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Footnotes

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Report of the President

Rossi Expresses Concern About Diversity in Sociology

Along with many of its sister social science associations, the ASA is currently in an uneasy position. On the one hand, the organization appears to be holding its own: membership and revenues have not declined; the ASA journals continue to appear; there are no titanic struggles within the association among competing parties. The ASA has even managed to extend its services this past year. A new annual publication devoted to theory has been founded and a trio of editors have agreed to try to put the first few issues together. The ASA has institutionalized teaching services, making a fiscal commitment to maintain and expand services to the large proportion of our members who teach. A revised ethics code is now being considered by our membership. COFRAT has valiantly attempted to provide some help to members who claim that their traditional freedoms of teaching and research have been violated.

On the other hand, the ASA faces problems, if not in the present, in the clearly foreseeable future. The diversity of viewpoints among our members and accompanying pluralism of substantive and professional paradigms has meant that the ASA cannot speak authoritatively on most substantive issues. For example, at the January and March Council meetings, we spent considerable time discussing how the Association could relate to the world of public affairs and how to relate to the growing field of applied social research. Although the discussions were interesting and insightful, it was also abundantly clear that not only was there no consensus among Council members, but there were also no major modes. Little groups of two or three Council members appeared to share somewhat common views but the

diversity among such groups was so great that the Council was not able to agree on anything other than that there should be more discussion of the two issues. It should be noted that the discussions were not particularly rancorous; I have experienced considerably more bitter discussions



Peter H. Rossi

in department meetings over considerably more trivial issues.

What this means is that the ASA is hampered in providing intellectual leadership for the profession

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Form Named Interim Editor of Review

William H. Form, University of Illinois-Urbana, is serving as acting editor of the *American Sociological Review* until a new editor is appointed.

Form accepted the temporary appointment, effective July 1, 1980, to give the Committee on Publications more time to conduct its search process for a new editor.

Form said Clark McPhail and Joe L. Spaeth "have kindly consented" to continue as deputy editors during the interim period.

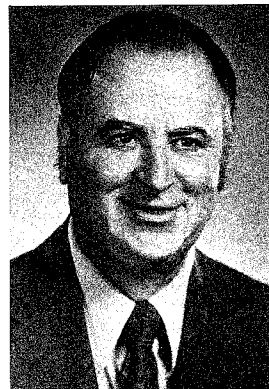
Candidates approached about the position since last fall were unable to accept the post because they were already committed to other activities indicating that a two-year lead time may be needed to secure editors.

Form previously served as chair of the Committee on Publications, as a member of Council, and as Secretary of the Association.

Manuscripts should be sent to the Department of Sociology, Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Whyte Aims 1981 Program At Reorientation of Research

The theme for the 1981 meeting in Toronto, "Exploring the Frontiers of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems," is designed to suggest a fruitful reorientation of the direction of sociological research. Our



William Foote Whyte

aim is to focus on a direction of research and theory that will advance science and also strengthen the capacity of sociologists to discover solutions to human problems.

In sociology, there is a long tradition for study of social problems.

Upon completing analysis of a social problem, even the purists among us tend to feel some obligation to suggest what might be done to cope with the problem under study. Such prescriptions rarely appear helpful to practitioners. The solutions proposed seem too general and vague. Even if he has the patience and perseverance to read the sociological article, the practitioner has difficulty in translating general statements into specific actions.

How to bridge this gap between theory and practice? One possibility is for the sociologist to live and work within an organization as a participant observer involved in the problem-diagnosing and solution-seeking process. While this is possible, there will be few among us who can gain such an intense and intimate involvement and still find time to reflect upon their experience and observations, to describe, to analyze problems, and to publish our findings.

For most of us, the more practical strategy is based upon the recognition that people out there, beyond our academic institutions, are coming to recognize the ineffectiveness of traditional solutions to common problems. As best they

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Goffman Wins Presidency; Huber, Vice-Presidency

Erving Goffman, University of Pennsylvania, was chosen President-Elect in the annual balloting last spring that also approved all of the proposed changes to the ASA Constitution and By-Laws.

Joan Huber, University of Illinois-Urbana, was named Vice-President-Elect. She will be the first vice president to serve a three-year term under the approved changes.

Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn College, was the only open nominations candidate elected. Three others were on the ballot.

Laurel Walum Richardson,

Ohio State University, will represent District 2 on the Committee on Committees due to the death of David Street, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle.

Council & Committees

Elected to three-year terms on Council beginning this September were Edna Bonacich, University of California-Riverside; Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging; Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University, and Jacqueline P. Wiseman, University of California-San Diego.

Elected to committee posts were:

Publications: Marie R. Haug, Case Western Reserve University, and Peter K. Manning, Michigan State University.

Nominations: District 1—Joseph R. Gusfield, University of California-San Diego; District 2—Kathleen S. Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; District 3—Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M University; District 4—Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn College; District 5—Ruth Hill Useem, Michigan State University; and District 6—Albert K. Cohen, University of Connecticut.

Committees: District 1—Lyn H. Lofland, University of

California-Davis; District 2—David Street, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; District 3—Janet Saltzman Chafetz, University of Houston; District 4—Bart Landry, University of Maryland; District 5—Joan Stelling, McGill University; and District 6—William V. D'Antonio, University of Connecticut.

A total of 3,980 ballots were cast by 9,017 eligible voters or 44.4 percent. The election results follow:

President-Elect	
Elise Boulding	1693
Erving Goffman	2168

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Membership Renewal

Membership renewal notices for calendar year 1981 will be mailed to all ASA members in September.

By paying your dues before December 15, 1980, you will avoid the \$5.00 late charge approved by ASA Council to offset the additional costs involved in processing late renewals.

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

75th Anniversary

by Lawrence J. Rhoades

The impact of World War I on the Society was barely noticeable, but the same cannot be said of World War II. The Society was affected by the advent, conduct and aftermath of the Second World War.

Besides coping with the war, the Society took four major organizational steps in the forties,

and faced traditional issues, and began to take a stand on an emerging issue—racial discrimination.

The major organizational steps taken were incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, the establishment of an Executive Office with a part-time Executive Officer, adoption of a revised Constitution, and the establishment of qualifications for membership.

Two traditional issues assumed increased importance in the post-war years. Government relations became more salient when attempts to establish the National Science Foundation questioned the need for government support of the social sciences. Academic freedom became more prominent with the formation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Other traditional concerns that reappeared in the forties were the annual meeting, employment, public relations, international relations, and social studies.

Although highly disruptive in its first half, the forties eventually became a decade of prosperity for the Society. Membership rose from 1034 in 1940 to 2673 in 1949 in response to aggressive membership.

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Portrait of Our New President

Bill Whyte: In Essence a Participant Observer

by Renee C. Fox
University of Pennsylvania

"In other books that I have written, the title was always what came to me last, after a long struggle. Not so in this case. 'Participant Observer' not only stands for the research style for which I am best known among behavioral scientists. In a sense, it also describes what I have been all of my life: a participant and sometimes a very active participant in a variety of scenes at home and around the world and yet at the same time an observer—and not only of other people...."

These are the opening sentences of "A Report From The Field On Myself," the book-length intellectual autobiography that William Foote Whyte is in the midst of writing. With characteristic lucidity and candor, detached subjectivity, gentle irony, and in the skillfully unmanipulated, straightforward prose style that he has consistently achieved, Whyte has identified participant observation as an essence of his person, his life, and his work. This role, its more than methodological meaning, and the report from the field in which he is currently engaged, were all refigured in his youthful response to a book—*The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens*—that he alleges "influenced me toward my professional career more than any other thing I...read":

"Here was a man (Steffens) who grew up in an upper middle class family, sharing much of the same cultural milieu of my own family (Whyte explains). He had the same urge toward political and economic reform that I had absorbed from my parents. At the same time, while investigating corrupt politics in the cities in order to write his exposes, he was able to get those 'corrupt politicians' to talk with him freely and with apparent frankness. Furthermore, while he had his own ethical standards, he was less interested in condemning individuals than in understanding how they saw the world and how they explained their own behavior and that of their associates. What Lincoln Steffens had done showed me the possibility that someone such as I, middle class American of old American stock—more or less—could be able to cross the barriers of social class and ethnic groupings in order to establish warm and friendly relations and learn from people whose social backgrounds were far different from my own. Steffens also showed me that it was possible to explain behavior and events in terms of other experiences and points of view than my own, without abandoning my own moral standards."

