; Dissertation Awards Made

A grant of about \$1.3 million from the National Institute of Mental Health will continue the ASA Minority Fellowship Program for the next five years.

The new award will enable the Program to support 40 Fellows each year, including 10 new Fellows in each of the first three years, Paul Williams, MFP Director, said.

The ASA Program, the first of five supported by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, NIMH, was started in 1973.

One hundred and forty-four students have received fellowships since the awards began in 1974. Sixty-eight Fellows were supported during the 1978-79 academic year.

Twelve Fellows have already completed their PhD's. Most of the other Fellows are still in graduate training, but they are supported by other sources because of the three-year limitation on funding stipulated in the earlier awards.

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program also receives support from the Cornerhouse Fund, and, during its first five years, was partly sponsored by the National Institute of Education.

Four Sydney Spivack Dissertation Awards were made to minority PhD candidates in Sociology through the ASA Minority Fellowship Program during the 1978-79 academic year.

Funding for the awards was provided by the Cornerhouse Fund.

The award recipients, their institutional affiliations, and dissertation titles follow:

Belle A. Grossman, CUNY, "The Relationship Between Class, Race and Sex Identification Among Black Middle Class Women".

Deborah K. King, Yale University, "Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action Employment Policy in Higher Education: A Study of the Social Control of Organizational Deviance".

Aldon Morris, SUNY-Stony Brook, "The Centrality of Social Organization and Formal Movement Organizations in the Functioning and Outcome of Social Movements".

Willie Pearson, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, "The Effects of Ascriptive Status on Scientific Careers".

Report of the Secretary

Short Outlines Association Actions in Search for Equity

These are "interesting times" for ASA. In reviewing annual reports of my predecessors, and my own of last year, I note that the Association appears always to be in or on the brink of fiscal crisis. This is no less the case today than in the past, and doubtless tomorrow will be much the same. This year, by vote of the membership, we revised the dues structure to provide both for the lowered ability of some of our members to pay (by lowering dues of those with income less than \$10,000) and for future inflation (by more steeply graduating dues for upper income levels).

While the new dues structure should help us achieve financial stability, neither stability nor solvency is thereby assured. More important than inflation in this respect is what we do with funds at our disposal. And here debate of the most fundamental importance to the Association is under way and likely to continue. Most current issues are "traditional"—concern over publications, problems of the discipline, professional problems, debate over resolutions presented at annual meetings, the constant search for equity in affairs of the Association among disciplinary specializations (represented in part by sections), regions of the country, and various status categories of members.

Because I believe it is crucial to the character of ASA, I want to offer some observations concerning the latter issue—the search for equity—based chiefly on my experience as Secretary. Our present form of governance is based in part on regional considerations, especially with respect to nominations for the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees; but election to these committees, as to the Committee on Publications, the Council and all offices in the Association is by vote of the general membership.

Disciplinary and professional specializations are recognized in our governing documents and in policies established by Council, notably through publications, through the program of the annual meeting (as planned by the President's Program Committee), and by provision for the formation and maintenance of sections. The role of special categories of members, e.g., women and minorities, is not addressed in our Constitution and By-Laws (except for some unfortunate sex-linked language which we are in process of changing), but occupies much organizational attention through Committees, Executive Office positions, and special programs.

There is a good deal of action on all these fronts. The Committee on Publications and Council have under active consideration two new journals, *Sociological Inventory*, discussed in the March issue of *FOOTNOTES*, and a theory publication similar to *Sociological Methodology* and tentatively titled, appropriately enough, *Sociological Theory*. A Committee on Public

Policy was authorized this past year to consider a broad range of topics concerning the relation of sociology and sociologists to social policy. Program Committees encourage the most highly specialized areas within the discipline through a variety of devices, and member participation in annual meetings continues at a high level. The number of ASA Sections continues to grow. Approximately 42% of our members belong to sections. In recognition of the important role of sections in the life of the Association, Council this year established a standing Committee on Sections, and broadened the awards and publications policies of the Association to permit sections a more active role in these important functions.

Relations with the several regions where our members (and many nonmember sociologists) are located continue to be cultivated by the Executive Office and occasionally by other Association representatives in a variety of ways.

The Minority Fellowship Program continues under the able leadership of Paul Williams, and Executive Associate Doris Wilkin-son this summer convened an NIE funded methodology training seminar designed primarily for minorities and women. Dr. Wilkin-son continues to work closely with the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, and the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Council this year authorized, and President Blalock appointed a Task Group on Homosexuality, in response to a resolution sponsored by the Gay Caucus.

Finally, in this roundup of professional and disciplinary activities related to the search for equity among the many competing interests which divide us, a Council Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching (the precursor of a newly created standing committee) has submitted a comprehensive report based on recommendations of the ASA Teaching Project. That project has involved the active participation of hundreds of our members and has been the impetus behind our most rapidly growing section, the Section on Undergraduate Teaching. The Council, the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, and the Executive Office will be considering and taking further action on the Ad Hoc Committee Report at the annual meetings in Boston and during the coming year. Executive Associate Lawrence Rhoades has been the central office person most closely associated with this important enterprise.

This discussion indicates where some of the Association "action" is with respect to the divisions among us in disciplinary and professional specialization, regional location, and a variety of status categories. There is a certain irony in the fact that ASA focus on teaching—the profession which has sustained a large majority of our members before and since the

founding of the American Sociological Society—comes at a time when the number of new teaching positions available is declining and our attention has been focused increasingly on employment opportunities outside the academy. We have much to learn about how sociology and sociologists fit into both types of vocations, and we may hope to make sociology more relevant to both areas and to attract more members from both. Our best hope and our most noble ambition, I think most of us would agree, remains in improvement of the discipline. I hope we will never lose this broad consensus.

So much for my ruminations on these matters. There is much more, as reports of other officers and committee chairs attest, and as is clear from our publications and other activities. I have dwelt on these few because I believe our approach to them is critical to the organizational rubric within which the discipline is served, for good or ill. On balance I feel we are not doing badly.

I am happy to report, finally, that the Executive Office is "alive and well" despite the imminent departure through retirement of Alice Myers. Alice has been our efficient Administrative Officer, institutional memory, and den mother for nearly as long as many of us can remember. She has helped us organize our meetings and she has graced our deliberations with insight and rare intelligence. Her loyalty to the Association, and her dedication to our collective welfare have been prodigious. We will miss her—no doubt about that. In her typically thoughtful way, however, she has prepared us all—Executive Office, governing Council and Committees—for her departure. When her impending retirement was announced to Council (at the San Francisco meetings last year), the Committee on Executive Office and Budget began immediately to plan for this transitional year. With the cooperation of Alice and Executive Officer Russell Dynes, and with the advice by correspondence of former Executive Officers, Presidents, and Secretaries, the transition has gone smoothly. We cannot, of course, "find another Alice." As she quickly noted, however, Alice (in the sense in which this phrase is intended) is a product of a rapidly developing scholarly and professional association. By virtue of experience and continuity in position she accumulated functions and expertise as the Association grew and took on new functions. The fact that she performed each task so well contributed to her authority and her indispensability. Throughout her ASA tenure, Alice and a succession of Executive Officers and officers of the Association have built a versatile and efficient staff. As her retirement approached, functions have been reallocated and existing staff upgraded in recognition of added responsibilities. As one

former Executive Officer suggested we might, we found capable and experienced staff for Alices' replacement virtually "in place." The Committee on Executive Office and Budget carefully studied reorganization plans proposed by Alice and the Executive Officer. We interviewed individual staff most directly affected by the proposal. As a result, three new positions have been filled from existing personnel, expanding and formalizing duties previously performed. The three new incumbents in administrative support roles are: 1) Marjorie (Midge) Miles, who assumes many of Alices' "Administrative Officer" responsibilities including fiscal matters, secretarial supervision, and annual meeting preparation; and two administrative assistants: 2) Janet L. Astner, Secretary to the Council and Committee on Publications; 3) Jo Ann Ruckel, publications coordinator (subscriptions, advertising, relations with printers, etc.). Those of us who have been privileged to work with these women have been extremely pleased with their enthusiasm for

their new responsibilities and their performance. I am sure I speak for the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, in particular, when I commend each of them to your collective service.

In closing I should like to thank Alice Myers publicly for her dedicated service to the Association, and welcome aboard our three "new" colleagues in the Executive Office. Thanks, also, to Ray Mack, who retires this year from the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, thus completing yet another in a long string of important roles in the Association. My report this year is sweetened by the good fellowship, as well as the good service, of these and many others—and especially so by the knowledge that my successor has been elected. My congratulations to Herb Costner, who less than any Secretary-elect in recent memory needs to be "introduced" or "apprenticed" to the job. I look forward to a final year in this office, working with Herb and with the many fine colleagues on Council and on the other Committees it is the privilege of the Secretary to serve.

James F. Short, Jr.
 Secretary



Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, is heading the Task Force on Emergency Preparedness & Response for the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island.

Joe Elder, UW-Madison, has been reappointed as Representative to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. He is also serving as chair of the Social Science Committee for the Commission.

Samuel Klausner, University of Pennsylvania, and Robert Kleiner, Temple University, represented the ASA at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Philadelphia.

Several members have represented the ASA at Inaugurations of Presidents: Will Scott, Clark College, at Atlanta University; Catherine Hartnett, Albany State University, at Valdosta State College; Lawrence Rhoades, ASA, at George Mason University; and Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Queens College, at Queens College.

Otto N. Larsen, University of Washington, has been appointed to the Board of the Social Science Research Council for a three year period as the ASA representative.

The ASA Committee on World Sociology, chaired by David Wiley, Michigan State University, met May 16-17; the Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching, chaired by William Gamson, University of Michigan, met May 5-6; and the Committee on the Status of Women, chaired by Barrie Thorne, Michigan State University, met May 20-21.

Gus Turbeville will become President of William Penn College in Iowa.

Daniel O. Price, UNC-Greensboro, will chair the Committee on Sections. Other members are John A. Clausen, UC-Berkeley, and Kathleen S. Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle. Another member is to be named by the Board of Section Chairs.

Joan Huber, University of Illinois, will chair the Task Group on Homosexuality. Other members are John H. Gagnon, Harvard University; Suzanne Keller, Princeton University; Ronald L. Lawson, New York City; Patricia Y. Miller, Smith College; and William Simon, University of Houston.

Jonathan A. Freedman, Hutchings Psychiatric Center, will chair the Committee on Certification of Sociologists. Other members are Joseph Berger, Stanford University, and Judith Gordon, Hamden, Connecticut.

Doris Wilkinson, Executive Associate, represented the Association at an APA meeting to assess research on Women and Psychotherapy and at the annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

Pamela Roby, UC-Santa Cruz, is serving as an Alternate Delegate to the International Sociological Association; Carolyn C. Perrucci, Purdue University, is serving on the ASA Committee on Nominations.

Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, represented the ASA at the 75th Anniversary ceremonies of the Association of American Geographers in Philadelphia, April 24.

Decisions Relate to Sections, Committees, Annual Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

Because of the fiscal and organizational implications involved in the Teaching Services Program, Council asked the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget to prepare a report on these matters for consideration at its January 1980 meeting.

Departmental Service

The Departmental Subscription Service is an attempt to assist departments to fulfill their teaching, research and service functions.

The Departmental Subscription Service will offer a package of products and services to departments at an annual fee that draws on the Teaching Services Program, ASA publication and services programs, and new developments.

The Executive Office was charged with developing the service in consultation with the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.

The declaration on teaching passed by Council is published elsewhere in this issue.

Contribution to Teaching

The ASA annual award for "outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology" will recognize either a career contribution or a specific product such as a textbook, course, curricular innovation or technique.

The award may recognize an individual or an effort by a department, school or other collective unit.

Sections

Council passed a motion that permits Sections to use their special account funds to further Section activities, except where such use is explicitly forbidden by Council policy or the ASA Constitution and By-Laws, i.e., offering cash prizes.

Council also forwarded a statement on Section publications to the Committee on Publications for its consideration at the Annual Meeting. The statement authorizes Sections to assume active responsibility for publishing scholarly works in their areas of expertise, but requires Sections to

submit a proposal to the Committee on Publications so that the Committee and Council can make a decision on the publication.

Council also reaffirmed its earlier decision to allocate program space to Sections on the basis of size, with the maximum number of slots exclusive of the Council/Business meeting being 5.

The following allocations were made for the 1980 Annual Meeting: Sections with 800+, 5 program slots; 600-799 members, 4 slots; 400-599 members, 3 slots; 200-399 members, 2 slots. These

actions were based on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Sections.

Council also approved the By-Laws of two Sections: Aging and Collective Behavior and Social Movements, and withdrew the designation and privileges of two Sections in formation—World Conflicts and Visual Sociology—because they have been unable to qualify as Sections after prolonged effort.

Committees

Council actions related to Committees included: (1) naming the Vice President as the chair of the Committee on Nominations; (2) naming the Vice President-Elect as chair of the Council Members-at-Large meeting; (3) appointing a committee to review the relationship between the ASA and the Social Science Research Council; (4) authorizing the President to appoint the Committee on Awards Policies; (5) maintaining the current membership of the Abt Award Selection Committee until the award is given; (6) disbanding the Spivack Award Selection Committee at the end of the 1979 award deliberations; (7) deciding that the chair of the Committee on the Profession shall not simultaneously serve as Council liaison to one of the constituent committees; and (8) accepting the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology entitled, "How to Recognize and Avoid Sexist Biases in Sociological Research: Some Problems and Issues", and encouraging its publication in FOOTNOTES.