From the outset of his career as a sociologist, and even before it officially began, these Lincoln

Steffens-evoked sentiments and convictions have been primary forces that have motivated Whyte to look for, and to find, what he calls "my street corners." Like "participant observer," "street corner" has a metaphoric as well as a literal meaning for Whyte. It does not only refer to the physical and social sites of Boston's North End in which he deeply immersed himself from 1937 to 1940, and about which he wrote his first, and most celebrated book, *Street Corner Society*.¹ It also stands for all the research settings of which Whyte has been an intimate part throughout his professional career: the "human relations in industry," organizational behavior field studies in the United States in which he has been continually engaged, including his memorable studies of the social structure of the restaurant, as well as of the factory;² his involvement for more than twenty-five years in first-hand research in a number of Latin American societies (especially Peru), where he has not only conducted industrial studies, but branched out to survey the attitudes and values of high school students, to make comparative studies and restudies of the processes and problems of social change in rural communities; and, since 1975, to observe and analyze the organization and dynamics of agricultural research and development in several Latin Ameri-

can milieus;³ and, most recently, the largely domestic studies and action research he has launched on employee ownership in industry, and on labor-management cooperation, particularly as exemplified in the Jamestown Area Labor-Management Committee with which he is closely associated. Characterized by remarkable diversity and scope, all of Whyte's research, and his teaching and writing based on his research, have nevertheless been deliberately and singularly focussed on the pursuit of what he (and Fritz J. Roethlisberger) have called "the (still) elusive phenomena": the effort to "sort out the data and make more scientific and practical sense of organizational behavior."⁴

Although Whyte is a modest, objective, matter-of-fact man, more concerned with what others are doing, thinking, and feeling than with himself, the books and papers he has published have grown so integrally "out of the personal experience of confronting...phenomena in the field," and out of his own reflections on these experiences and phenomena,⁵ that most sociologists and students of sociology feel they know him well enough to call him "Bill Whyte," even if they have never met him outside the pages of his publications. In this distinctive, field-worker's way, Bill Whyte (along

with some of his chief informants, like "Doc," and "Chick" of his "Cornerville" days) has achieved a familiar kind of fame, as a perennially youthful, participant observer, standing on the "street corners" of our discipline's collective consciousness, and bowling his way towards discovering the relationship between individual performance and group structure in everyday life.

The basic *curriculum vitae* facts about Whyte's career are also widely known: his descent from long lines of professional people on both sides of the academic family into which he was born (his father was a university professor of German); his education at Bronxville High School, and at Swarthmore College (AB 1936), where he majored in social sciences and economics, as a member of the Society of Fellows at Harvard University (1936-1940), and subsequently, as a graduate student in sociology at the University of Chicago (PhD 1943), minoring in social anthropology. From there, he began teaching at the University of Oklahoma (1943-1944), as an Assistant Professor of Sociology, serving at the same time as Acting Chair of the Department of Anthropology. A bout with poliomyelitis in 1943, in his own words, "knocked (him) out of" a teaching and research job that had been arranged for him at

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Announcing New Fall Books from Jossey-Bass

Social & Behavioral Science Series

Samuel B. Bacharach, Edward J. Lawler
POWER AND POLITICS

IN ORGANIZATIONS
The Social Psychology of Conflict, Coalitions, and Bargaining

Lee J. Cronbach, Sueann Robinson Ambron, Sanford M. Dornbusch, Robert D. Hess, Robert C. Hornik, D. C. Phillips, Decker F. Walker, Stephen S. Weiner

TOWARD REFORM OF PROGRAM EVALUATION
Aims, Methods, and Institutional Arrangements

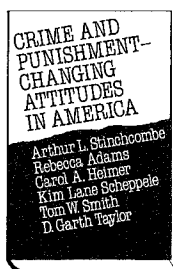
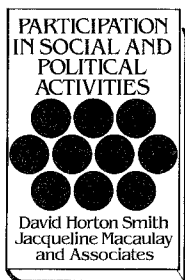
Bruce R. Fretz, David H. Mills
LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND COUNSELORS
A Guide to Current Policies, Procedures, and Legislation

Frances Kaplan Grossman, Lois S. Eichler, Susan A. Winickoff, and Associates
PREGNANCY, BIRTH, AND PARENTHOOD
Adaptations of Mothers, Fathers, and Infants

Joseph E. Hickey, Peter L. Scharf
TOWARD A JUST CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
Experiments in Implementing Democracy in Prisons

Daniel Katz, Robert L. Kahn, J. Stacy Adams, Editors
THE STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONS
Findings from Field and Laboratory

John R. Kimberly, Robert H. Miles, and Associates
THE ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE CYCLE
Issues in the Creation, Transformation, and Decline of Organizations



David Horton Smith, Jacqueline Macaulay, and Associates

PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
A Comprehensive Analysis of Political Involvement, Expressive Leisure Time, and Helping Behavior

Arthur L. Stinchcombe, Rebecca G. Adams, Carol A. Heimer, Kim Lane Scheppelle, Tom W. Smith, D. Garth Taylor
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—CHANGING ATTITUDES IN AMERICA

Ruth A. Wessler, Richard L. Wessler
THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF RATIONAL-EMOTIVE THERAPY

Natalie Jane Woodman, Harry R. Lenna
COUNSELING WITH GAY MEN AND WOMEN
A Guide for Facilitating Positive Life-Styles

Higher Education Series Selected Titles

Paul L. Dressel
IMPROVING DEGREE PROGRAMS
A Guide to Curriculum Development, Administration, and Review

Arthur Levine
WHEN DREAMS AND HEROES DIED
A Portrait of Today's College Student

Richard L. Morrill
TEACHING VALUES IN COLLEGE
Facilitating Development of Ethical, Moral, and Value Awareness in Students

David Riesman
ON HIGHER EDUCATION
Origins and Consequences of the Academic Counterrevolution in America

Irwin L. Kutash, Louis B. Schlesinger, and Associates
HANDBOOK ON STRESS AND ANXIETY
Contemporary Knowledge, Theory, and Treatment

Howard L. Millman, Charles E. Schaefer, Jeffrey J. Cohen
THERAPIES FOR SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS
A Handbook of Practical Interventions

Johannes M. Pennings
INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES
Origins and Consequences of Connections Among Organizations' Boards of Directors

Kenneth S. Pope and Associates
ON LOVE AND LOVING
Psychological Perspectives on the Nature and Experience of Romantic Love

Larsen Directs Social Sciences at NSF Gordon Calls for Consensus On Rules of Evidence

Otto N. Larsen, University of Washington, became director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation this month.

As director, Larsen will supervise the grants programs of the division and represent the interests of the social sciences within NSF and the nation's capitol.

The division operated under an acting director since Herbert L.



Otto N. Larsen

Research Data Not Available Through FOIA

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that raw research data in the possession of grantees are not government agency records and therefore are not subject to release under Freedom of Information Act requests.

The 7-2 ruling further states that grantees themselves are not generally regarded as government agencies and therefore are not required to respond to FOIA requests addressed to them.

The case, *Forsham vs. Harris*, involved a study of the effectiveness of a treatment program for diabetes funded by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

A group of physicians who treat diabetics criticized the study's conclusions and requested that NIH release the raw data for re-study.

The government opposed the request contending that the data were not "agency records" because they were generated by grantees and had never come into NIH hands.

The requestors contended that NIAMDD did have a right of access to the records to assure compliance with the grants, or could have taken permanent custody of the records.

Nevertheless, Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing for the court stated, "...but in this context FOIA applies to records which have been in fact obtained and not to records which merely could have been obtained."

For additional information contact: Bowen Hosford, J.D., NIH Freedom of Information Coordinator, Room 2B37, Building 31, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205.

Costner, who served as director for three years, returned to his academic post last summer.