Annual Meetings

The President was authorized, after consultation with other organizations in Sociology, to appoint an ad hoc committee to prepare option papers on the location and timing of the annual meetings, to explore the implications and consequences of these options, and to report to Council at its January 1980 meeting.

ASA Council Declaration on Teaching

In accordance with its explicit constitutional mandate, and its recognition of the significance of quality instruction for the discipline, the American Sociological Association reaffirms its commitment to promote the highest attainable competence in teaching and to support those professional and institutional conditions which provide all teachers of sociology with the optimal resources and recognition. Among its constituencies, ASA welcomes the full participation of those whose involvement in sociology is primarily through teaching in various kinds of institutions. ASA welcomes their participation and their expression of ways in which ASA can serve their professional needs.

ASA will continue to provide opportunities for the scholarly exploration of teaching issues in Annual Programs and will continue to develop services to teachers and to sociology teaching units through its recently authorized Teaching Services Program. ASA Council and the ASA Executive Office encourage further projects devoted to the improvement of teaching sociology and welcome the active participation of sociologists from all types of educational settings.

Furthermore, since competence in teaching sociology is an attainable body of knowledge and skills, preparation for teaching is a necessary component in graduate programs.

Blalock: Knowledge Gaps, Subfields, Publications

(Continued from page 1)

"nonacademic" or "applied" sociologists, terms that do not adequately describe the very heterogeneous set of persons who are not employed in traditional sociology departments. Because of this heterogeneity and the weakness of network ties linking these members to the ASA and academic departments, it has been difficult for the ASA to discover ways of providing better services to these members. Other categories of sociologists, who have suffered past neglect, are now well represented in our committee structure and seemingly quite capable of making themselves heard. Still others, such as the Gay Caucus, have made several suggestions that are in the process of being implemented.

My greatest concern has been that certain types of long-range issues for the discipline do not gain the sustained attention of Council for a number of reasons. Some are so complex and difficult to grapple with that each council raises them in informal discussions, admits that they ought to be treated in some way, and then dismisses them because we lack the necessary time and resources. Certain other issues, particularly those that relate to professional standards and the quality of our research, publication outlets, or textbooks, are seldom discussed or are dismissed because we do not want to sound elitist, because there is a fear about legislating uniformity, or because we all recognize the extreme diversity and dissensus that exist within the profession. Many others do not get discussed simply because our agendas are too long or because other issues placed before us by other committees,

or as a result of Business Meeting resolutions, have specific deadlines attached to them.

I do not want to paint too extreme a picture because I have seen some encouraging signs and trends, as well as a genuine interest within Council and the Executive Office in looking toward some of these long-run issues relating to upgrading the quality of the discipline. Some individual members, too, have given us constructive suggestions. But there are many more member requests that take the form of the query: "What is the ASA doing for me (or people like me)?" than those who ask, "What can the ASA do to advance the quality of the discipline in terms of our research, teaching, and publications?" My own biases are such that I would like to see more of the latter type of inquiry than the former, but I recognize that to the degree that we do not meet the legitimate needs of our membership (and of sociologists who elect not to join), the former are likely to prevail.

I have also received a number of complaints from members to the effect that the ASA is becoming too much of a professional organization. An unknown number have resigned for this reason. I also know that there are several among our most respected scholars who have, for all practical purposes, given up all hope and now refuse to play an active role in the association. I believe it is absolutely crucial that these persons be brought back into the fold. But we can only do so by proving to them that we can be a genuine scholarly society as well as a professional organization.

What are some of the scholarly is-

In addition, the Executive Office was instructed, for this year only, to inform other interested organizations of proposals for future ASA annual meeting sites and dates in the two weeks prior to the next Council meeting so they can inform Council of their views on the options.

Resolution

Council passed a motion that "affirms the right of homosexuals to freedom of speech and freedom of the press and, in particular, deplores the seizure by Canadian police of the possessions of the journal *The Body Politic*, and calls for their immediate return."

Conference Board

Council reiterated its opposition to the intrusion of political criteria into decisions concerning Fulbright Awards or any other awards for scholarly exchanges and requested the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils to seek explicit assurances from the Board of Foreign Scholarships that no such criteria will be used in the future as it had been used in one documented case.

In addition, Council asked the Conference Board to institute procedures to monitor any possible lapses in this regard and to inform the individual and the relevant scholarly association of any instances in which such a lapse does occur.

Faux Pas

The article on the "feeder system" at Illinois Wesleyan University (April 1979) should have directed requests for further information to: Professor Susan Anderson, AKD Advisor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL 61701.

The article on the participation of sociologists in the production of a handbook for use in education planning (March 1979) incorrectly identified one of the contributing sociologists as Christine Johanssen of Ohio State University. The correct identification is Christen T. Jonassen, Ohio State University.

whether more stringent criteria need to be applied to inhibit this fractionating of our field. But if the latter, precisely what should these criteria be and who should determine them?

Third, there must be periodic assessments of our publication outlets, taking into consideration trends in policies of commercial publishers. Should our journals be established as a result of historical accident and incremental decisions, potential sales and audience size, or petitions from members? Is there an upper limit to the number of ASA journals, and if so does it then become politically or practically impossible to replace one type of journal by another? Can we find ways to assess the gaps in our publication outlets and also to upgrade and maintain the quality of our existing journals? The Publications Committee is currently considering a journal addressed to nonspecialists (tentatively titled "Sociological Inventory") and an annual volume or journal in sociological theory. Some possible outlets in the area of social policy are also being explored.

Fourth, we need to increase the attention given to improve our training programs, particularly at the post-doctoral level. Our Minority Fellowship Program is being very capably administered by Paul Williams and continues to be funded at a reasonable level, though with much anxiety and uncertainty from one funding year to the next. Doris Wilkinson is currently working on a series of proposals for summer workshops and other retooling seminars. The first such summer

Projects Schedule 2nd Chair Workshop

A second workshop for chairs of departments of sociology will be held November 15-17, Baker Hotel, Dallas, by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

Hans O. Mauksch, Project Director, said the second workshop was organized because the first workshop held last November generated considerable interest and favorable responses.

The workshop addresses the role of department chair because chairs perform an important function "as mediators between institutional administration and the actual process of teaching". As such, chairs have a significant influence on the use of faculty, on the allocation of budgets and on the distribution of rewards.

Areas of Concern

The workshop, organized by the Institutional Context Group of the ASA Projects, addresses seven areas of concern as they relate to teaching and the role of the chair:

1. Departmental Climate—the role of the chair in creating a departmental climate that encourages and justifies serious time and effort commitments devoted to teaching objectives.
2. Political Concerns—the role of the chair as an advocate of change in the presentation of teacher support programs within the institutional administrative process and the political factors within university and college structures as they affect the function of the chair.
3. Faculty Motivation—the role of the chair in managing the rewards and motivations that influence faculty members.
4. Faculty Evaluation—the role of the chair in developing alternative rationales and procedures for evaluating teaching quality.
5. Faculty Orientation—the role of the chair in the orientation of faculty who are new to the discipline in ways that will assist

these faculty in learning the organizational and political realities of their new role.

6. Curriculum—the chair's responsibility in the evaluation and improvement of curriculum.

7. Budget Concerns—to explore ways whereby the chair can enhance his/her budget and administrative discretion toward the support of teaching.

Workshop Staff

The workshop staff includes Peter Bishop, University of Houston-Clear Lake City; Lee Bowker, UW-Milwaukee; Phyllis Brown, Boston College; Fred Campbell, University of Washington; Kathleen Critten-den, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; William D'Antonio, University of Connecticut; Betty Maynard, Southern Methodist University; Hans Mauksch, University of

Missouri-Columbia; and Nancy Saunders, San Antonio College.

Participants will pay a registration fee of \$83 per person to cover the costs of the workshop. Participants will also cover their own travel, room and board. Registration deadline is October 1. Attendance will be limited.

The ASA Projects recommend that institutions not only support the attendance of the chair but consider sending a second faculty member, appropriately selected, to participate in the workshop.

Applications may be obtained from Dean Betty Maynard, School of Humanities and Sciences, Dallas Hall, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

NEH Offers Teachers Year-Long Seminars

Teachers in undergraduate colleges have an opportunity to participate in year-long seminars directed by distinguished scholars as well as to undertake additional research and study of their own choosing under Category C Fellowships offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1980-81.

8 Sociologists Win Guggenheims

Eight sociologists were among the 291 scholars to receive Guggenheim Fellowships for the 1979-80 academic year.

The sociologists and their proposed studies are:

Jeffrey C. Alexander, UCLA, "Watergate and the Crisis of Civil Society".

Bernard Barber, Barnard College and Graduate Faculties, Columbia University, "The Problem of Trust in America".

Rose Laub Coser, SUNY-Stony Brook, "An Analysis of Social Factors Bearing on Attitudes and Behavior".

Donald N. Levine, University of Chicago, "The Forms and Functions of Sociological Knowledge".

Jerome H. Skolnick, UC-Berkeley, "The Sociology of Reputation and the Law of Defamation".

David Sudnow, Cambridge, "The Phenomenology of Musical Performance".

Roberta G. Simmons, University of Minnesota, "A Comparative Study of the Policy and Ethical Issues of Organ Transplantation".

Gilbert F. Rozman, Princeton University, "The 19th Century Urban Transformation in Japan".

In addition, F. Stuart Chapin III, grandson of F. Stuart Chapin, former ASA President, received a Guggenheim Fellowship to study the nutritional ecology of wild plants. Chapin is an associate professor of plant physiological ecology, University of Alaska.

New Teaching Resources Available at Projects Table

Two new teaching resources will be among the products on display at the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology literature table during the ASA Annual Meeting in the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, August 27-31.

The new products are (1) a considerably expanded third edition of *Teaching Sociology: A Bibliography*, and (2) *Proceedings of a Conference on Knowledge Available! Knowledge Needed to Improve Instruction in Sociology*.

Also among the products on display will be such recent additions as *81 Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts, Social Problems Courses: A Set of Syllabi and Related Materials*, and the *Data Book on the Institutional Context of the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology*.

Bibliography

The 165 page third edition of the teaching bibliography will contain 488 different citations, all completely annotated. The first edition contained 115 citations; the second 351 citations.

The new bibliography emphasizes works published since 1965; 72 percent of the works cited were published between 1970-79; 18 percent between 1965-69. The citations cover 64 journals and 57 books. All citations are specific to the teaching of sociology.

The citations are categorized in 19 subject areas such as introductory sociology, 47 citations; simulation and gaming, 37 citations; undergraduate sociology curriculum, 27 citations; specific sociology courses, 71 citations; student evaluations, 22 citations.

The bibliography was prepared by Ethelyn Davis, Texas Woman's University; Charles A. Goldsmid, Oberlin College; and Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College.

Proceedings

The Proceedings of the KAKN Conference contains 18 papers written by the participants in the conference which was held by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology in Detroit in April 1978.

Edited by Everett K. Wilson, UNC-Chapel Hill, and Paul J. Baker, Illinois State University, the Proceedings contains the following authors and articles:

Michael S. Bassis, "Introduction: Assessing the Ends We Serve;" Robert E. Stauffer, "Sociology and Liberal Education;" R. Perrucci, H.R. Potter and E.R. Huff, "Applied Sociology and Community Organizations: For Learning and Working."

Charlotte A. Vaughan, "Identifying Course Goals: Domains and Levels of Learning;" Charles A. Goldsmid, "Why Formalize the Aims of Instruction;" John F. Schnabel, Richard J. Gelles, William V. D'Antonio, "Assessing the Means We Use: Towards a Rational Model of Course Development."

Everett K. Wilson, "Selective Recruitment for Successful Sociology Instruction;" Max Heirich, "Assessing the People We Teach: Aids to Course Planning;" Daniel Solomon, "Finding Optimal Instructional Programs and Procedures for Individual Students."

Thomas J. Rice, Ruth H. Jacobs, David A. Karp, "Learning the Sociology of the Classroom;" James A. Davis, Richard Dukes, William A. Gamson, "Letter to FUDGE;" Bill Ewens, "Grading and the Process of Developing Unfettered, Self-Governing Persons."

Paul J. Baker, "Learning Sociology and Assessing Critical Thinking;" James W. Michaels, "Designs and Procedures for Evaluating Course Innovations;" Michael A. Malec, "Teacher Effectiveness: Some Preliminary Questions;" Gerald Marwell, "Assessing Teacher Effectiveness in Higher Education: Why, When, Where, and Perhaps Even How?"

Gail Brady, Ted Bradshaw, Zeldia Gamson, Hans Mauksch, Reece McGee, Lawrence J. Rhoades, "The Bureaucratic and Disciplinary Contexts of Teaching;" and Reece McGee, "Increasing the Reward for Teaching."

All products displayed on the literature table are available from the ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Request a copy of the free TRC brochure.

Chautauqua Course Schedule Ready

Fifty-four courses will be offered in the 1979-1980 program of NSF Chautauqua-type Short Courses providing opportunities for 3,250 undergraduate college teachers to keep their teaching up-to-date and relevant.

One course will be taught by a sociologist—"Aging, Family, and Bureaucracy" by Marvin B. Sussman, The Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University—but several other courses may be of interest to sociologists.

For more information on the courses, program, and application procedures request a copy of the final program announcement from AAAS Office of Science Education, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Courses begin October 15 and November 20.

Hospitality Suite For Teachers

A hospitality suite for teachers of sociology will be available in the Sheraton-Boston Hotel during the ASA Annual Meeting.

One of the planned activities for the suite will be the showing of a videotape, "A Conversation with Herbert Blumer", by Philip G. Olson, University of Missouri-Kansas City.

Location of the suite and schedule for the videotape showing will be available at the literature table of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

The suite is being sponsored by the ASA Teacher Development Project, the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, and the Project on the Social Awareness of Teaching/Learning Strategy.

Census Bureau Developing Workbook

Contributions to a multi-disciplinary student workbook and manual of classroom exercises and projects which utilize census data are invited by the College Curriculum Support Project (CCSP) of the Bureau of the Census.

The workbook which will be edited by Gordon Bennett, a geographer from UNC-Greensboro, will help students: (1) to understand the uses and limitations of census data; (2) relate concepts in a variety of disciplines to contemporary issues by using census data; (3) develop critical skills for analyzing reports using census

data; (4) demonstrate alternative ways of presenting census data in reports; and (5) learn how to utilize survey data when census sources are out of date.

Contributions are due November 1, 1979. The workbook is expected to be available in Spring 1981.

Contributions and requests for information on publications already available from CCSP should be sent to Les Solomon, CCSP, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-5483.

Boston Meeting: Last Hurrah for Alice

Although Annual Meetings are collective enterprises of the American Sociological Association, their organization and ambiance have borne the inimitable imprint of a single personality—Alice F. Myers—for the last 16 years.

"I have always considered the Annual Meeting the most important activity of the Association...it is my baby...the highlight of the year," Alice said. (She prefers to be called by her first name.)

Since Alice will retire September 28, this year's meeting in the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, August 27-31, will be the last of its kind—a fact most sociologists will not fully appreciate since they have never attended an Annual Meeting that was not held under the care and supervision of the retiring Administrative Officer.

Alice began her involvement in Annual Meetings in 1964 in Montreal. By today's standards, the meeting was small and simple: it had 72 sessions and 1,725 registrants.

Since then the Annual Meeting has grown in size, scope, complexity and controversy. Several innovations have been introduced—didactic seminars, roundtable discussions, employment service, DAN parties, ad hoc working groups; other elements have been expanded—number of sessions and participants, committee meetings, activities of other groups; and controversies have erupted—Vietnam War, civil rights, and ERA.

In comparison with the 1964 meeting, the upcoming Boston meeting will have 234 sessions and an anticipated 3500 registrants.

Through it all, Alice adjusted her planning procedures to cover existing as well as new constraints and contingencies to produce Annual Meetings that have won the deserved respect of the membership.

Some Flaws

Although justifiably proud of the Annual Meeting, Alice has noted some character flaws in her "baby": "Some of the people who attend the meetings deplore the dullness of paper sessions. They consider it a waste of time to listen to a paper being read which they can read easier and faster for themselves...I wonder how much enjoyment reading papers has in the eyes of the presenters."

Her sense of uneasiness grows when she sees a session "in a ballroom that seats 800 with 12 persons on the platform and 10 persons in the audience."

Alice is also concerned about the range of quality the papers represent. "Each Program Committee thinks its program will be different, but they end up the same. Some papers are good, some are mediocre and some should not have been presented."

She continued, "The most dynamic part of the program has always been those sessions where specific programs have been invited to speak on specific topics...such as the thematic sessions."

Alice traced part of the "quality" problem to "the fact that 50 percent of the persons who register for the meeting are on the program." And, she attributes that fact to university policies that limit travel costs to persons who are participants in the program.

"There seems to be something magical about having your name in the Final Program," Alice said. "But, if I were to attend sessions, I would like to know that I would learn from what I heard before I would spend my time and money to attend."

Another Function

Alice realizes, however, that the pursuit of knowledge is not the only reason that sociologists attend the Annual Meeting. "It is a time to see and be seen," she said. "And that socializing function will overcome differences of opinion on the time, place, and cost of meetings."

"It is fascinating to watch the interaction in the registration area," she continued. "Old friends greet old friends; the not-knowns recognize the knowns; for the knowns it is somewhat of an ego trip; for the unknowns it enables them to name drop when they return home. It is all important to maintaining the identity of sociologist."

"If the Association ever decided to split the Annual Meeting into smaller, regionally-based meetings or abandon the Annual Meeting, the results would be disastrous," she said.

Learned Society

Although Annual Meetings will generally be a source of pleasant memories, Alice sees actions taken at three



Photo by Doug Tesner

meetings as responsible for changing the focus of the Association "from very definitely a learned society to a professional association," a change which she considers "regrettable".

The meetings were San Francisco in 1967, Boston in 1968, and San Francisco in 1969.

She believes the change in focus began during the 1967 Business Meeting when the Association was urged to take a stand on the Vietnam War: "I can still remember the remark made by a member when the Chair said the Constitution did not allow us to take such a stand: 'If our Constitution does not permit us to do so, it is time to throw out the Constitution.'"

According to Alice, the Boston meeting marked the beginning of a lot of special interest groups. "You could feel a trend toward the breaking down of the original purposes of the ASA."

The "worst" Annual Meeting came in 1969: "People should remember and analyze what happened there. What happened at the '69 meeting...what they did to the President...was a disgrace. I couldn't believe what I heard. It was incredible behavior for educated adults."

Alice continued, "The members seem to have forgotten the aims of the Association—to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion. The Constitution is a document for the discipline, not a document for individuals."

She asserted, "There is a strong need for a learned society in sociology. Sociology needs a learned society more than sociologists need a professional association, but you can lump a lot of what the Association does under professional activities. Look at the committees—ethics, profession, freedom of research and teaching, the two status committees—they are all professionally oriented. Very little is done (by these committees) for the discipline; it is all done for individuals and careers."

Administrative Officer

Alice has been Administrative Officer since January 1966 when Edmund Volkart, Executive Officer, made her "second-in-command". Under the new arrangement, Volkart would handle disciplinary matters and Alice would handle administrative matters. She actually went to work for the ASA in September 1963 on a temporary basis which quickly became permanent when she was assured that she could handle the Annual Meeting.

Why has she stayed so long? "Primarily because I have enjoyed it," she said. "I won't say it has been 16 years of joy. There has been distress, disappointment and anger...perhaps anger is too strong a word.

"Being Administrative Officer was my thing. It has

been a source of tremendous self-satisfaction and ego-gratification. Frankly, I have had a ball.

"I have made a lot of friends whom I hope to maintain contact with and some enemies. Most people who have been angry or who still are angry have expressed animosity not at me as a person, but at the position I occupy.

"I have been damned for many things that I have not been responsible for. I have acted as a buffer and I have taken a fair amount of heat in the process."

"Who do the people mean when they damn the ASA?" Alice asked. "Who was the Establishment? Originally, it mean the 'Eastern' establishment, but when the Establishment broke up because its members moved to other parts of the country, there had to be some other target. The 'honor' fell to the Executive Office. The Executive Officer moved on, but I stayed."

She added, "When members complained about some ASA action and threatened to resign, I would respond that the only way to be effective is to stay in and fight for your point of view."

ASA Future

Looking to the future, Alice commented on (1) Council, (2) Executive Office staff, and (3) publications:

Council: "Council should think very clearly about what the Association should be doing in the future. The leadership must set the goals and not deviate from them unless survival is threatened.

"Council should be cautious about responding to the pressures of the moment, especially when the pressures represent idiosyncratic opinions of a few members.

"Council must not forget that it is elected to represent all the members and not just special interest groups. It should try to make decisions which will produce the greatest good for all 14,000 members."

Staff: "ASA is extremely fortunate to have a dedicated staff that does not look on their employment as just jobs. They are honestly and seriously committed to the Association. They are not just clerks that can be hired and fired at will. I have received a lot of accolades which they should have received because I have only been as good as they have made me."

Publications: "I suspect the ASA has reached its financial limit for supporting publications. It would be dangerous to start new publications as profit-making ventures. Publications can only be profit-making if they appeal to non-members. Publications may be started on other grounds...intellectual...but it should be recognized that the ASA will have to endure the costs. Advertisers are only interested in the ASR."

Retirement

Alice explained her retirement decision in the following manner:

"When my husband, Paul, retired in 1974, I assured Council that I would stay on for about five more years. Paul did not pressure me to retire. We had earlier decided that we would make our retirement decisions independent of each other.

"I knew it would be sort of a wrench for me to leave, so I waited for a gut reaction that would tell me that the time had come. That time came in May (1978) when I was in Boston arranging the details for this year's meeting. I realized then that I did not want to do this anymore. But I wanted to be sure, so I waited until last September to make my decision public.

"I tried to time my retirement so it would be most convenient to the ASA. I did not want to retire when the Executive Officer was new or when capable people were not available to take over.

"Now, it is time to move on to a new phase of life. Four days after leaving the ASA, Paul and I will leave for Greece. After that, it will be winter in the Sun Belt...summers on the beach...a great deal of golf, painting, music...and all the things I haven't been doing for the last 16 years."

Farewell

Alice concluded, "I wish everyone well; the Association a strong and useful future, the staff success. I am grateful for the opportunity to have been a part of the ASA for 16 years."

And, we thank you, Alice.

Stryker: Identity Crisis in Sociology Calls for Common Vision of Relevance

A common vision of the relevance of the full range of sociological concerns for the work of any sociologist is badly needed within sociology because the lack of clarity, coherence, and order in the identity "sociologist" is having detrimental effects on the profession.

That is the major theme of the Presidential Address, "The Profession: Comments from an Interactionist's Perspective," given by Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University, at the Annual Meeting of the North Central Sociological Association last April.

"We need a way to bridge the substantive and theoretical specialties, the methodologist-sociologist gap, the distinctions among teacher, researcher and practitioner, a way that recognizes we are members of a common profession," Stryker declared.

He continued, "The problem is one of creating (or re-creating) an identity for sociologists that overrides the negative impact of specialization, politicalization, and the publication syndrome, that establishes reasonable trust and redirects cynicism into a healthier scepticism. The problem is one of giving meaning to our efforts beyond their career significance."

Stryker added, "We need, in my judgment, to develop something approximating a common universe of discourse, to use an old term of Mead's—not a single paradigm, not a sociological orthodoxy, but a common vision of the relevance of the full range of

sociological concerns for the work of any one of us."

Current Situation

Stryker called for the development of a common vision because of "facts" he has discovered in roughly thirty years in the profession:

1. The identity of sociologist has relatively low salience among far too many sociologists.

Stryker said, "Other identities, perhaps particularly those built around life style and politics, take precedence over that of sociologist in situations which explicitly call for behavior premised on the identity of sociologist. Such competing identities, introduced into professionally-relevant settings, lead to behaviors that are antithetical to the objectives that are the profession's reason for being."

2. An emphasis on productivity for its career implications; for the "success" one achieves rather than for the "contributions" one makes to the enrichment of sociology.

Stryker asserted, "Indeed, there is relatively little thirst to know, to probe deeply into some aspect of social life and to learn as much as one can about that aspect. The very notion that we can 'know' anything at all is called into question."

3. There is a high level of cynicism with regard to the profession and with regard to the activities of sociologists.

Stryker comments, "Such cynicism breeds distrust, and distrust abounds—with respect to the sociological 'establishment,' grant referees, journal editors, and colleagues. Distrust is endemic and accompanies a lack of respect for one another making rational discourse about the profession or about its scholarly product increasingly and excessively difficult."

4. The concept of sociologist has multiple, and increasingly diverse meanings, thereby, making it increasingly difficult for many sociologists to understand other sociologists at all.

Stryker said, "Multiple meanings need not imply fragmentation of the identity of sociologist, but that seems reasonably to describe the current state. There is a real lack of clarity, coherence, and order in the identity 'sociologist.' The content of that identity is so confused that it is not unreasonable to speak of an identity crisis as a current hallmark of the profession."

Stryker admits that his description does not apply across the board and is one-sidedly negative, but he argues "there is enough truth in this harsh description to worry anyone who cares about sociology."

Toward an Explanation

Although Stryker found sources for the condition he described in the "larger social environment of the profession," he felt these source have an indirect rather than a direct impact on the profession. He said, "Such matters may be

ultimately responsible for the professionally conditions I have described; but we fail to understand those conditions if we close off our analysis at this level. At minimum, the larger social forces work their way out through the profession itself..."

Consequently, Stryker sought the explanation of the condition at a "lower" level, "for insofar as it is possible to exercise control over the profession at all, it is at this level," and drew attention to four factors: (1) selective retention, (2) specialization, (3) politicalization, and (4) the publications syndrome. He rejected selective recruitment as a factor because he does not feel that the type of persons entering the profession has changed.

Addressing selective retention, Stryker said, "There is no question but that the demands of professional training turn off at least some of the more idealistic of our students. It may well be that these demands force many to survive by playing games, by meeting the form but not the content of training demands. It may be that making it through graduate school increasingly requires beating the system, and that those who cannot adapt to the intrinsic cynicism of that process are selected out."

Stryker recognized specialization as an "inevitable consequence of the growth of the discipline" that has positive as well as negative functions, but he is worried about the negative consequences:

"As specialization becomes the principle underlying the organization of the profession, contacts or commitments are specialized, and as contacts are specialized, communication between and understanding across various segments of the profession is limited. Communication and understanding do not necessarily lead to trust—they

Research Wanted On Immigration

Grant applications designed to investigate the factors and processes relating to the characteristics and consequences of immigration to the U.S. are invited by the Behavioral Sciences Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD.

Although the Branch has indicated special interest in immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean Basin, applications are not limited to those areas.

The request for grant applications, however, does direct attention to the stock and flow of immigrants in the U.S.; the impact of international migration on the U.S., and the adjustment or adaptation of immigrants.