Larsen is well-acquainted with the Washington scene for he served as ASA Executive Officer, 1972-75; as a member of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, 1968-70; as a consultant to the Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence, 1968-69; the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1973-78; and the Civil Service Commission, 1961 and 1973.

In addition, he has worked with the National Research Council as a member of the Committee on Manpower Research and De-

velopment, 1973-75, and as a member of the behavioral science panel of the Committee on National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel, 1974-80.

Larsen has also been active in the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. In SSRC, he has been on the Board of Directors since 1976, serving as chairperson from 1978-80. In ACLS, he served on the Fellowship Selection Committee, 1975-78; the Board of Governors, National Inquiry into Scholarly Communication, 1975-79, and the Committee on Scholarly Communication since 1979.

Larsen directed the Institute for Sociological Research, University of Washington, 1961-67, and served as department chair, 1971-72. He was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Copenhagen, 1959-60.

Larsen has served as editor of three journals and in various other editorial capacities on three other journals. He has authored or co-authored six books and numerous chapters and articles.

His areas of teaching and research interests are mass communication, public opinion, collective behavior, social change, and public policy.

Sociologists must interact with each other as protagonists rather than antagonists in order to reduce the disintegrating influence exerted by theoretical and methodological conflicts on the development of a cohesive, diverse and self-critical sociology.

That is the major thrust of the presidential address delivered by Leonard Gordon, Arizona State University, during the Pacific Sociological Association meeting last spring.

Gordon believes antagonistic interaction requires the development of consensus among sociologists on "what constitutes acceptable rules of evidence" for evaluating various theories and methodologies.

Unless some rules are accepted, Gordon said, the current problem will continue because "in such an ungrounded context there can be little communication, let alone consensus, about verifiability of model testing." Consequently, he added his support to a rule that has been suggested by several other members of the profession—predictability: "For all our sakes it does seem reasonable to argue that a consensus on the need to demonstrate theoretical predictability power would be to our mutual self-interest."

Gordon is concerned by the disintegrating influence exercised by theoretical and methodological conflicts because "there are signs of a politicizing process that extends beyond normative competition and conflict but would exclude power losers from inclusion within the sociological associational boundaries."

He cited two dichotomies that have received considerable attention in recent times: reductionists vs. multiple paradigmists and social definitionists vs. the social factists.

Illustrating the antagonistic relations between these theoretical and methodological groupings, Gordon said, "All too typically, a leading functionalist charges 'triviality' to definitional analysis, a leading definitional analyst charges that functional and conflict theories rest upon generically unacceptable quantitative data bases, and a leading sociobiologist charges a pox on all theoretical houses, except his own weakly supported reductionist thesis."

Proposing his antagonistic alternative, Gordon said, "Adherents to these and other theoretical orientations would do well to take

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A Presidential Invitation to the Annual Meeting

The last few days of August are not much good for vacationing since everyone else will be on the road and in the air. Those days are also not much use for writing, reading, or running the computer, being too hot, and too close to the beginning of the Fall semester. But the 27th through the 31st will be excellent days to attend the 75th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in New York at the New York Hilton. The last days of August are great times for listening to papers, talking to old friends and visiting New York, activities for which the convention provides opportunities in abundance.

Here are seven excellent reasons for coming to New York:

REASON #1: Regular Sessions: Your colleagues across the country have prepared papers on a wide diversity of topics, including your current interests and issues in which you may become involved over the next year. Come and listen to what they have to say, and pick up their papers at the ASA Paper Sales room, if you want to read them with more care.

REASON #2: The Plenary Sessions: Besides the Presidential Address (about which modesty forbids me to comment) there will be two plenary sessions on topics that are at the heart of sociological concerns, the family and occupations. The speakers have been allotted enough time to actually treat the issues in sufficient detail. Speakers include Spilerman, Kanter, Brim and Rossi (Alice).

REASON #3: The Special Sessions: A group of thematic sessions will have invited speakers talking on topics each from different viewpoints. If you are at a loss where you stand on current intellectual controversies in our field on topics ranging from theory to field methods (as I am), the speakers may help you to straighten out where you stand.

Didactic Seminars run by particularly knowledgeable experts can bring you up-to-date on technical issues that concern you, ranging from the proper use of surveys to data collection problems using video and audio recordings.

Area Studies Seminars will provide discussions by experts on four areas of the world. If you don't know enough about Latin America, the Arab World, South Africa or Western Europe, the seminars will provide you with additional knowledge. *Professional Workshops:* These sessions, run by experienced persons, will provide forums for the discussion of issues confronting us as a profession. Sessions include "How to Write a

Textbook", "Non-academic Sociology" and even a special session for department chairpersons.

Social Policy Seminars: These sessions are designed to air the issues surrounding such social policy areas as the proper place for penal institutions, the environment, and housing.

Luncheon Roundtable Discussions: Want to meet people who are interested in some topic? 66 Luncheon Roundtables have been organized, led by someone working in a field and who leads a discussion on that topic.

Poster Sessions: There will be a number of simultaneous displays for which presenters have prepared visualizations representing some interesting aspect of their work.

REASON #4: Section Meetings: The 20 ASA sections have organized sessions on the hottest topics in each of those areas.

REASON #5: Meet Your Old Friends and Colleagues: Wonder what your former professor or fellow graduate student is doing now? Meet them at the convention. The New York Hilton has informal meeting space galore, a full array of bars and eating places and Manhattan provides more such than can be counted.

REASON #6: Visit New York: New York may be hell to live in (at least so some claim) but no one ever said it wasn't a nice place to visit. Most of our country's best restaurants, museums, theaters, and urban scenes are located within walking distance of the convention. Bring your spouse and children! New York has something for everyone. The ASA will have a child care facility in the Hilton for those who need it, at a relatively modest price.

REASON #7: Employment: The ASA convention facilitates entry into the sociological labor force and job mobility. An employment service will be available and the informal networks will be operating. Almost everyone can think of a better job than currently held: the Hilton can be a place where you might work out a move!

Read the *Preliminary Program*, sent to you in June, for details about the program, how to register and for hotel registration forms. See you in New York!

Peter H. Rossi
 President

Phone Number

Before leaving for the Annual Meeting, make sure to leave the name and phone number of the hotel where you'll be staying with your family and office. The Executive Office Headquarters staff often receives calls from those trying to leave messages for meeting attendees; the most efficient way of getting messages to attendees is by asking hotel operations to leave messages in hotel rooms.

Sessions, Organizers Announced for 1981 Annual Meeting

President-Elect William Foote Whyte has announced his theme for the 76th Annual Meeting to be held in Toronto, August 24-28, 1981. The theme, "Discovering the Frontier of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems" is the basis for the three Plenary Sessions as well as a series of Thematic Sessions which have been planned by Professor Whyte and his Program Committee. Members of the 1981 Program Committee are Ilene Nagel Bernstein (Indiana University), Howard Freeman (UCLA), Renee Fox (University of Pennsylvania), Melvin L. Kohn (NIMH), Jacques Dofny (University of Montreal), and Peta Sheriff (McMaster University). Serving the Committee *ex officio* are Secretary James F. Short, Jr. (Washington State University) and Secretary-Elect Herbert L. Costner (University of Washington).

The Committee is also planning a series of Didactic Seminars, Area Studies and Social Policy Seminars. The Didactic Seminars are designed as an opportunity for members to update their knowledge in various specialties. Pre-registration is required and attendance is limited. In addition, Area Studies, Social Policy, and a few "Special" Seminars are planned for which the Program Committee has invited persons it considers to be eminent teachers and specialists in the field.

Professional Workshops will also be included in the 1981 Program. These sessions are presented either by one person or a panel which the Committee considers knowledgeable on the topic under discussion. Such sessions are limited to matters of professional concern rather than substantive areas of the discipline.