Deadline is October 15. Application kits are available from Office of Grants Inquiries, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Room 448, Westwood Building, Bethesda, MD 20205.

For more information on the RFA, contact: Dr. Earl E. Huyc of the Behavioral Sciences Branch. Phone: (301) 496-1174.

may only reveal the depth of differences that exist—but without them it is difficult to see how trust can develop. Perhaps more important in the long run for the profession, without communication across specializations, there can be little common meaning to the label "sociologist," little shared sense of belonging to a common enterprise. This means distrust; it also means that the common core is emptied."

Stryker sees the negative effects of specialization being promoted by "our socialization practices;" by the increasing independence between the identity of "methodologist" and the identity of "sociologist," and by the traditional assumption that "those who do not enter or remain in academia simply lack the ability and credentials to do so" at a time when there are "many ways of being a sociologist."

Politicalization

Announcing that he did "not wish to ban politics from the profession" even if it were possible and acknowledging the value of changes brought about in the profession by special-interest caucuses, Stryker commented:

"But if desirable change has occurred, a price has been and is being paid. This price attaches in part to relatively new characteristics of politics in the profession: it is overt rather than covert; and it involves the introduction of two strong impulses—egalitarianism and the norm of participation—from the wider society."

Stryker warns: "When political considerations become the basic premise of actions and are overtly expressed, there begins a cycle of increasing reliance on political definitions and decreasing reliance on professional norms. Every occasion (such as departmental appointments, elections, editorial decisions) becomes available for the intrusion of specifically political definitions of the situation, for the expression of political identities."

He continued, "Much of this implies but does not explicitly recognize the ways in which egalitarian norms have been brought into the discipline. In our justifiable zeal to eliminate all discrimination based on race, sex, or other irrelevant consideration, we have declared a democracy of the intellect and a democracy of skills and talents. The absolute moral imperative to consider people on their merits has been translated through the general politicalization of the profession into something approximating a rigid quota system that, far from eliminating professional irrelevances, is premised on those irrelevances."

Addressing the norm of participation, Stryker declared, "Heretical it may seem, but there are high costs to the profession of buying into this norm in the degree that we have. We have been seduced by the norm of participation into activities that draw us away from our professional roles and dilute our professional identities as sociologists."

He added, "And how little sociology we do as we engage in such activities (i.e., committees and advising administrators)! Such participation deflects our commitments; these become increasingly internally-based, decreasingly based in the profession outside our immediate institution. Our identities as sociologists are diluted, and both the probability and the possibility of building sociology is lessened."

Stryker also sees the politicalization of the profession affecting students undergoing socialization because "politically-premised divisions within a faculty force students to choose up sides, to be exclusive in their commitments" depriving "students of their right to work their individual ways through the current divisions" and consequently, depriving "sociology of the potential fruit of those efforts."

Publications Syndrome

"Those who accept positions in the universities accept the obligation to teach outside the confines of their local classrooms, to teach the profession," Stryker said, "This obligation translates into research and publication of that research. For such persons, publish or perish is—and is properly—a moral imperative."

Stryker continued, "Whether or not the research university presents the proper model for all is another question. But whether it is or not, the model is being emulated at all levels of higher education. Thus, the 'publish or perish' imperative has been extended from the research universities through the whole spectrum of institutions of higher learning."

"One clear result of what I am calling the publication syndrome," Stryker said, "is a lot of essentially bad research, more busy-work research, and a plethora of relatively worthless publications."

Worthless publications and "the attention foregone to other, potentially useful professional activities" are not the most damaging consequences of the publication syndrome:

"The real waste is in the talent spent on safe, un-creative research. The demand for publications as a precondition for professional rewards leads people to undertake research that is safe in the sense of minimizing risks of publication. Problems are selected, the scope of a research undertaking constrained, and the methods of research determined, not by what is interesting, important, and optimal, but rather by what will assuredly be acceptable by conventional criteria."

Stryker concluded: "Those who are most vulnerable in the profession system, the young and untutored, are most constrained to minimize risk in what they undertake. One might hope that, once some degree of security has been achieved, creative impulses will flourish. To believe that this will happen, in my estimation, is to underestimate the impact of the earlier socialization experience."

Rockefeller Fellows Named

Two sociologists have received Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships for the 1979-80 academic year.

The sociologists and their research areas are:

Michael Schudson, University of Chicago, "The Mass Media and Credibility in Contemporary Society"

Gail W. Lapidus, UC-Berkeley, "Equality in Contemporary Theory and Practice: A Comparison of Soviet and American Approaches"

The grants normally range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The deadline for the 1980-81 competition is October 1, 1979.

Suggested general research areas include: Ideas and Concepts in Contemporary Culture; The Humanities and a Changing Society; Humanistic Perspectives on Human Rights in the Contemporary World; Science, Life Sciences, Technology, and Society in the Context of Humanistic Values; The Humanities in an International Context; The Humanities and the Media; and Literature, the Creative Arts, and Contemporary Values.

Inquiries and requests for applications should be sent to: Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

Journalist-Sociologist Team Wins Pulitzer Prize for Weekly

Sociologists frequently complain about the treatment their research receives in the press and journalists have been known to question the value and significance of sociological research.

Just as sociologists refer to journalism as "quick and dirty" sociology, journalists refer to sociology as "slow and incomprehensible" journalism.

Given their common interest in human interaction, however, it should be possible for members of both professions to form strong, mutually profitable alliances based on their complementary perspectives rather than to continue an antagonistic relationship based on mutual disdain that profits neither.

A case in point is the 1979 Pulitzer Prize for public service which was awarded to the *Point Reyes Light*, Marin County, California, for its extended coverage of the Synanon Foundation. The reporting team which won the Pulitzer for the small weekly was composed of two journalists—David and Catherine Mitchell, *Light* owners—and one sociologist—Richard Ofshe, UC-Berkeley.

This article will review some of the circumstances which enabled this journalist-sociologist team to win the highest and most prestigious award in journalism for public service.

Research

Ofshe began to study Synanon in 1972. He used the participant observation technique because he was permitted free access to the Synanon facility in Marshall for over a year.

Because he was interested in analyzing the structure of the organization, particularly its control mechanisms, Ofshe started his analysis at the bottom of the organization rather than at the top—the point of entry chosen by other researchers.

At the time, Synanon was enjoying a national reputation as the "miracle drug cure," a reputation built on favorable exposure in the mass media that was based in part on the work of other researchers.

In 1974, Ofshe wrote two papers while a Guggenheim Fellow that outlined the structure of the organization and its control mechanisms which are similar to the 19th century intentional community experiments.

In one paper Ofshe noted the evolution of Synanon from a "total institution" dedicated to the re-socialization of drug and alcohol dependent individuals to a "total society" based on a communal life style. He also noted the existence of two analytically distinct social entities within Synanon—the corporation and the community.

Ofshe continued to observe Synanon and incorporated material on Synanon in his courses at Berkeley.

Application

In March 1978, the *Point Reyes Light* carried an article on a Marin County grand jury report that listed numerous concerns about the relationships between Synanon and its members, former members, and public authorities at the local and state levels.

Ofshe called David Matthews to



Richard Ofshe

see if he was seriously interested in pursuing the Synanon story. Mitchell said he was and Ofshe offered to help.

"I viewed my involvement as a professional obligation," Ofshe said, "I was in possession of information and I thought I understood the implications of the information better than anyone else."

He continued, "Sociology owns most of the major variables for understanding social life."

The Mitchells, who purchased the *Light* in 1975, decided to pursue the Synanon story because of their identification with the local population.

David Mitchell said, "I consider myself a small businessman, and identify with the local merchants here more than anyone."

Consequently, the Mitchells decided to confront Synanon and "stand up" for a number of local ranchers who were feuding with it.

The journalist-sociologist reporting team began to dig into Synanon's activities.

"We practically lived with each other for months," Ofshe said, "You couldn't disentangle our work—we were deeply involved. They were developing a picture of the problems everyone was having regulating Synanon, and combining it with my history of its evolution."

New Problem

What the reporting team discovered was that "no one is looking at the half-world of semi-public organizations with supposedly altruistic motives to see what they are doing," Ofshe said.

He continued, "We found out what happens when a small state regulatory agency takes on an organizational weapon, especially one that has a legendary legal staff."

Ofshe added, "The agency didn't know how many other organizations were in the same fix. No one looked at the problem as a product of policy. Patterns of isolated events were not seen."

He said, "Someone had to explain how it—the regulatory problem—came about and how it can happen again."

Ofshe said, "The structure that produced the outcomes was in effect for 20 years. Organizations are real; patterns are real. But people find it easier to look at individuals."

A grant from the Hewlett Foundation in Palo Alto will enable Ofshe and the Mitchells to write a book on the regulatory problem.

Ofshe said, "The book will be much more important than what we have done so far."

The Profession

Looking back over his experience, Ofshe commented on the effect the experience has had on his career and his attitude toward journalists.

"Up to the Prize," Ofshe said, "I had to pay professional costs for involvement in this research and I think that is wrong. As long as the work that is done is of professional quality it should be recognized."

He continued, "Sociologists should do research, but if the consequences of the research are important they shouldn't go on to something else. Societies change in decades. Sociologists do not carry their work through to the finish."

"In the conduct of applied sociology," Ofshe said, "it is the process that is important. If the process is correct, it should be recognized. People don't do it because it is not a legitimate pursuit."

Ofshe admitted that he developed "greater respect for reporters" after watching "print and electronic media people work."

But, he was also critical of previous media coverage of Synanon, especially the coverage of the number of "cures":

"Some reporters got the numbers right, but others did not. Even though the major sources of information contained many of the right figures, the reporters did not read the material carefully enough. They did not conduct independent investigations."

On relationships between sociologists and the press, Ofshe offered this assessment:

"Sociologists need to develop personal relations with journalists. A bridge must be built so that when someone wants to go into depth they will know that someone at the university will talk to them for about an hour if they are willing to listen."

Blalock: Training, Teaching, Employment, Government

(Continued from page 10)

program will have been history by the time this report appears in print. We shall probably experience a growing need for these types of educational seminars on a regularized basis.

Fifth, the ASA also needs to find ways of institutionalizing and expanding the work begun by the Section on Undergraduate Education and the Teaching Project in upgrading the quality of teaching within the profession by stressing the need to reward good teaching, to evaluate teaching effectiveness and to encourage more research on teaching, and to provide more services to departments and individuals. Larry Rhoades has been providing valuable services in this area, but this has been only one of his many responsibilities. I am happy to report that, at its June meeting, Council passed a series of recommendations designed to strengthen this emphasis on teaching programs.

Sixth, we need to continue efforts on the very difficult problem of convincing members outside our profession that we are to be taken seriously, that our research and insights are really worthwhile, and therefore that we ought to be hired outside of academia and brought more actively into consulting roles. In the long run, doing this really effectively and without overselling ourselves implies that we need to improve the quality of our scholarship, but it also undoubtedly requires serious efforts to state what we do know in a language that the layman can fully understand. It will also require additional time and energy of our executive office staff in keeping our membership alerted to

new kinds of employment opportunities as they arise.

Finally, we shall need to give increasing attention to monitoring and trying to influence those governmental policies that have a direct bearing on our research. This includes not only the growing number of research regulations but also governmental funding policies that, unfortunately, tend to direct our research into certain channels while neglecting many others. An initial exploratory meeting on this subject was held in June and will no doubt be followed by others in the coming years.

All these activities, and more, will undoubtedly tax our ingenuity and financial resources considerably beyond present levels. No doubt, there will remain those who are skeptical of such efforts and critical of these and other moves the association may take in the future. But we must remember that, for better or worse, we are the ASA. If we are dissatisfied with our own scholarly association it is only ourselves who are available to improve it.

Writer looking for social psychologist (or sociologist or psychologist) with PhD to collaborate with in writing book. Topic: Friendship. Contact Bruce Novograd, 11 Meadow Road, Riverside, CT 06878. Phone: (203) 637-0268.

In closing I would like to offer my appreciation to all those who have helped to make this year a pleasant one for your outgoing president. Council meetings this year have been remarkably free of dispute and, I believe, have been highly productive. I am especially appreciative of the services provided by outgoing Council members Elise Boulding, Herb Costner, Charlie Glock, Dick Hill and Joan Moore. Our Executive Office has performed splendidly under the capable direction of Russ Dynes and watchful eyes of Jim Short and the Committee on EOB. The difficult problem of transition posed by Alice Myers' retirement has been resolved by giving added responsibilities to three very capable and loyal staff members, Jan Astner, Midge Miles and Jo Ann Ruckel.

Most of all, I want to give special thanks, on behalf of the association, to three persons who have just completed periods of unusual service to our profession, each in a different and special way. In alphabetical order they are Amos Hawley, your Past-President whose intellectual leadership within our profession is known to all; Hans Mauksch, whose pioneering work in planning, setting up, and funding the Teaching Projects will become more fully appreciated as the fruits of that project mature; and Alice Myers, who has given the Executive Office many years of fine service and whose dedication and institutional memory will be sorely missed.

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
President

Support Solicited For Textbook Suit

A suit that contests a decision not to use a history textbook in Mississippi schools because the book treats themes of racial conflict in too open a manner and is more sociology than history will be heard late this month in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi.

The suit stems from a 1974 decision by the Mississippi State Textbook Purchasing Board to reject *Mississippi: Conflict and Change* by James W. Loewen and Charles Sallis, for use in the public schools. Loewen, a sociologist, received a 1977 Sydney Spivack Fellowship from the ASA.

The suit was brought by Loewen, Sallis, a number of teachers and students, and officials of the Jefferson County Board of Education.

If you wish to support this action, you are asked to send contributions to: Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, P.O. Box 1971, Jackson, MS 39205, earmarked Loewen v. Turnipseed Defense Fund.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Report of the Executive Officer

Dynes Reviews Executive Office Activities & Restructuring

Writing an annual report provides the opportunity to impose order on what is usually experienced as segmental, inconsistent and chaotic. The diversity of activity is difficult to capture, but Doris Wilkinson, Larry Rhoades, Paul Williams, and I have tried to keep up. It is useful to classify our activities in terms of the objectives stated in the ASA Constitution: "To stimulate and improve research, instruction and discussion and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

Research

Since a significant proportion of research is funded by governmental sources, we have tried to alert our membership to these sources by notification in *FOOTNOTES*. A booklet was compiled on *Federal Funding Programs for Social Scientists* with details on over 50 programs. It is available from the Executive Office.

For the first time, ASA participated as a part of a combined effort of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the analysis of the President's Research Budget. Larry Rhoades participated in this effort, which involves the continuous monitoring of budget implications for the social sciences from the initial FY1980 through the various Congressional steps. In addition, the Executive Office informed a number of members of cuts which were made in the NSF budget in the House which would affect social science research. Fortunately, much of the initial cut was restored by the Senate.

ASA Council expanded the role of the Committee on the Problems of the Discipline to develop ideas for conferences and workshops to consider theoretical and measurement problems in certain key concepts within the discipline. A program innovation this year is time and space available at the Annual Meetings for the initiation of Ad Hoc Working Groups in various research areas. Some 35 individuals initially are in this experimental program.

Much of the results of research are, of course, published in ASA journals. A continuing major activity of the Association is the publication of our six journals, the *Rose Monograph Series* and *Sociological Methodology*. Each of these activities involves editors, editorial boards and reviewers. James McCartney replaces Allan Grimshaw as Editor of *The American Sociologist* and Samuel Leinhardt replaces Karl Schuessler as Editor of *Sociological Methodology*. Two new editorial replacements are announced here. George Bohmstedt replaces Howard Schuman on *Social Psychology Quarterly* and Suzanne Keller replaces Robin Williams, Jr., as Editor of the *Rose Monograph Series*. The *Rose* series starts its second decade with some twenty titles already published. A new publishing effort was initiated, and a sample issue of *Sociological Inventory* was published. The

sample issue was mailed to a random sample of members for reactions. It will be analyzed for consideration by the Publications Committee, chaired by Jeffrey Hadden, for their recommendations to Council for final action.

Instruction

This year marks the first year when the Teaching Resources Center has been located in the Executive Office. Larry Rhoades has assumed responsibility for its operation. Several new items have been added to the standing list of teaching resources. The availability of the materials was indicated in a new brochure which was mailed to all departments. During the first nine months of the 1978-79 academic year, over \$4000 of materials was ordered by various members. The Teaching Newsletter went on a paid subscription basis this year, and almost 700 members now receive the bi-monthly materials.

We experimented with a Research Funding Workshop in the Washington area which consisted of seminars with a number of agency and research organization sociologists discussing the research funding process. This summer, Doris Wilkinson also organized a Research Skills Development Institute, especially for women and minorities. The workshop, which ran for four weeks at Morgan State University in Baltimore, had 25 participants and utilized the instruction skills of Howard Taylor, Tad Blalock, Richard Hill and Thelma Hedgepath. The workshop was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Education and hopefully will be continued in the future.

One aspect of the Teaching Project culminated in a Plenary Conference in Pittsburgh in February. Over 100 sociologists from across the country met for a weekend to discuss the results of the Teaching Project. Other aspects of the Teaching Project continue under the leadership of Hans Mauksch. A renewal of a grant from the Lilly Endowment will allow further work in teacher development. That aspect of the Project will be supervised by Chic Goldsmid at Oberlin. A follow-up to the very successful workshop for chairs of departments is being planned.

Discussion

Much of the discussion relating to the discipline goes on in the context of the Annual Meeting with the myriad sessions, workshops, plenaries and thematic sessions. We also through *FOOTNOTES* try to bring to the attention of the membership a variety of information. Larry Rhoades has the primary responsibility of resolving the many competing demands for the limited space available in *FOOTNOTES*. This year, he initiated a series of articles on social science and government, with major articles in the October, December and January issues.

This year, Doris Wilkinson prepared a profile on Minorities in

Sociology and other Behavioral Sciences which appeared in November 1978 and a report on the Status of Women in Sociology which appeared in March 1979. Other materials prepared included a career bibliography published in December and, more recently, a leaflet on "Majoring in Sociology: A Guide for Students," designed for those who seek information on training and career opportunities. The mock-up and the development of the sample issue of *Sociological Inventory* by a Subcommittee of Publications and the Executive Office was another attempt to increase discussion.

Cooperative Relations

The other part of our Constitutional mandate is to "encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society." Since the Executive Office is located in Washington, we try to keep in contact with those agencies of the Federal Government which have special significance for sociological research—the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. An increasing amount of sociological research is being funded in various "mission" agencies which increases the complexity of the information system necessary to keep abreast of current developments.

We also try to have input on those issues which have direct relevance for sociology. President Blalock testified before the Committee on Research Manpower at the National Academy of Sciences. We have been increasingly involved with other professional associations in the American Association for the Advancement of Science in relation to common problems and in relation to funding issues relating to research and development. We have provided written testimony on the development of research regulations to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In June, the Association convened a Planning Conference on the relation between government and social science research, in which the many different issues relating to increased governmental regulations on research and on the direction of research were discussed. Otto Larsen, Chair of the ASA Committee on Regulation of Research, chaired the Conference which was attended by many members of Council and sociologists in various governmental agencies. The Association joined others in financially supporting a successful suit in the Supreme Court against Senator Proxmire's media "presentations" relating to his Golden Fleece Awards. The suit centered on the extension of his congressional privilege to the media and the definition of researchers as "public figures".

Those professional associations in Washington meet and share information through COSSA—the Consortium of Social Science Associations. We participate with other humanistically oriented disciplines in the American Council

of Learned Societies. We have tried to give increasing attention to contacts with regional associations and with the increasing number of state sociological associations. Many sociologists from other countries visit Washington and the Executive Office. We try to assist them in making contact with their colleagues in this country. The ASA representative to the International Sociological Association, Ralph Turner, is currently Vice President of that organization. The first delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to the U.S. included the President of the Chinese Sociological Association, Fei Xiaotong. He had the opportunity to visit with many colleagues, and he has been invited to attend the Annual Meeting as a guest of the Association.

Within the structure of the Association, Council spent considerable time and thought on the development of a new Awards policy. A new Committee was formed to examine Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology. Council revived a Committee on Sections, chaired by Daniel Price. Retiring Council members Elise Boulding, Joan Moore, Herb Costner, and Richard Hill have contributed much to the Association over their three year terms. Tad Blalock as President and Charles Glock as Vice President have provided wise leadership, and James Short has provided the continuity as well as wisdom in the critical role as Secretary. The role of Past President allowed Amos Hawley to continue to make significant contributions to the Association. We look forward to working with Pete Rossi as President and Helen Hughes as Vice President next year, as well as the new Council members Arlene K. Daniels, Norman Birnbaum, Thomas Pettigrew and Charles Willie. So many other members—of Council and of various Committees—have made significant contributions to the Association over the year.

One of the significant and innovative programs of the Association is the Minority Fellowship Program. Now in its sixth year and copied widely by other Associations, the Program is under the direction of Paul Williams and ably assisted by Ed Cline. While the problematics of Federal funding complicate the program, during the past year the Minority Fellowship Program assisted 68 students in 34 departments throughout the country. Seven students completed their work during the year, bringing the total who have received their degrees while being supported or soon thereafter to twelve. Because of a reduction in the amount of money that is available and a change in support guidelines making it possible to assist trainees for five rather than three years, only five new appointments are assured for the 1979-80 term. However, we are continuing our attempts to secure support for as many as fifteen additional fellowships in applied

sociology.

Some of the more significant changes in the Association have occurred within the Executive Office. Alice Myers will retire after the Annual Meeting, taking with her years of experience but leaving so many accomplishments which we now call the Association. In addition, Sue Gorman, who has handled advertising and exhibit space as well as the materials of TRC and the correspondence of Doris and Larry, will leave as well as Maggie Tesner, who was the friendly voice who answered "American Sociological" when members called. To cumulate their experience would imply that they are ancient; they are not. We thank them for their many years with the Association and wish them satisfaction in the new stages of their lives. Kathy Bond also left during the year and is now with the National Institute on Aging.

To fill these considerable gaps in staffing, others have had to assume new responsibilities. Midge Miles assumes the role of Administrative Officer, Jo Ann Ruckel takes greater responsibility in dealing with Association Services and Jan Astner with Association Governance. We have been very fortunate to add Sonja Lange who is assisting me and Petie Nicholson who will assist Midge. Howard Stepney, since the fall, has taken over the critical job of the Mail Room. With the significant turnover, we continue to appreciate the continued fine work of Sarah Clement, Sharon Gray, Telza Pippin, Martha Rios, and Jude Ruckel. And it is important that Doris Wilkinson and Larry Rhoades will continue in their second two-year term. For those who go, we thank them for their service. For those who remain, we will miss the others but we still have the tasks of the future. As Executive Officer, I appreciate the talents and fine cooperation of all of these at "1722". I also appreciate the interests and concerns of our members in making me aware of the complexity and diversity of sociology and sociologists. Those members who contribute their talents as officers, Council members, committee members and program participants make our jobs interesting and rewarding.

Russell R. Dynes
 Executive Officer

Ad Hoc Working Groups

Locations of the 35 Ad Hoc Working Group meetings scheduled for the Annual Meeting will be announced on the official ASA Bulletin Board in the ASA registration area at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel.

The meeting dates, group titles, and presidors were announced in the *Preliminary Program*. All sessions begin at 6:30 a.m.

August 25. *Association for the Sociological Study of Jewry.* Annual Meeting, Boston.

August 26-31. *Sociologists for Women in Society.* Annual Meeting, Midtown Motor Inn, 225 Huntington Avenue, Boston. SWS will also co-sponsor sessions with the Society for the Study of Social Problems, August 25-27 at the Park Plaza Hotel.

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

September 26-28. *Association of Public Data Users.* Fourth Annual Meeting, Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: Karen Stroup, Secretariat, APDU, P.O. Box 9287, Rosslyn Station, Arlington, VA 22209.

October 20. *Community College Humanities Association.* Fall Conference, Union College, Cranford, NJ. Contact: CCHA, c/o Donald Schmeltekopf, Department of Philosophy, Union College, Cranford, NJ 07016.

October 19-20. *New York State Sociological Association.* 27th Annual Meeting, SUNY-Albany. Contact: Thomas J. Harig, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

October 26-27. *Sociologists of Minnesota.* Macalester College, St. Paul. Contact: Arthur Johnson, Sociology Department, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

October 26-27. *Illinois Sociological Association.* Annual Meeting, Sheraton Inn Springfield. Theme: "Sociology and Public Policy". Contact: Daniel Johnson, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708. Phone: (217) 786-6571.

October 26-28. *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion.* Menger Hotel, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Lifestyle and Faith". Contact: SSSR Business Office, Box U68A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

October 26-28. *Association for Humanist Sociology.* Fourth Annual Conference, Sheraton Inn, Johnstown, PA. Hosted by the University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown. Contact: William P. Kuvlesky, AHS President, Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

October 31-November 2. *Mid-South Sociological Association.* Memphis, TN.

November 2-3. *Eighth Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asia.* Lowell Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Contact: Conference, South Asian Area Center, 1249 Van Hise Hall, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5839.

November 2-3. *Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research.* Annual Conference, Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Chicago. Contact: Doris A. Graber, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, Chicago, IL 60680.

November 2-3. *Pennsylvania Sociological Society.* 30th Annual Meeting, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Contact: William R.F. Phillips, 496 N. 19th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130.

November 2-4. *Society for Social Studies of Science.* Fourth Annual Meeting, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: Albert H. Teich, Graduate Program in Science, Technology, and Public Policy, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Phone: (202) 676-7292.

November 9-10. *Georgia Sociological Association.* Annual Meeting, Atlanta. Contact: Ann H. Grant, Morehouse College, Atlanta, GA.

PUBLICATIONS

The Human Factor, a biannual journal of critical and radical sociology, published by the Graduate Students Union, Columbia University, is resuming publication this year and seeks manuscripts on substantive or theoretical topics. Papers from graduate sociology students are particularly welcome. Articles of no more than 40 pages should be submitted to: *The Human Factor*, P.O. Box 99, New York, NY 10025.

Journal of Undergraduate Research in the Social Sciences is a new journal started to stimulate the use of research projects in the undergraduate classroom. For more information contact the editors: Keith E. Campbell, Department of Sociology, or Thomas T. Jackson, Department of Psychology, Fort Hays State University, Hays, KS 67601.

Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare invites contributions for a special issue on "The Physically Disabled Woman". Submission deadline is September 1980. Topics of interest include employment, rehabilitation, sexuality, social interaction, cross-cultural perspectives, dependency, attitudes of self and others, and the feminist or advocacy movements. Articles must be of interest to sociologists and have policy implications for services or social action. Send manuscripts to either co-editor: Nancy Brooks, Department of Sociology, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS 67208 or Mary Jo Deegan, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588.