Luncheon Roundtable Discussions will be organized by Ray Rist, 313 St. Catherine Circle, Ithaca, NY 14850. This component of the Program was originally designed for two purposes: (a) to "have lunch with..." and (b) to give persons actively involved in a specific area of research an opportunity to have an informal chat with other persons currently involved with the same area. Each table seats 10 persons, with 15 to 25 discussions being held at the same time in one of the larger public rooms in the hotel. Papers are not presented, nor is audio-visual or tape recording equipment permitted. Members wishing to preside over a specific topic discussion should contact Professor Rist.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Members of ASA should submit papers directly to the organizers listed below. Papers are limited to 20 pages, including footnotes and tables. Although this may appear to be 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 published prior to the meeting or 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 to not accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when 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 strongly discouraged. If there is a multiple submission, the author is required to inform the organizer of this fact and to list the other organizers to whom the paper was sent. This enables organizers to confer when advisable on the best location for a given paper.

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

The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is January 10, 1981. 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, 1981.

RULES OF PARTICIPATION

All sociologists (except foreign scholars) must be members of ASA. Persons from another discipline are exempt from this ruling. 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 Luncheon Roundtable, one Informal Discussion; however, they may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the program.

TOPICS/ORGANIZERS

Action Theory: *Jeffrey C. Alexander*, Department of Sociology, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Aging: *Ronald P. Abeles*, National Institute on Aging, Building 31C, Room 5C-27, Bethesda, MD 20854.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Policies: *Jessica Pearson*, c/o Custody Mediation Project, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210.

Applications of Microeconomics to Sociological Problems: Prospects and Problems: *Richard A. Berk*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Art/Culture/Literature: *Barbara Rosenblum*, 1979 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94115.

Biosociology: *Allan Mazur*, 246 Scottholm Terrace, Syracuse, NY 13224.

Bureaucracy: *Paul Goldman*, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Census Data 1980: Implications for Social Research: *Nathan Keyfitz*, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Class Action Law Suits: *Bryant Garth*, School of Law, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Class/State Relations: *Maurice Zeitlin*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Cognitive Styles in Scientific Research: *Gerald Gordon*, Center for Applied Social Science, Boston University, 197 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215.

Communes: *Benjamin Zablocki*, Department of Sociology, CN 5060, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Community: *Elijah Anderson*, Department of Sociology, 3718 Locust Walk-CR, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Community Support Groups: *Kathleen G. Auerbach*, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68132.

Crime & Criminality: *Ronald A. Farrell*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

Delinquency: *Delbert S. Elliott*, Behavioral Research Institute, 2305 Canyon Boulevard, Boulder, CO 80302.

Developing Societies: *Gilbert W. Merx*, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Developments in the Analysis of Discrete Multivariate Data: *Robert M. Hauser*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Disaster: *J. Rick Ponting*, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.

Divorce and Its Implications: *Andrew J. Cherlin*, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

The Dual Career Family: *Hanna Papanek*, 2 Mason Street, Lexington, MA 02173.

The Effect of the Economy on Health and Mental Health: *Richard M. Suzman*, L.P.I. Box 34-B, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

Energy/Environment: *David L. Sills*, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Ethnic Politics: *Daniella Juteau Lee*, 200 Glebe Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 2C7.

Ethnomethodology: *James Heap*, Department of Sociology, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V6.

Evaluation Research: *Marian A. Solomon*, 11260 Overland Avenue, #20-1, Culver City, CA 90230.

Exploratory Data Analysis: Advanced Applications in Sociology: *Bonnie H. Erickson*, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1; *Samuel Leinhardt*, SUPA, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Family/Kinship: *Albert J. McQueen*, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

Family Planning & Fertility: *Phillips Cutright*, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Formal/Complex Organizations: *James E. Rosenbaum*, 1133 Judson Avenue, Evanston, IL 60202.

Formal Theory: Issues and Dilemmas: *Lee Freese*, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Historical Sociology: *E. Digby Baltzell*, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Human Ecology: *John D. Kasarda*, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Human Values, Belief Systems, and Social Change: *Kenrick S. Thompson*, Department of Sociology & Social Work, Northern Michigan University, 13-N Learning Resources Center, Marquette, MI 49855.

Inequality: *Barbara Heyns*, Center for Applied Social Science Research, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

International Migration: *Charles B. Keely*, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

International Relations/World Conflicts: *Robin M. Williams, Jr.*, Department of Sociology, 342 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Interpersonal Violence: *Joyce M. Nielsen*, 2058 Clermont Street, Denver, CO 80207.

Labor Market/Employment: *Louis A. Ferman*, 1444 Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

Language in Interaction: *Emanuel A. Schegloff*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Language Planning: *Pierre E. Laporte*, Office de la Langue Francaise, Tour de la Bourse, C.P. 315, 800 Square Victoria, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4Z 1G8.

Leisure & Recreation: *Karen A. Miller*, NIH, Building 31, 4C-11, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205.

Longitudinal Studies: Have They Fulfilled Their Promise?: *Luther B. Otto*, Director, Research Division, The Boys Town Center, Boys Town, NE 68010.

Mass Communication: *Otto N. Larsen*, Division of Social & Economic Science, National Sci-

ence Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550.

Medical Sociology: *Linda H. Aiken*, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, P.O. Box 2316, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Mental Health: *Sheppard G. Kellam*, Social Psychiatry Study Center, University of Chicago, 5811 S. Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Methodology: *Duane F. Alwin*, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Military: *Lois DeFleur*, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Multi-National Corporations: *Barbara Stenross*, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Hamilton Hall 070A, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

New Approaches to Desegregation: *Diana M. Pearce*, Center for National Policy Review, School of Law, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064.

New Social Mechanisms to Control the Professions: *Henry A. Landsberger*, 708 Kings Mill Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Occupations/Professions: *Marie R. Haug*, Department of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Organized Crime: *Carl B. Klockars*, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, 322 E.L. Smith Hall, Newark, DE 19711.

Peasant Movements: *James F. Petras*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901.

The Police: *Lawrence W. Sherman*, Director of Research, The Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Political Sociology: *Theda Skocpol*, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Population/Demography: *Judith Blake*, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Poverty and the Economy: *Harry M. Makler*, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2J7.

Prisons: *David A. Ward*, Department of Sociology, 1144 Social Science Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Public Opinion: *Kevin Clancy*, Doctoral Program, Boston University, School of Management, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

Race/Ethnic/Minority Relations: *Howard Taylor*, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Rape: *Susan Carol Randall*, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

Section Program Organizers Listed for 1981 Toronto Meeting

(continued from page 4)

Religion/Belief Systems: *Robert J. Wuthnow*, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Religious Challenges to Social Policies: *Joseph B. Tamney*, Department of Sociology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

Self-Help Groups: *Norma Radol Raiff*, 106 Markham Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15228.

Self-Management and the Public Sector: *James G. McRitchie*, 2301 Marshall Way, Sacramento, CA 95818.

Sex and Gender: *Joan Huber*, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Small Groups/Primary Groups: *Theodore Mills*, 331 Depew Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14214.

Social Futurology: *Marvin E. Olsen*, Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105.

Social Impact Assessment: *C.P. Wolf*, Social Impact Assessment, Box 587, Canal Street Station, New York, NY 10013.

Social Indicators: *Robert Parke*, Social Science Research Council, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Social Influence: *Richard B. Felson*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

Social Innovations for Non-Violent Resolution of Conflict: *Richard E. Yinger*, Department of Social Science, Palm Beach Jr. College, 4200 Congress Avenue, Lake Worth, FL 33461.

Socialization: *Morris Rosenberg*, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Social Movements: *William A. Anderson*, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550.

Social Networks: *Charles Kadushin*, Room 1612, CUNY Graduate School, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Social Organization of Lesbians and Gay Men: *Barry D. Adam*, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4.

Social Problems: *Richard M. Colvard*, Department of Sociology, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, OR 97520.

The Story of Our Mothers: Social Roles of Immigrant Women: *Rose Laub Coser*, Department of Preventive & Community Medicine, Health Sciences Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Social Structure & Personality: *James S. House*, 3053 Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Sociology in the U.S. and Canada: A Convergence or Divergence of Models?: *Jean Leonard Elliott*, Box 495, Chester, Nova Scotia, Canada B0J 1J0.

Sociology of Childhood & Adolescence (Children's Rights): *Ann H. Beuf*, Department of Sociology, 106 Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Sociology of Education: *Celestino Fernandez*, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Sociology of Knowledge: *Gisela J. Hinkle*, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 374 Administration Building, Columbus, OH 43210.

Sociology of Law: *Austin T. Turk*, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

Sociology of Pain and Suffering: *Simona Draghici*, P.O. Box 39012, Washington, DC 20016.

The Sociology of Technology Transfer: *Pranab Chatterjee*, School of Applied Social Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Sociology of Unemployment: *Paul G. Schervish*, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

Sociology of Work: *Carmi Schooler*, Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health, Building 31, Room 4C-11, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205.

The State: *Erik O. Wright*, 1302 Rutledge Street, Madison, WI 53703.

Stratification/Status/Mobility: *Robert V. Robinson*, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall 778, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Symbolic Interaction: *Ralph H. Turner*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Undocumented Aliens: *Joan W. Moore*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Unionization/De-unionization: *Leo S. Roback*, 4362 King Edward Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4B 2H5.

Urban Regeneration, Gentrification, and Displacement: *J. John Palen*, Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284.

Urban Sociology: *Ann Lennarson Greer*, Urban Research Center, Physics Building 450, University of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

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White Collar Crime: *Albert J. Reiss, Jr.*, Department of Sociology, Box 1965 Yale Station, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Women in Development: *Rae Lesser Blumberg*, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Youth/Generations: *Dean R. Hoge*, Boys Town Center, Catholic University, Washington, DC 20064.

Youth Initiated Projects: *Ray Rist*, 313 St. Catherine Circle, Ithaca, NY 14850.

SECTION ORGANIZERS

Aging: *Gordon Streib*, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Collective Behavior & Social Movements: *John Lofland*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

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

Criminology: *John P. Clark*, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Environmental Sociology: *William Michelson*, 17992 Butler Street, Irvine, CA 92715.

Family: *Marie W. Osmond*, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Marxist Sociology: *James Geschwender*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901; *William Chambliss*, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

Medical Sociology: *Ronald M. Andersen*, 17737 Howe Avenue, Homewood, IL 60430.

Organizations & Occupations: *Joseph Lengermann*, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Population: *Valerie K. Oppenheimer*, 10345 Strathmore Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Social Psychology: *Melvin L. Kohn*, 3418 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

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

Sociology of Education: *John Meyer*, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Sociology of Sex & Gender: *Carolyn Perrucci*, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Theoretical Sociology: *Anthony Oberschall*, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Hamilton Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Undergraduate Education: *Nancy W. Stein*, Department of Sociology, Normandale Community College, 9700 France Avenue, South, Bloomington, MN 55112.

World Conflicts: *William Gamson*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

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Whyte Accents Creation of Social Inventions

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can, they seek to arrive at new diagnoses of their problems and to create social inventions designed to solve those problems.

Defining Social Invention

I define a social invention as a new and apparently promising strategy designed to solve some persistent and serious human problems. It may take the form of a new organizational structure or a new set of interorganizational relations. It may involve a new set of procedures for shaping human interactions and activities and the relations of humans to the natural and human environment. It may be a new policy, providing that policy has gone beyond rhetoric and can be observed in action.

Two words in this definitional statement need further definition. Let us leave to historians the task of determining whether what people think they have invented is absolutely new in the sense that no human beings anywhere have ever worked out their problems this way before. To sociologists, the important point is that the people facing the problems have worked out their own intended solutions, and, even when they consciously copied something done elsewhere, at least they have had to make adaptations to fit the invention to their local scene. Promising means simply a very preliminary judgment that the invention might turn out to be useful enough to warrant study. It

remains for research to arrive at a more systematic evaluation.

Method of Research

In this line of research, the first requirement is to get out into the field to find social inventions worth studying. That means observing and interviewing the actors in the case and seeking the documentation on past events, programs, and procedures. When the data gathered seem to fall into a meaningful pattern, the sociologist works out a systematic description of the problem situation and of the social invention the actors have devised.

Then the sociologist needs to evaluate the effectiveness of the invention. This may involve gathering concrete and material indices of change that can be attributed to the invention as well as an assessment of the attitudes and perceptions of members of the organization affected by the invention.

But that is not all. The sociologist can make his most distinctive contribution in discovering the theoretical principles underlying the success or failure of an invention. The inventors themselves will be invaluable sources of information and ideas, but generally they will be so immersed in their own situations that they find it impossible to separate the distinctive characteristics of the invention from the conditions under which it is applied. The potential

transferability of a social invention depends upon discovering the theoretical principles underlying its operation and the characteristics of the social and material environment into which it must be fitted in order to solve human problems.

This search for basic theoretical principles should lead us far beyond the evaluation of success or failure. The first model of a mechanical invention almost never measures up to the hopes of its inventor, and technological progress would be impossible if inventors stopped their work upon the failure of the first model. Unfortunately, in social life many potentially important inventions are considered discredited when the first model fails to achieve its promised results. In such cases, the sociologist can perform an invaluable service in discovering the flaws in the initial model which, when corrected, might make the invention viable, or in discovering the particular conditions of the socioeconomic and material environment into which the social invention must be fitted if it is to achieve its promise. It is at this point that sociological theory can make its most valuable contributions to solving human problems.

William Foote Whyte
 President-Elect

Teaching Workshops Set for November

Workshops on course and curriculum planning and the evaluation of students and teachers will be held in November under the sponsorship of the new ASA Teaching Services Program.

The workshop on course and curriculum planning will be held November 6-8 in Pittsburgh; the workshop on the evaluation of students and teachers will be held November 20-22 at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, in cooperation with the university.

These activities are part of the 1980-81 workshop schedule that will also include a second national series of regional workshops next spring. Hans O. Mauksch and Gail Woodstock, University of Missouri-Columbia, are serving as coordinators of the workshop program.

Besides workshops, the ASA Teaching Services Program includes the Teaching Resources Center, the Teaching Resources Group, the Endowment Fund for

Teaching, and the Teaching Development Fund.

WORKSHOP CONTENT

The course and curriculum planning workshop will address such specific issues as: (1) planning courses for students with widely differing interests and backgrounds; (2) experiential learning; (3) field work; (4) research experience; (5) course planning; (6) improving sequence and continuity within the curriculum; (7) creating curriculum options for students with differing career goals; and (8) adjusting course planning to class size and other logistical constraints.

The evaluation of students and teachers workshop will (1) examine the theoretical, practical, administrative, and political implications of various procedures for evaluating students and teachers; (2) analyze approaches to assessing student and teacher performance for evaluation and de-

velopment; (3) conduct teaching clinics using videotaping to focus on self and peer evaluation; and (4) demonstrate the instructional resources available at Colorado State University.

Each workshop will last about two and a half days, Thursday to Saturday, and will be limited to approximately 35 participants on a first-come, first-served basis.

Since the workshops are required to be self-sustaining, participants will pay a registration fee plus expenses for meals, travel and housing. Application deadline for both workshops is October 15.

For additional information write to: Hans O. Mauksch, ASA Teaching Workshop Program, TD3-West, Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212.

Mauksch and Woodstock Named Workshop and TRG Coordinators

Hans O. Mauksch and Gail Woodstock, University of Missouri-Columbia, will serve as coordinators for two of the five constituent units of the new ASA Teaching Services Program through 1981.

Mauksch and Woodstock will administer the Teaching Workshop Program and the Teaching Resources Group. The ASA Executive Office will retain administrative responsibilities for the overall program plus the three remaining components—the Teaching Resources Center, the Endowment Fund for Teaching and the Teaching Development Fund.

Mauksch has directed the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology since 1974. Woodstock, an ASA Projects associate since 1977, coordinated the national series of regional workshops which were held during April—Teaching Sociology Month.

Mauksch and Woodstock will continue to work closely with Charles A. Goldsmid, Oberlin College, who directs the ASA Teaching Development Project, which originally developed the workshop program and the Teaching Resources Group as part of the ASA Projects.

Inquiries concerning the ASA Teaching Workshop Program or the ASA Teaching Resources Group should be sent to Mauksch or Woodstock at TD3-West Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212. Phone: (314) 882-6183.

Inquiries concerning the overall program or the remaining components should be sent to: ASA Teaching Services Program, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-3410.

Teaching Sociology Month Attracts Nationwide Support

An unprecedented event occurred in the profession last spring when 235 sociologists from community colleges, colleges and universities attended the national series of teaching workshops held as part of April: Teaching Sociology Month.