Current Perspectives in Social Theory is a new research annual that will provide a forum for articles that deal with the cutting edge of social theory. It will include materials which represent "new" theoretical statements, as well as restatements, reinterpretations, and examples of new directions in social theory. Abstracts, outlines, or completed papers should be sent to the editors: Scott G. McNall and Gary N. Howe, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, Utilization is a new international and interdisciplinary quarterly committed to highlighting the three sub-processes of knowledge development—creation, diffusion, utilization—and, especially, the relationships that exist among these processes. Researchers, policy-makers, R&D managers, and practitioners are encouraged to submit manuscripts. The journal will have four sections: articles, reports of successful and unsuccessful R&D management practices, research abstracts, and book reviews. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate to the editor, Robert F. Rich, *Knowledge*, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540. Sample copies of the first issue will be available in August from Sage Publications Inc., 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212.

Memorandum, a quarterly newsletter of the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) invites contributions that discuss topics relevant to individuals utilizing a sociological perspective in community settings. Contributions should be sent to the editor, John Murphy, Office of Program Evaluation, Community Action Against Addiction, 5209 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44103. Subscriptions to the quarterly newsletter are \$3.00 and include membership in SAS. Subscriptions should be sent to SAS, c/o Alex Boros, Director, Project AID, Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center, 11206 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.

The Bureau of the Census invites papers outlining innovative methods for measuring the completeness of the 1980 Census. Papers will be reviewed by a panel of consultants to determine which ones are to be presented to a conference on the completeness of the census early in 1980. Authors of accepted papers will receive \$1000 and will be invited to present their papers. Submission deadline is November 30, 1979. Manuscripts and inquiries should be submitted to: Conrad Taeuber, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057.

The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science invites manuscripts or proposals for manuscripts for its 1980 special issue, "Bureaucracy in the Eighties," to be edited by Boyd Littrell, Gideon Sjøberg and Louis Zurcher. Papers should identify and discuss issues promising to have significant impact upon societal institutions and human life in the coming decade. Deadline is December 1, 1979. Manuscripts should be no more than 25 double-spaced typewritten pages; proposals no more than three double-spaced typewritten pages. One copy of the manuscript or proposal should be sent to Boyd Littrell, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68132; another copy should be sent to Gideon Sjøberg, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

British Journal of Sociology of Education is a new publication that will publish academic articles which contribute to both theory and empirical research in the sociology of education and will reflect the variety of perspectives in the field. The journal will be published three times a year. The journal will also contain essay reviews, extended reviews and a review symposium on a major book as well as research reports of recently completed empirical work. Three copies of each manuscript, 3,000-7,000 words, should be sent to: The Editors, *BJSE*, Westhill College, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6LL, England, ATTN: Len Barton. Subscriptions are \$55.00 per year. Published by Carfax Publishing Company, Haddon House, Dorchester on Thames, Oxford OX9 8JZ, England.

SASP Newsletter, published by the Society for the Advancement of Social Psychology, is soliciting essays for a special thematic issue, "Interfacing the Two Social Psychologies" in December. The issue will address mutual contributions of sociological and psychological social psychologies, to explore interdisciplinary integration and reduce cross-disciplinary duplication. Documented instances of theoretical convergences, e.g., labeling and attribution, are especially invited. Deadline is October 1. Send 3 copies of essays approximately 150 lines long to: Joe Ventimiglia, Guest Editor, Sociology Department, University of Texas, Arlington, TX 76019.

Clearinghouse for Civil Rights Research seeks concise (1,000-4,000 words) articles summarizing social science research on topics with policy implications for minorities. Coming issues will focus on housing, residential segregation, cultural pluralism, the state of urban America, and solutions to unemployment among minorities. Send two copies of article or summary, along with vita, to: James W. Loewen, Editor, Center for National Policy Review, Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC 20064.

CONFERENCES

Southwestern Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Houston, April 2-5. Abstracts or

papers are due by November 1. Contact: Janet S. Chafetz, Program Chair, Sociology Department, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

Mid-South Sociological Association, Memphis, October 31-November 2. Papers invited for session on Qualitative Sociology. Send full papers to: H. Wayne Hogan, Session Chair, P.O. Box 842, Cookeville, TN 38501.

Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, George Mason University, October 24-25. Paper titles and abstracts or inquiries should be sent to: G.H. Stopp or Nguyen M. Hung, Department of Public Affairs, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030. Phone: (703) 323-2272.

Fourth Annual Conference on Utopian Studies, University of Colorado-Denver, Auraria Campus, October 11-14. For further information contact: Michael S. Cummings, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado-Denver, 1100 14th Street, Denver, CO 80202.

Conference on Trends and Problems in Research and Policy Dealing with Economic Crime: Multi-Disciplinary and Cross-National Perspectives, SUNY-Potsdam, February 7-9. One page abstracts due September 1. Send to: Timothy B. Dailey, Program Chair, Department of Social Sciences, Clarkson College, Potsdam, NY 13676.

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Annual Convention, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, October 29-November 1, 1980. Invites suggestions for papers, panels, special meetings and other activities. Deadline is November 30, 1979. Send to: Alvin Z. Rubinstein, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Association for the Care of Children in Hospitals, Annual Conference, Fairmont Hotel, Dallas, June 30/July 3, 1980. Welcomes papers, abstracts and workshop proposals based on the theme: "Developmental Perspectives: Kaleidoscope for Care". Deadline October 1, 1979. Send to: ACCH 1980 Conference Office, Children's Medical Center, 1935 Amelia Street, Dallas, TX 75235. Phone: (214) 637-3820.

International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (U.S.), May 22-25, 1980, Syracuse University, invites papers, particularly, on such themes as "Spengler's Relevance to Current Civilizational Thought", "Cultures and Climates of Liberty and Intolerance", "Emerging Issues in the Analysis of Contemporary Civilizations", "Civilizational Responses to Urban Problems", "Changes and Conflicts in Conceptions of Causation and Responsibility", "Symbolic Comprehensions of Disorder", and "Social Movements and Civilizational Processes". Three copies of a one-page abstract should be sent by November 15, 1979 to: Vytautas Kavolis, Chair, Program Committee, Comparative Civilizations, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013.

Fifth World Congress for Rural Sociology, Mexico City, August 7-12, 1980. Authors are invited to submit one-page abstracts in any of the official languages (English, Spanish, French) by October 31, 1979 to: Jose Pastore, Chair, Program Committee, University of Sao Paulo, C.P. 11498, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The general theme of the Congress is "Agrarian Problems, Peasants, and Development". The World Congress is sponsored by the International Rural Sociology Association and the Latin American Rural Sociological Association.

Sub Rosa Features of Research

Papers and references on the *sub rosa* features of research, especially manuscripts of original research, are wanted for consideration for inclusion in an anthology. Relevant issues include, but are definitely not limited to, access negotiations, the acquisition of funds, professional ethics, and attempts to publish. Send to: Linda Barbera-Stein, Institute for Juvenile Research, 1140 S. Paulina, Chicago, IL 60612.

Vietnamese Sociologist Seeks Return to U.S.

A campaign is underway to assist an American-trained Vietnamese sociologist to resettle in the U.S. The sociologist is Le Van Hoa who received his PhD from the University of Kentucky in September 1973. Hoa served as chairperson of the Sociology Department at Van Hanh University until the regime collapsed. Since then he has been supporting his family through manual labor and odd jobs. You can help the effort with your name as a sponsor, your ideas, your money, or by getting appropriate organizations to join the sponsors. Checks should be made payable to the Transylvania Presbytery and marked for the Le Van Hoa fund. Checks should be sent to: Transylvania Presbytery, 412 Rose Street, Lexington, KY 40508. For more information, contact Lee Coleman, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Sexist Interpretations

I would like your readers to send me manuscript review letters they have received which contain evidence of sexist interpretation of material they had submitted for review. I am interested in determining the extent to which journal reviewers do make sexist judgments in their responses to authors. I would also like to see what kinds of subject matter evoke such reviewer responses. Send to: Harriet Gross, College of Cultural Studies, Governors State University, Park Forest South, IL 60466.

Employee Assistance Programs

The University of Missouri Employee Assistance Program is attempting to identify all existing or developing Employee Assistance Programs in Higher Education settings for inclusion in a national survey of EAP policies and structures. All colleges or universities that have an interest in starting or are currently maintaining an EAP effort are invited to contact the UMC project in order to be included in this summer's survey sample. Survey results will be available to all participants. Contact: Leigh D. Hagan, University of Missouri, EAP, 215 Professional Building, 909 University Avenue, Columbia, MO 65201. Phone: (314) 882-6701.

IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGY

A group of researchers from sociology and other related fields, including computing and management studies, are attempting to develop a communications network on matters related to social impacts of technology. The group has already met at the ASA meeting in San Francisco and intends to continue its low-key communications with exchanges of written material and further occasional meetings. Persons interested in joining the network should contact Rob Kling, Department of Information and Computer Science, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

POSTDOCTORAL

Research Training Program in Organizations and Mental Health, Stanford University, invites applications for its interdisciplinary program focused on organizational issues in the development, maintenance and treatment of mental health. All trainees will be expected to participate in on-going, faculty-directed research as part of their training program. The program is supported by a NIMH National Research Service Institutional Award. Stipends for 12-month appointments range from \$10,000 to \$13,200, depending on experience. Contact: W. Richard Scott, Program Director, Training Program in Organizations and Mental Health, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

UCLA, Department of Sociology, invites applications for fellowships in mental health evaluation research. Previous specializations may include mental health, medical sociology, social psychology, deviancy, organizations, stratification, or urban/ethnic relations. The program consists of a two-year core curriculum emphasizing advanced quantitative and qualitative training in the first year and substantive and practical evaluation research in mental health settings in the second year. Trainees are required to serve an internship in a community mental health agency. The overall emphasis is on thorough preparation for academic and non-academic employment. Stipends range from \$10,000 to \$14,000, depending on postdoctoral experience and are subject to standard NRS "payback" provisions. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Contact: Oscar Grusky, Director, Mental Health Program, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Training Fellowships for Nurses, UC-San Francisco, beginning Spring 1980. Awarded in four research areas: chronic illness, aging, socialization, and pain. Maximum time on fellowship is two years. Minimum is one quarter. Considerable flexibility in what fellow may choose to do. Taxable stipend in the first year is \$13,200; second year \$13,600. Contact: Anselm Strauss, School of Nursing, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a division of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., is accepting applications for fellowships to begin in March 1980. Fellowships, which are residential in nature, are awarded on the basis of submitted research proposals. Any specialty in the humanities or social sciences is appropriate. Awards are limited to those holding the doctorate degree or its equivalent. Normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by the publication of some major work beyond the PhD dissertation. For information packets and application forms write: Dr. Michael J. Lacey, Assistant Director, Woodrow Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 321, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone: (202) 381-6247. Deadline for completed applications and research proposals is October 1, 1979.

Grants for Research on Foreign Areas are being jointly sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies for the 1980-81 academic year. The grants are designed to support research in one country, comparative research between countries in an area, or comparative research between areas.

Grants are offered for research on or in Africa, China, Japan, Korea, Latin America, and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. In addition, there is a special program for research on the economy of China and a special program for collaborative research on Korea and Latin America. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1979. Contact: SSRSC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

SABBATICAL LEAVE

Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) of the Department of Energy has a Sabbatical Leave Program that places participants in one of its five technical divisions for a minimum of one term (4 to 5 months) to collaborate with SERI staff in programs on solar energy that will foster the widespread use of solar energy technologies. Scientists in the physical, life, social sciences, engineering, mathematics and law are eligible to apply. Contact: Dr. Alex Kotch, Academic Programs Branch, SERI, 1536 Cole Boulevard, Golden, CO 80401.

VISITING PROFESSORSHIP

The Paris Institute d'Etudes Politiques in 1974 created a visiting professorship reserved for a distinguished foreign specialist in one of the following social sciences: political science, sociology, economics, contemporary history. In 1980-81, the position is to be filled by a sociologist who will have to reside in Paris from October 1980 to June 1981. The professor will teach (in French) a course and a research seminar on topics to be agreed upon. The stipend, for a professor of international reputation, may reach a total of about \$31,000, to be adjusted for inflation. Deadline is October 1, 1979. Contact: Director, Institute d'Etudes Politiques, 27, Rue Saint-Guillaume, 78341 Paris, Cedex 07.

SLAVIC STUDIES

The Research and Development Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies provides small grants to support conferences, workshops, exhibitions, and other collaborative research projects that promise to make significant contributions to the field of Russian and Soviet studies. Scholars directing or participating in AAASS-sponsored projects need not be members of the AAASS. There are no formal application dates. Preliminary inquiry should be made concerning the appropriateness of a particular project before formal submission of a proposal. Contact: Brian D. Silver, Russian and East European Studies Program, 103 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Phone: (517) 355-3277 or 355-6590.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOLARS

The VA Administrative Scholars Program seeks to provide outstanding individuals to assume leadership roles within the health care system. It is open to all qualified individuals from health and health related professions, including the social and behavioral sciences. Each year five individuals are selected to the Program which provides a minimum 2-year opportunity for midcareer health professionals. Financial support will equal present compensation up to the limit of the Office of Personnel Management scale. Applications are being solicited for the program year beginning September 1980. Deadline is November 1, 1979. Contact: Executive Director, VA Administrative Scholars Program (107), VA Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20420. Phone: (202) 389-3588.