Hans O. Mauksch, Director, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, said, "For the first time in the history of our profession, sociologists from all across the country met together to make a significant investment of time, energy and money to improve the teaching of sociology."

Besides the workshops, the Teaching Month observance generated other types of teaching activities: sessions at regional meetings; workshops and programs in departments, and mini-workshops sponsored by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education.

Mauksch received over 40 letters and inquiries from departments and associations prior to the ob-

servance asking how they might participate in the event through local activities.

One letter stated, "We have talked about doing something about teaching for a long time; Teaching Month has given us the push to do it."

The new ASA Teaching Services Program is planning another national series of workshops next spring as part of its 1980-81 workshop schedule because of the support received by the initial effort.

Mauksch and Gail Woodstock, University of Missouri-Columbia, are planning the second series. They are serving as coordinators of the ASA Teaching Workshop Program through 1981. Two workshops are also planned for this November. (See related article on this page.)

NATIONAL SERIES

The two-day workshops were held in 10 locations around the country: New York City; Gainesville, Florida; Lexington, Kentucky; Cleveland, Ohio; Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Kansas City, Missouri; Waco, Texas; Portland, Oregon, and Los Angeles.

Woodstock, Workshop Coordinator, said, "An important aspect of the workshop series was the concept that all workshops would focus on a common theme, that of lecture and discussion methods since these are the most commonly used teaching approaches."

Besides these core subjects, the workshops covered a range of other topics including experiential group processes; inquiry method; lecture as visual experience; ideas from sociology and their application in sociological instruction; designing a sociology course; innovative uses of commercial movies in sociological instruction; evaluation of teaching.

Computer managed instruction in sociology; evaluation of student

performance; video as a teaching tool; gaming and simulation; development of analytical and critical thinking; overcoming communication barriers; using small groups in testing; constraints and opportunities for teaching sociology in large universities, private colleges, and community colleges.

Objective exam construction; helping students use the library effectively; team teaching and peer review; media in the classroom; exploring teaching styles; implementing the sociological imagination; internships and field placements; techniques for teaching sociological concepts and non-verbal language in the classroom.

In addition, each workshop provided an opportunity for individual projects. Woodstock said, "To aim toward long-range effects, participants were encouraged to identify something specific they could do in their own classroom or institutional setting that would perpetuate the positive benefits of the workshop experience."

The Project office will ask participants for reports on their projects this fall, Woodstock said, "All these ideas, projects, and activities, both the positive and negative experiences, will be collected and made available to others so all can benefit from the experiences."

REACTIONS

Participant reactions recorded on evaluation forms indicated some of the functions the workshops performed. One participant said the workshop "arrested any tendency to burn out on teaching...feel renewed, reinvigorated, full of hope and ideas." Another commented that it was "an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences...a source of meeting new friends and colleagues."

A third participant wished "something like this had been av-

ailable earlier in my teaching career; I was thrown into teaching on my own...this has helped me be more self-consciously reflective about what I do and sharpen up my ideas about what I might do to initiate constructive changes in my teaching."

Another said "Because I have been isolated from the sociological fraternity I began to doubt my own abilities; after the workshop, while areas need improvement, I feel...good about myself because I feel that I am good at teaching."

ORIGIN

The idea for a series of national workshops originated with Carla Howerly, who worked last summer with a planning committee composed of Vaneeta D'Andrea, Ethelyn Davis, Dean Dorn, Charles Goldsmid, Ted Wagenaar, Nancy Saunders and Mauksch.

The national series was approved by the Project Administrative Committee during the 1979 Annual Meeting. Financial support for the planning phase, which included training sessions for the workshop staffs, was provided by the grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., to the ASA Teacher Development Project directed by Goldsmid.

The workshops themselves were self-sustaining. Participants paid a registration fee and covered their travel, room and board expenses.

STAFF

The forty persons who coordinated and staffed the workshops at the various locations follow:

Waco—Vaughan Grisham, coordinator; Peter Bishop, Harold Theis and Ethelyn Davis.

Portland—Kelley Hancock, coordinator; Frederick Campbell, Ann Sundgren and Joseph DeMartini.

Los Angeles—Dean Dorn, coordinator; Reed Geertsen and

Jerry Talley.

New York—Audrey Meyer, coordinator; Ruth Rubinstein, Wilhelmina Perry, Vaneeta D'Andrea, Terry Christiano and Rocco Caporale.

Champaign-Urbana—Sharon McPherron, coordinator; Paul Baker and Kathleen Crittenden.

Milwaukee—William Mayrl, coordinator; Carla Howerly, Ronald Pavalko and Lee Bowker.

Cleveland—John Schnabel, coordinator; Charles Goldsmid, Irwin Deutscher, Albert Chabot and William Evans.

Gainesville—John Schnabel, coordinator; Everett Wilson, Lawrence Rhoades and Donald Smith.

Kansas City—Tim Diamond, coordinator; Brent Bruton, Michael Delaney, Hans Mauksch and Gail Woodstock.

Lexington—Michael Brooks, coordinator; Theodore Wagenaar and Tom Dunn.

Call T.I.E. For Assistance

A free referral service that can put you in touch with reference individuals who can provide you with information on some 200 topics related to the teaching of sociology is available to you through the Teacher Information Exchange.

You can take advantage of this free service, sponsored by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, by simply calling T.I.E. at (513) 873-2039.

Jeanne Ballantine and David Orenstein direct the service which is located at Wright State University, Dayton. Peg Heinrichs serves as executive secretary.

So, assistance is only a phone call away.

Submissions Invited

Brief articles on undergraduate and graduate teaching in sociology are invited by the ASA Teaching Newsletter.

Articles may address specific problems faced by teachers and offer specific steps by which the problems can be handled; call attention to useful resources; present approaches to teaching specific courses or concepts; or enumerate one or more problems that need to be addressed by the profession.

Articles should be limited to two to six double-spaced pages. Send three copies to: Editor, ASA Teaching Newsletter, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

New TRC Products

Several new products which will be available from the ASA Teaching Resources Center this fall will be on display at the teaching literature table during the ASA Annual Meeting.

The literature table will be jointly sponsored by the ASA

Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology and the ASA Teaching Services Program.

Full details on the new TRC products will appear in the October issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Max Weber: A Spy!

Max Weber was thought to be a German spy by the neighbors of the relatives he visited in North Carolina in 1904; the outbreak of World War I years later cinched that identity.

That is one of the "Max Weber stories" that students in an undergraduate theory course taught by Larry G. Keeter, Appalachian State University, heard from two eyewitnesses to the visit as part of an oral history project.

The eyewitnesses were Maggie Fallenstein, High Point, and Annie Miller Booker, Mount Airy. Both are daughters of the second cousins Weber and his wife, Marianne, visited in Mount Airy in October, 1904. They were eleven and ten years of age respectively.

"We never did learn what he was here for," Annie Booker said. "Uncle Frank (Maggie's father) tried to tell us that it was some kind of a business trip."

The Webers were in this country so that he could give a lecture, "The Relations of the Rural Community to Other Branches of Social Science", during the St. Louis Exposition. It was the first lecture he had given since his nervous breakdown in 1898.

During his stay, he also did some research at the Columbia University and New York Public Libraries for an essay he was writing, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.

Remembering Weber

The most striking feature Annie Booker remembered about Weber was the way he dressed: "He had on knicker-type knee pants that bloused out over heavy socks up to the knees. We thought that was so funny. His wearing bloomers. All grown men wore long pants."

Even his wife wore blue knickers under her dress," she said and explained that the Webers "dressed for zero weather. They thought they'd freeze to death when they got here."

Weber spoke better English than his wife but "even with that the family could understand little of what he said," she added.

Frank Fallenstein, who had recently immigrated to the United States, was the only cousin able to speak German. He acted as a translator.

Maggie Fallenstein remembered Weber's manner of answering questions: "Cousin Max would put his hand to his forehead and close his eyes like he was thinking about the questions and trying to recall dates and other family matters." To her "Max was about the most impressive man" she had ever seen.

Both relatives remember Weber as "pretty good sized," "a heavy set fellow but not too tall," and Marianne Weber as a "chunky, little low woman."

Baptismal Service

One of the events Weber attended during his visit is recorded in "The Protestant Sects and the Spirit of Capitalism" in *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, translated and edited by Hans Gerth and C. Wright Mills.

The event was a baptismal service held in Brushy Fork Pond. In his account, Weber said his cousin Jeff asked one of those baptized, "Didn't you feel pretty cold, Bem?" The answer: "I thought of some pretty hot place (hell, of course), Sir, and so I didn't care for the cold water." Annie Booker identified "Bem" as the son of Joe Phillip on whose land the pond was located.

Maggie Fallenstein remembered that as she and her father prepared to go home, Weber took her hand and told her "to say hello and give his regards to her mother Ellen."

During the interview, Maggie Fallenstein wondered aloud whether the Webers had a good time during their visit. Annie said her daddy told her "that Max seemed to indicate that it was kind of out in the country to him. He seemed to like it—we enjoyed having him and did everything we could to make it pleasant for him." She added she "heard daddy say he was glad he (Weber) came to visit him, glad he found out about him."

Keeter and his students then informed them about the Webers' visit to the United States and the contributions that Max had made to sociology.

The students told Keeter that the project "made Weber come alive as a person and as a sociologist" and increased their interest in his contributions to sociological knowledge.

That outcome, in Keeter's opinion, made the two-year search for relatives of Max Weber worthwhile.

Further information on Weber's visit may be obtained from Keeter, Sociology Department, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

Rossi: Develop a Point of View

(continued from page 1)

and in representing the profession on substantive issues to the rest of our society. Correspondingly, our journals reflect more diversity than boldness and our annual conventions present a bewildering smorgasbord array of topics and styles. I believe that it is significant that so many of our Presidents over the past decade have been write-in candidates. Our nominating committees have been more concerned with consensus than with scholarship and excellence, often passing over bold and outspoken persons in favor of lesser lights without brilliance but seemingly representing some segment of our field. It also means that while sociologists can go before Congress and testify that more funds ought to be made available to support sociological research and fairly represent all of us in that sentiment, the moment they suggest that research of a particular sort be supported, they rarely represent more than a small fraction of our profession.

The diversity of styles and interests is often represented in departments to the extent that undergraduate and graduate course offerings are often in considerable disarray. Can there be anything in the study of sociology if it is not obvious in our course offerings that there is anything that sociology can do? Do we present any clear vision of which occupations

one can enter with training that is so diverse and seemingly set against itself internally? It is no wonder that our undergraduate enrollments decline?

Our diversity and corresponding confusion has also meant that we have lost out in the growth of applied social research over the past two decades. In contrast, economics and psychology have participated much more fully. Of course, it is a mark of our diversity that many of our colleagues would claim that our lack of participation is to be commended since applied work would divert us either into support of the status quo or from our important mission of doing basic research. (I will have more to say on that issue in my presidential address.)

In setting a theme for the 1980 ASA Convention, I took the line that the diversity within our profession was to be celebrated as a sign of burgeoning creativity, expressing the chronic optimism of a long-standing liberal. However, a more pessimistic interpretation is also consistent with the facts of diversity, namely as a sign of deep divisions which will consume our energies until we split apart. I can only hope that the current pluralism will arise some clearer conception of what sociology is about and what sociologists do.

What does all this mean for the ASA? The ASA as a body appears

to be in good health. The problem is with its head, muddled, confused, and of many minds. The task ahead for the ASA is to develop a mind that is considerably less pluralistic: develop a point of view and to pursue that viewpoint. I hope that a conception of our field will emerge that is congenial to my own. But whatever it may be, it would be better to have any viewpoint than to be paralyzed intellectually as the ASA is at present.

Peter H. Rossi
President

Prevention Office

The National Institute of Mental Health has established an Office of Prevention as a focal point for its activities aimed at promoting mental health and preventing mental illness.

Part of the mission of this new office is to serve as an exchange for persons working in the prevention area.

To get on its mailing list write to: Dr. Tom Plaut, Director, Office of Prevention, NIMH, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 17C20, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone: (301) 443-4233.

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Women, Racial and Ethnic Minority Sociologists: Selected Bibliography
 by Doris Wilkinson

When the Association was founded as a Society in 1905, there were women members, among whom was Jane Adams. During the 1908 Annual Meeting, which had as its theme "The Family," the following discussions on social change and the impact on women's roles were presented: "The Effect on Women of Economic Dependence," "Some Questions Concerning the Higher Education of Women," and "How Does the Access of Women to Industrial Occupations React on the Family?" However, it was not until 1960 that "The Status of Women in Professional Sociology" was examined by Sylvia Fava. And during the latter part of the 60s, Alice Rossi carried out a study of women in graduate departments of sociology. An *ad hoc* committee addressed topics she and others raised in a work edited by Helen Hughes, currently the Council Liaison to the ASA Committee on the Status of Women. At the end of the decade of the 70s, the Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women prepared a statistical report on the growth in women doctorate recipients between 1934-1977 and their employment and academic statuses. A later report concentrated on the participation of women sociologists in the annual meetings of the Association between 1970-1979.

Although the major concerns of racial and ethnic minorities in the profession and in the Association did not become the subject of national attention until the 1970s, W.E.B. DuBois was listed in the 1907 annual program of the Society and described as a "distinguished Negro educator." James Blackwell summarized the minority quest for involvement in the activities of the organization in his examination of "Role Behavior in a Corporate Structure: Black Sociologists in the ASA," which appeared in *Black Sociologists: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*. Currently, Blackwell is chair of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee.

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Sheppard Advises President on Aging



Harold L. Sheppard

Harold L. Sheppard, former Director of the Center on Work and Aging, American Institutes for Research, became counselor on aging to President Carter in May.

In his new position, Sheppard is responsible for proposing initiatives in the field of aging, assisting the President to maximize the coordination of programs affecting older persons, and serving as the personal representative of the President on issues in the field of aging.

Sheppard has been active in policy research on employment problems of older workers, income status of the elderly, and general matters in the field of economic development for 25 years.

Sheppard received his doctorate in sociology and labor economics

from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and served on the faculty at Wayne State University until 1959 when he joined the staff of the first

Senate Committee on Aging.

He left that Committee, as Staff Director, in 1961, to join the Area Redevelopment Administration, first as Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations and later as Assistant Administrator.

From 1963 to 1975, he was staff social scientist with the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Washington, where he published a number of studies on general employment topics, as well as on minority and older worker problems.

Sheppard has served in various capacities with the White House Conference on Aging, the Administration on Aging, the National Council on Aging, the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

In 1979, he served as President of the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Among his major publications are *Too Old to Work—Too Young to Retire*; *Industrial Gerontology*; *New Perspectives on Older Workers*, and *The Graying of Working America*. He also authored *Employment-Related Problems of Older Workers* for the Department of Labor and was a major contributor to the HEW report on *Work in America*.

Site Options for Annual Meetings Outlined by Study Committee

One of the perennial topics of discussion among members of the Association and Council is the location of the Annual Meeting. The discussion usually begins with two questions: Why is the Association always meeting in...? Why can't we meet in...?

To find out the answers to these questions Council appointed the Annual Meeting Study Committee in 1979 to explore the site options available to the Association. The Committee, composed of Milton Yinger, Chair; Pauline Bart, Herbert Costner, Otto Larsen, Charles Smith and Stan Wheeler, submitted its report during the March Council meeting.

The Committee concluded that holding the Annual Meeting in one large hotel or a small cluster of hotels "seems on the whole to be the most satisfactory" according to its criteria, but it recommended that the Association systematically explore other available options.

The options suggested by the Committee are convention halls combined with nearby hotels and non-contiguous hotels connected by convenient transportation.

Coincidentally, the 1983 Detroit meeting will use non-contiguous hotels connected by transportation and the 1984 San Antonio meeting will use a convention hall and nearby hotels.

The Committee also concluded that universities were not likely meeting sites because of lack of adequate meeting and exhibit space, cost of facilities, inadequate housing, and dates of availability. This conclusion was based on information received

from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Texas.