DISSERTATION

Fellowships for International Doctoral Research are sponsored jointly by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Applicants must be graduate students in the social sciences or the humanities who will have completed all requirements for the PhD except the dissertation at the time the fellowship is to begin. These fellowships are for dissertation research to be carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, or Western Europe. Applications are due November 1, 1979 for the 1980-81 academic year. Contact: SSRSC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

SEMINAR SERIES

The Wellesley College Center for Research on Women and the Higher Education Resource Services announces the first year of a Seminar Series on the differential impact of higher education environments on women and minority students. The Seminar Series has been funded by NIE and will consist of five research seminars attended by junior and senior scholars to design studies and to prepare funding proposals in this new field of educational research. Up to 15 junior researchers will be selected from a variety of disciplines for the Seminar Series for which limited travel funds are available. Interested applicants must have completed doctorates and should send a vita and a short statement of research interests to: Dr. Pamela Perun, Wellesley College Center for the Research on Women, 828 Washington Street, Wellesley, MA 02181.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information is now located at 1776 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, Maryland. The mailing address, however, remains the same: P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852. The new telephone number is (301) 468-2600. NCALJ is now operated by Informatics, Inc.

Illinois Statistical Analysis Center is attempting to improve the quality of data and research in the Illinois criminal justice system. It has produced a complete documentation and codebook for the Illinois UCR data tapes, and a number of encyclopedic guides to the quality and availability of data. Several projects are studying methods of analysis of criminal justice data. The Center advises researchers and decision-makers in obtaining and using Illinois data. Contact: Carolyn R. Block or Robert Bunker, Illinois Statistical Analysis Center, Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606. Phone: (312) 454-1560.

Problems of Discipline Grants

Final deadline for submitting proposals to the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants Program for this calendar year is November 1.

Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a modus operandi, the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, plans for disseminating results and a budget.

Grants generally do not exceed \$1,500. For additional guidelines see the April 1979 issue of FOOTNOTES.

Robin M. Williams, Jr., Cornell University, will serve as a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar during 1979-80.

Thomas Scheff, UC-Santa Barbara, was one of two faculty members to receive the Distinguished Teaching Award for 1978-79 from the UCSB Academic Senate. Scheff was cited "for continually inspiring students' interest by bringing sociological research into the classroom and making it meaningful to students' lives."

Kyong-Dong Kim, formerly of North Carolina State University, has been elected a vice president of the Korean Sociological Association for 1979. He has also been appointed Associate Director of the Institute of Social Sciences at Seoul National University.

Mel Kohn, NIMH, was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences last spring.

Mirra Komarovsky, Barnard College, received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Columbia University in May. She has also received a three-year NIE grant to study women's colleges as an agent of socialization for women's roles.

Thomas L. Arnold, Harvard University sociology student, has been selected to participate in the first annual Summer Intern Program for College Juniors and Seniors at the Department of Energy's Solar Energy Research Institute.

Burton R. Clark, Yale University, has received the 1979 American Educational Research Association-American College Testing Program Research Award. The citation states that "in numerous studies, he has shown how comparative and historical perspectives can aid our understanding of American educational practices by helping us distinguish the important from the superficial, the permanent from the transitory." Clark is also serving as President of the Association for the Study of Higher Education for 1979-80. At Yale, he chairs the Higher Education Research Group of the Institution for Social and Policy Studies.

Robert Bierstedt, University of Virginia, has been elected to a four-year term on the Board of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Leo O. Goodman, University of Chicago, has been selected for the Outstanding Statistician of the Year Award for 1978-79 by the American Statistical Association Chicago Chapter.

Rolf T. Wigand, Arizona State University, has been invited by the UNESCO International Social Science Council to prepare an international study on the "Social Implications of Direct Satellite Broadcasting: Governmental and Commercial Communications."

Roland Liebert has received an NSF Superior Sustained Performance Award for outstanding service during 1978 as program director for sociology.

Norman M. Bradburn, Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, has been named Director of the National Opinion Research Center.

Ruth A. Schwartz, New York University, has been appointed a research assistant at the Housing Preservation and Development Administration, City of New York.

Emily Mumford, University of Colorado Medical School, has been appointed to a four year term on the National Advisory Mental Health Council of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

David Gold, UC-Santa Barbara, has been named editor of the *Pacific Sociological Review*.

Herbert L. Costner has received an NSF Superior Accomplishment Award "for creative contributions to the management and research activities of the Division of Social Sciences". Costner has served as Director of the Division of Social Sciences since 1976. He will return to the University of Washington this fall.

William B. Helmreich, City College-CUNY, has been awarded a Spencer Foundation Grant for 1979-80 to pursue his work on the Yeshiva in America.

Erwin H. Epstein, University of Missouri-Rolla, has been elected president of the Comparative and International Education Society for the 1981 term. He has also been appointed to the editorial board of the *Comparative Education Review*. Epstein will be Visiting Professor at the Universidad de Monterrey in Mexico, 1979-80.

Kingsley Davis, University of Southern California, has received the Irene B. Tauber Award for Excellence in Demographic Research. The award is jointly sponsored by the Population Association of America and Princeton University's Office of Population Research.

Mike Miller, Boston University, has been appointed to the Committee on Evaluation of Employment and Training Programs of the National Academy of Sciences.

Katherine M. Marconi, Pennsylvania Department of Health, has been awarded a World Health Organization Fellowship to spend a month studying preventive health programs in Europe.

Gordon F. De Jong, Pennsylvania State University, is spending the year as Senior Research Fellow at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu. He is engaged in collaborative study on micro-level migration decision-making.

Nathan Keyfitz has left Harvard University to assume the Lazarus Professorship in the Department of Sociology, Ohio State University.

Thomas Drabek, University of Denver, is chairing the National Academy of Sciences Committee on U.S. Emergency Preparedness.

Ron Huff has left Purdue University to become Director, Criminal Justice Program, in the School of Public Administration, Ohio State University.

Kai Erickson, Yale University, will be the first editor of the new publication *Yale Quarterly*.

Richard Petersen, Vanderbilt University, will be at the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, 1979-80.

Marshall A. Robinson will assume the presidency of the Russell Sage Foundation in September 1979. He has been a Vice President for Resources and Environment of the Ford Foundation since 1973.

Simon Dinitz, Ohio State University, received a Distinguished Research Award from OSU that includes a stipend and a research budget for three years.

William Fineberg and **Norris Johnson**, University of Cincinnati, have become co-editors of *Sociological Focus*, a publication of the North Central Sociological Association.

Helen Gouldner, University of Delaware, has received the 1979 Educator's Award of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society International for her recent book *Teachers' Pets, Troublemakers and Nobodies: Black Children in Elementary School*. The \$1,000 award is given to the author of a book that will influence future directions in the teaching profession.

either recognize or encourage important contributions to sociological knowledge. Carried.

It was the sense of Council that it is premature to consider teaching awards at this time in anticipation of possible input from both the Teaching Project and the Committee on Teaching.

MOTION: That Council adopt this report as constituting its system of principles and policies governing awards by and within the Association. Carried.

MOTION: That the Subcommittee on Awards be discharged with thanks. Carried.

(j) Subcommittee on Non-Academic Employment—Rossi indicated that new employment opportunities seem to be opening up for sociologists, particularly those with research skills, in connection with social science research activities in government and within the private sector and the very recently developed social research industry. Such openings include opportunities for full-time employment, as consultants on a part-time basis, and as subcontractors and prime contractors. Two related problems appear: (1) sociologists are not sufficiently aware of such opportunities, how to prepare for them, what sorts of skills are desired, and how to become aware of specific employment opportunities; and (2) agencies and firms that engage in social science research are not sufficiently aware of the skills that sociologists have and how to procure such expertise. It was recommended that a committee be established to report to Council on ways that ASA might deal with these problems.

MOTION: That Council accept the report of the Subcommittee on Non-Academic Employment and appoint an ad hoc committee as recommended. Carried.

MOTION: That the President appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology to report to Council at its January 1980 meeting on how best the ASA might proceed to improve the graduate and undergraduate training in sociology to meet the needs of applied social science research and how best to improve the functioning of the labor market in making employers aware of the skills of sociologists and the profession generally aware of the opportunities for employment as applied sociologists. Carried.

MOTION: That the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology is to recommend to Council ways in which the ASA might best help to accomplish the following: (1) Strengthen and supplement training in skills especially appropriate to applied sociological work by such activities as (a) conducting surveys of existing applied sociology programs and disseminating current state-of-the-art training methods currently employed in such programs; (b) establishment of workshops, summer institutes and the like in applied sociology to supplement existing training in academic departments; and (c) recommend to departments appropriate curricular developments on undergraduate and graduate levels in order best to prepare sociologists for such opportunities. (2) Improving labor market functioning by (a) improving potential employers of skills that sociologists can bring to applied social science research; (b) apprise sociologists at all levels of training of the general sets of opportunities available for full-time employment and for consultancies or other part-time activities (the committee should particularly consider changes that would be desirable in the career booklet published by the ASA); and (c) considering ways in which the *Employment Bulletin* might be better employed to serve as a means of entry into the applied social science research labor market. Carried.

Council authorized one meeting of the newly created committee in addition to the Annual Meeting, time and place to be decided by the chair. The President delegated appointment of the committee to the President-elect.

8. Business Meeting Resolutions. (a) *Resolved:* That the ASA go on record urging President Carter to grant complete amnesty for Reverend Chavis and the Wilmington 10.

Council took no action on this resolution. (b) *Resolved:* That the American Sociological Association go on record in continued support of all Affirmative Action programs.

MOTION: That the ASA go on record in continued support of the principles of affirmative action. Carried.

(c) *Resolved:* That in view of reports from other professional associations and the international press indicating that an erosion of conditions of academic freedom is taking place in the Federal Republic of Germany, specifically regarding the denial of the right of German citizens to exercise their profession in the public service on account of their political views, the American Sociological Association considers it timely and appropriate to voice its concern regarding the current employment practices in German universities and to urge the authorities to make every effort to observe and defend the basic

rights of freedom of scientific inquiry and freedom of thought, speech, and association as guaranteed by the German Constitution. Increasing evidence that these basic rights are being eroded and have created a climate not conducive to the free pursuit of teaching and research prompts the American Sociological Association, whose basic responsibility it is to support and promote conditions of academic freedom within our profession, to publicly register our concern regarding the situation of our German colleagues.

MOTION: That the American Sociological Association, which has as its basic responsibility to support and promote conditions of academic freedom within our profession, considers it timely and appropriate to voice its concern regarding the current employment practices in German universities and to urge the authorities to make every effort to observe and defend the basic rights of freedom of scientific inquiry and freedom of thought, speech, and association as guaranteed by the German Constitution. Carried.

(d) *Resolved:* We, in the ASA, believe in the democratic road and in political solutions to the problems of nations. We consider that the measures adopted to date by the military junta which governs Argentina put new obstacles in the way of a peaceful and democratic solution to Argentina's problems. With this situation in mind, we join the democratic forces in Argentina and throughout the world in urging the military junta to restore all democratic and constitutional practices. In our estimation only the immediate restoration of the democratic procedures can safeguard and prevent the furtherance of the violations of human and civil rights and academic freedom now prevalent in Argentina.

MOTION: That ASA endorse the AAAS resolution on the persecution of Argentinian scientists. Carried.

9. Unfinished Business. (a) **MLA Resolution—The Modern Language Association and other organizations representing the language field have been invited to assist the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies.** ASA was asked to endorse a set of resolutions on the belief that all Americans should have the opportunity, either in school or college or as adult learners, to acquire competence in foreign languages and understanding of foreign cultures.

MOTION: That Council refer the MLA resolution to the Committee on World Sociology. Carried.

(b) **Non-Sexist Research Guidelines—The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS) previously submitted a draft of guidelines with recommendations for dissemination.** Council examined the material and considered it to be a statement of problems rather than a set of guidelines. As Council is interested in receiving suggested guidelines for possible adoption, the document was referred back to the Committee for further consideration, refinement, and recommendation. It was suggested that biases in research language might also be a concern of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (CSREMS).

MOTION: That Council bring to the attention of the CSREMS recent action concerning research language, with the matter referred back to CSWS and open for suggestions and recommendations. Carried.

(c) **Gay Caucus Resolution—Following Council action on other parts of this resolution (see minutes of January Council meeting published in the April 1979 issue of FOOTNOTES), Council deferred consideration of the last section pending a report on the disposition of the case by the Attorney General of Ontario.** A request had been submitted by the President for a copy of the journal mentioned in that section, but none has been received. Information indicating that the journal had been acquitted of obscenity charges was brought to the attention of Council. Council discussed disposition of the resolution.

MOTION: To defer consideration of the remainder of this resolution pending information on the status of the case and receipt of a copy of the journal. Carried. (4-yes; 4-no; Presidential tie-breaking vote-yes).

10. By-Laws Clarification. In earlier discussion of section programming, ambiguities regarding the authority of the Program Committee came to the attention of Council. Other portions of the By-Laws were pointed out where clarification would considerably help operations. In addition, several proposals have been discussed concerning changes in the duties of the Vice President.

MOTION: That as an agenda item within the next year, Council consider the clarification of the By-Laws relating to the Program Committee. Any proposed By-Law amendments should also include changes in the Vice President's role along with any other recommendations perceived as necessary. Carried.

Council designated a subcommittee to work on clarifications and proposed amendments. Subsequent discussion resulted in a standing informal recommendation from

Council to incoming Presidents that the Vice President be an *ex-officio* member of the Program Committee until such time as the By-Laws are amended.

11. New Business. (a) **ASA Representative to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO—The Commission invited the ASA to continue representation for another term, ending in 1981.** Although representatives are usually rotated, Council discussed reappointment as the current representative is deeply involved in several ways, including a recent appointment as chair of the Social Science Committee of the Commission.

MOTION: That Joseph Elder continue as the ASA Representative to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. Carried.

(b) **Frank Resolution—Difficulties in bringing Andre Gunder Frank to the United States to lecture at various universities were brought to the attention of Council with a request for endorsement of a resolution.** Some background on the problems was communicated to aid Council's deliberation.

MOTION: That the American Sociological Association, recognizing the scholarly importance of the work of Andre Gunder Frank, officially requests that the Department of State grant Dr. Frank a visa in order that he may present his views to United States audiences. The ASA does not officially endorse Dr. Frank's views, but he is plainly an influential scholar and American audiences will profit from listening to him. International exchanges are at the very heart of the scholarly enterprise. Carried.

The Executive Office was directed to communicate this action to the Department of Sociology at Boston University, to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and to the State Department.

Council adjourned at 3:50 p.m., Sunday, March 11, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,

James F. Short, Jr.
Secretary

Useems Honored For Scholarship In Intl. Exchanges

John and Ruth Useem, Michigan State University, have been honored for their joint and separate scholarship related to international exchanges by the International Society for Education, Cultural and Scientific Interchanges.

The citation presented to the Useems during the Society's annual meeting in Toronto noted that they "in cooperation with one another and separately in fields of special emphasis, have over many years contributed significantly to the understanding by social scientists of the implications and effects of international exchanges, the concept of the 'third culture,' the effects of innovative study of professional groups among returnees, and thus to a full comprehension of the processes of adaptation and modernization."

Brim to Receive Kurt Lewin Award

Orville G. Brim, Jr., President of the Foundation for Child Development, will receive the 1979 Kurt Lewin Award in September during the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association.

Brim is a former member of ASA Council and a past president of the Eastern Sociological Society.

The Award is made by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a Division of APA, for "outstanding contributions to the development and integration of psychological research and social actions."

Past recipients have included Gordon Allport, Jerome D. Frank, Margaret Mead and Kenneth B. Clark.

IRB: Confidentiality, Social Injury, Recent Legislation

(Continued from page 5)

raise objections on the grounds that a certain type of research will likely result in harm to a particular social group because the findings of such a study themselves will be damaging—or have negative policy implications. NCPHS recommended that IRB's be advised against this interpretation of the term. Harm to a particular social group resulting from scientific findings or conclusions does not constitute social injury as defined by OPRR.

H. How to Make Input

1. The final report of NCPHS, which sets out recommendations for new DHEW rules, was sent to the Secretary in August 1978 and was published in the *Federal Register* in November 1978.

2. New regulatory language is now being drafted at DHEW. When the new regulations are drafted they will be published in the *Federal Register* and open to comment for a 60 or 90 day period. Comments again may be addressed to the Secretary at OPRR.

3. Even after the regulations are adopted, suggestions for changes and comments may be made directly to the Secretary. As with the comments on proposed rules and recommendations, the Secretary must respond to these latter suggestions and comments in writing in the *Federal Register*.

I. Recent Congressional Actions (S. 2579 and S. 2450)

1. In 1978, the Senate passed a bill (co-sponsored by Senators Kennedy, Schweicker, Williams, Javits and Pell) creating a President's Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (S. 2579).

2. The House only finished work on similar legislation shortly before the end of the Congressional Session. The final House-Senate compromise makes important changes in the Senate version. The new legislation sets up a President's Commission to study ethical problems in Medical, Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The compromise bill (S. 2450) was signed by the President. The new Commission will explore general ethical problems in research but not continue the work of NCPHS (as was proposed by S. 2579). Also, the new legislation makes clear that the role of the Commission is advisory not regulatory; the House was especially concerned that the right to oversee government agencies remained in the Congress.

3. Details on the new legislation (S. 2450, Title 3) can be found in the *Congressional Record* of October 14, 1978. The discussion begins on page S19292.

J. Conclusion

The above outline provides a basic description of the federal regulations concerning the protection of human subjects. More importantly, though, we hope that the information contained here will enable sociologists to participate more effectively in shaping future legislation and administrative rules.

Editor's Note: New developments in this area are constant. The Editor made certain changes in the original based on suggestions by Bradford Gray, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, and Kathleen Bond, Social Security Administration.

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Social Sci. & Govt.

Supreme Court Rules Researchers Are Not Public Figures

Lawrence J. Rhoades

By an 8-1 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that scientists do not become "public figures" just because they receive public funds for research and publish their findings in professional journals, and therefore, do not have to show "actual malice" in a libel suit.

In the opinion written by Chief Justice Burger, the Court also ruled that the scope of the protection afforded members of Congress by the Speech or Debate Clause of the U.S. Constitution does not extend to "newsletters and press releases."

The opinion, delivered June 26, reversed two lower court decisions involving an \$8 million libel and slander suit brought by Dr. Ronald E. Hutchinson, an experimental psychologist, against U.S. Senator William Proxmire and his legislative aide, Morton Schwartz,

for actions involved in a 1975 "Golden Fleece of the Month Award." For more details see the May 1979 issue of FOOTNOTES.

Public Figure

In addressing the "public figure" contention, Burger pointed out that "this Court has sought to define the accommodation required to assure the vigorous debate on public issues that the First Amendment was designed to protect while at the same time affording protection to the reputations of individuals."

Burger, then, offered a general definition of "public figures" that has developed in several previous cases before the Court:

"For the most part those who attain this status (of public figure) have assumed roles of especial prominence in the affairs of society. Some occupy positions of such persuasive power and influence that they are deemed public figures for all purposes. More commonly, those classed as public figures have thrust themselves to the forefront of particular public controversies in order to influence the resolution of the issues involved. In either event, they invite attention and comment."

Proxmire and Schwartz did not contend that Hutchinson was "a public figure for all purposes," but they did contend that he "is a public figure for the limited purpose of comment on his receipt of federal

funds for research projects."

Burger commented: "That conclusion was based upon two factors: first, Hutchinson's successful application for federal funds and the reports in local newspapers of the federal grants; second, Hutchinson's access to the media, as demonstrated by the fact that some newspapers and wire services reported his response to the announcement of the Golden Fleece Award. Neither of those factors demonstrates that Hutchinson was a public figure prior to the controversy engendered by the Golden Fleece Award; his access, such as it was, came after the alleged libel."

Burger continued, "On the record Hutchinson's activities and public profile are much like those of countless members of his profession. His published writings reach a relatively small category of professionals concerned with research in human behavior. To the extent the subject of his published writing became a matter of controversy it was a consequence of the Golden Fleece Award. Clearly those charged with defamation cannot, by their own conduct, create their own defense by making the claimant a public figure."

Burger added, "Hutchinson did not thrust himself or his views into public controversy to influence others. Respondents have not identified such a particular controversy; at most, they point to

concern about general public expenditures. But that concern is shared by most and relates to most public expenditures; it is not sufficient to make Hutchinson a public figure. If it were, everyone who received or benefited from the myriad public grants for research could be classified as public figure—a conclusion that our previous opinions have rejected. The use of such subject-matter classifications to determine the extent of constitutional protection afforded defamatory falsehoods may too often result in an improper balance between the competing interests in this area."

Burger continued, "Moreover, Hutchinson at no time assumed any role of public prominence in the broad question of concern about expenditures. Neither his applications for federal grants nor his publications in professional journals can be said to have invited that degree of public attention and comment on his receipt of federal grants essential to meet the public figure level. The petitioner in *Gertz vs. Robert Welch, Inc.*, had published books and articles on legal issues; he had been active in local community affairs. Nevertheless, the Court concluded that his activities did not make him a public figure."

Burger concluded, "Finally, we cannot agree that Hutchinson had such access to the media that he should be classified as a public figure. Hutchinson's access was limited to responding to the announcement of the Golden Fleece Award. He did not have the regular and continuing access to the media that is one of the accouterments of having become a public figure."

Congressional Immunity

Burger explained that "the purpose of the Speech or Debate Clause is to protect Members of Congress not only from the consequences of litigation's results but also from the burden of defending themselves."

He continued, "Literal reading of the Clause would, of course, confine its protection narrowly to a 'Speech or Debate in either House.' But the Court has given the Clause a practical rather than a strictly literal reading which would limit the protection to utterances made within the four walls of either Chamber. Thus, we have held the committee hearings are protected, even if held outside the Chambers; committee reports are also protected."

However, the Court has never treated the Clause as protecting all conduct relating to the legislative process.

He added, "Indeed, the precedents abundantly support the conclusion that a Member may be held liable for republishing defamatory statements originally made in either House. We perceive no basis for departing from that long-established rule."

Newsletters/Press Releases

Specifically addressing the "informing function" newsletters and press releases perform for

Members of Congress and the public, Burger wrote: "A speech by Proxmire in the Senate would be wholly immune and would be available to other Members of Congress and the public in the Congressional Record. But neither the newsletters nor the press release was 'essential to the deliberations of the Senate' and neither was part of the deliberative process."

Burger continued, "We are unable to discern any 'conscious choice' to grant immunity for defamatory statements scattered far and wide by mail, press, and the electronic media."

In contrast to reports from congressional committees and "collective expressions of opinion within the legislative process," newsletters and press releases "are primarily means of informing those outside the legislative forum; they represent the views and will of a single Member," Burger wrote.

Following announcement of the Court's opinion, the *Washington Post* quoted Senator Proxmire as follows: "The Golden Fleece will go on...I will strive to be just as emphatic, vivid, and, if possible, humorous in my denunciation of waste as I can be."

The ASA contributed to the costs of preparing a brief in support of Hutchinson that was filed by the American Psychological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

HISTORICAL CHANGE IN MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

A special April 1979 issue of *Sociology and Social Research* containing proceedings of the seventh annual Brigham Young University Family Research Conference.

Contributors: J. Smith, B. Laslett, P. Laslett, Parming, Barney, Armitage, Furstenberg et al., Skolnick et al., Fogel, Engerman, D. Smith et al., Hill, May, Farber

\$7.00 includes postage. Make checks payable to Brigham Young University.

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Membership Renewal

Membership renewal notices for calendar year 1980 will be mailed to all ASA members in September.

The notices will incorporate the changes in membership and dues structures approved by the recent referendum and will be accompanied by a "membership profile" questionnaire.

By paying your dues before December 15, 1979, you will avoid the \$5.00 late charge approved last year by ASA Council to offset the additional costs involved in processing late renewals.

In the new membership and dues structure, the Student Member and the Emeritus Member categories are absorbed into the Full Member category, with dues based on annual income.

Student Members will note that their classifications have already been changed from "SM" to "MB"; they should mark the appropriate dues based on annual income and indicate their choice of two journals.

Members currently classified as Emeritus have the option of retaining their "no dues required" status and merely indicating the journals they wish to receive, or paying dues in the amount appropriate to their annual income.

Information provided on the membership profile questionnaire will be used for statistical purposes only, except for the information on education and employment which will be used in the next edition of the biographical *Directory of Members*. Your cooperation in this data gathering effort will be appreciated.

As usual, a coupon listing and publications price list will be enclosed in the mailing.

Birnbaum, Daniels, Willie, Pettigrew Elected to Council

(Continued from page 1)
sity of Nebraska; District 3: Judy Corder-Bolz, University of Texas; District 4: Albert D. Biderman, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; District 5: James S. House, University of Michigan; and District 6: James Geschwender, SUNY-Binghamton.

Of the 8,921 original ballots mailed, 4,087 (46%) were returned by the deadline, with the following results:

President-Elect	1st	2nd
Rose L. Coser	1293	1574
William Form	823	
*William F. Whyte	1858	2297
Other	41	5
No second choice		139

Vice President-Elect	1st	2nd
*Renee C. Fox		2192
Jacqueline P. Wiseman		1417

Secretary-Elect	1st	2nd
*Herbert L. Costner	1913	
Otto N. Larsen	1639	

Council	1st	2nd
*Norman Birnbaum	1839	
*Arlene K. Daniels	2141	
Edward Gross	1627	
Cora B. Marrett	1561	
*Thomas F. Pettigrew	2217	
Julian Samora	1176	
*Charles V. Willie	1837	
Halliman H. Winsborough	954	

Committee on Publications	1st	2nd
Muriel G. Cantor	1392	
*Lois B. DeFleur	2076	
Alejandro Portes	1480	
*Herman Turk	1689	

Committee on Nominations

District 1:	1st	2nd
Leobardo F. Estrada	1113	
*Pepper Schwartz	1830	

District 2:	1st	2nd
*Mary Jo Deegan	1514	
Butler Jones	1142	

District 3:	1st	2nd
*Joseph S. Himes	1613	
Cookie W. Stephan	1117	

District 4:	1st	2nd
*Theodore Caplow	1980	
Marvin E. Wolfgang	1116	

District 5:	1st	2nd
*Joseph W. Elder	1543	
Samuel F. Sampson	1034	

District 6:	1st	2nd
Louis Kriesberg	1171	
*Gaye Tuchman	1821	

Committee on Committees

District 1:	1st	2nd
*Rae L. Blumberg	1537	
Rumaldo Z. Juarez	1134	

District 2:	1st	2nd
*Nicholas Babchuk	1460	
Ilene N. Bernstein	1343	

District 3:	1st	2nd
John S. Butler	1026	
*Judy Corder-Bolz	1436	

District 4:	1st	2nd
*Albert D. Biderman	1386	
Sally Bould	1353	

District 5:	1st	2nd
Maureen T. Hallinan	1245	
*James S. House	1350	

District 6:	1st	2nd
*James Geschwender	1448	
Ray C. Rist	1220	