PROGRAM OPTIONS

To accommodate the meeting site options, the Committee also suggested options in the organization of the program and the use of facilities. These included reducing the size of the program or the number of other activities associated with the meeting; arranging for bus transportation if a convention hall or scattered hotels were used; clustering topics so that members could attend for shorter periods; organizing the program by specialization to reduce the need for inter-hotel travel; and finding ways to increase the use of double or multiple-occupancy rooms in the convention hotel.

The Committee concluded that reducing the program and/or related activities would not increase attendance; bus transportation would be costly in time and money and would require greater breaks between sessions; interests of the members are too diverse to cluster topics; and organizing the program by specialization would sub-divide the meeting.

The Committee, however, urged that a convenient method for facilitating double or multiple-occupancy rooms in the convention hotel should be created. See accompanying article on multiple-occupancy at the New York meeting.

CRITERIA

In evaluating the various options, the Committee used the following criteria: (1) the quality and quantity of meeting and exhibit space; (2) cost to those attending the convention; (3) cost to the ASA; (4) income for the ASA; (5) the impact of the site on attendance; (6) impact of site on who attends and the distribution of opportunities and costs to attend; (7) convenience to ASA members and members of other associations in attending each other's meeting; (8) convenience and satisfaction of site not related to program; (9) minimizing the difficulty of getting from session to session; and (10) excluding non-ERA states.

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 May 1980 issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Harvard University

The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is opening a search for a Full Professor in Social Psychology to begin July 1, 1981. The program is broad in scope, including the sociological side of the discipline, with a strong emphasis on methods, and upon application as well as theory. Address inquiries, including a curriculum vita, and the names of at least five referees familiar with your work, to: Professor David M. Green, Chair, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Deadline for application is October 1, 1980. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Clinical Sociology

The Clinical Sociology Association will hold a series of presentations and workshops between August 28-31 at the Sheraton Centre in New York City.

For further information contact: John Glass, 4242 Wilkinson, Studio City, CA 91604. Phone: (213) 984-2150.

ASA Minority Fellowship Program: The First Seven Years

by Paul Williams

The Association's Minority Fellowship Program, the first of five such programs to be supported by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, is entering its eighth year. During the past year, two new grants were awarded by NIMH and the Cornerhouse Fund, a private foundation located in New York, increased its grant to assist dissertation candidates from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars. The NIMH grants, one of which supports students who are planning careers in applied sociology, will continue until 1984.

During 1979-80, sixty-seven PhD level graduate students received fellowships. Ten new appointments have been made for 1980-81 and ten Spivack dissertation grants have also been awarded. The dissertation grants are named for the late Sydney Spivack, the Princeton University sociologist who founded the Cornerhouse Fund. Information about new fellows and Spivack grantees is provided elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES.

The new fellowship appointments, combined with reappointments from 1979-80, will result in about seventy persons receiving assistance during the 1980-81 term. Including new appointees, a total of 168 minority students have now been fellows during some phase of their PhD programs. Twenty-one fellows and former fellows have received their doctorates. The accompanying table shows the distribution of

DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWS BY YEAR OF APPOINTMENT, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX

Year	Black		Hispanic		Asian		Native Am		TOTAL New	TOTAL Supported*
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1974-75	5	5	5	1	0	2	3	0	21	21
1975-76	4	12	6	3	2	0	2	0	29	49
1976-77	13	15	9	0	2	1	1	1	42	82
1977-78	7	9	5	6	3	4	0	0	34	80
1978-79	2	3	7	1	2	0	3	0	18	69
1979-80	1	5	3	2	0	3	0	0	14	67
1980-81	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	10	70**
TOTAL	34	51	37	13	11	10	11	1	168	

*New and old awards minus withdrawals and terminations
**Estimate

persons who were appointed fellows each year by sex and race/ethnicity.

The students who have received ASA fellowships have consistently done well in their studies. During the first five years of the program, NIMH imposed a three-year limit on support, and there was considerable attrition because of this limit. By the end of the 1979-80 academic year, 41 non-current fellows who had not received the PhD had had their support terminated on this basis. An additional 32 fellows had withdrawn for personal reasons. There had been no award terminations for purely academic reasons.

The successes of the fellowship program, to the extent that they are distinguishable from the successes of the students are related to finances. The program's attractiveness to new applicants and its ability to provide special services and activities for the fellows are both related to the level of support that is received, and these have fluctuated widely during the last seven years.

Program Phases

The first three years, from 1973 to 1976, were years in which money was relatively abundant. The program was new and funds were readily available for such things as staff and student travel. There was expansion, in terms of both the numbers of students who were given awards and the kinds of activities that were provided for them. Large end-of-the-year balances accumulated and there was little difficulty involved in having these balances credited to subsequent years. In the absence of financial pressures, full attention could be devoted to getting the program off to a solid beginning. Guidelines for the program administration were worked out and good relationships with deans and departments were established. These were wonderful times.

The second three-year period was initially designed for phasing out, but was actually dominated by efforts to secure support for the program beyond the original six-year cycle. It was also during this

time that the applied sociology proposal was developed. This was not a very favorable period, since support of predoctoral training by the Federal government was being questioned, and the idea of re-trenchment was a dominant theme. Uncertainty characterized the administration of the fellowship program, recruitment of applicants was tentative at best, and the provision of special activities for fellows was largely curtailed.

The program is now well into its third phase which began with the funding of the two new grants in the summer of 1979. The awarding of applied sociology fellowships, pending since 1977, was made possible on a limited scale, and the original awards to support mental health research training were extended. There has been a modest increase in the amount of money given to each fellow as stipend, and awards can now be renewed for up to five years rather than three. However, continued budgetary concerns at the level of the Federal government and

NIMH, continued uncertainty about the desirability of government support for predoctoral training, continued failure on the part of some to acknowledge the need for special efforts to assist minorities, and a variety of other issues have combined to keep the level of support well below what is desirable. In addition, the level of support that can be expected each year remains somewhat uncertain. Altogether, there is much less flexibility than before for the kind of expansion that was possible during the program's early years.

Efforts to recruit applicants have fluctuated in response to changes in the program's ability to offer support. Not unexpectedly, the number of applications has also fluctuated. During the first two years, an average of over 200 applications were received. In each of the last two years, slightly more than 100 applications have been submitted. While it is too early to anticipate what the current year will bring, it may be that a certain leveling of interest has occurred, and this would also have an impact on the size of the applicant pool.

Overall, in spite of problems that have occurred regarding funding, the Association's Minority Fellowship Program has to be judged a success. It has become an integral part of the activities of the Association, serving to remind the profession of its need to expand opportunities for minorities and also demonstrating its commitment to this end. It has been recognized and endorsed by sociology departments around the country, as evidenced by their willingness to contribute to the financial support of the fellows. Just recently, the Council approved an arrangement making it possible for members to contribute directly to the support of the program along with their dues payment.

The most important measure of the program's success has been the success of the students. They have demonstrated that well-qualified minority students were available and that they could succeed in graduate school, with the primary condition being that they be given adequate and sustained financial support. Contrary to early assumption, their experience has not indicated a need for detailed, systematic remedial activities. Their successes have also occurred without extensive monitoring or involvement by the Association in their training.

Students Begin Grad Training As NSF Fellows

Seven students will begin their graduate studies in sociology as recipients of NSF Graduate Fellowships this fall.

The students, their undergraduate institutions, and their chosen graduate institutions follow:

David B. Grusky, Reed College, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Jeffrey P. Levin, University of California-Berkeley, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Jenni A. Christopher, Colorado State University, University of Washington.

Fred P. Brooks, University of Georgia, University of California-Berkeley.

Leota F. Hall, Indiana University/Purdue University, Northwestern University.

Richard G. Biernacki, Jr., University of Chicago, Harvard University.

Aaron M. Pallas, University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins University.

For information on the NSF Graduate Fellowship Program, request the brochure Graduate Fellowship Announcement (SE 80-10) from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418.

MFP Fellows, Spivack Awards Announced

Ten new and continuing graduate students have been selected to begin receiving ASA Minority Fellowships this fall. In addition, ten advanced students will receive Spivack Dissertation Awards, and approximately fifty current minority fellows are expected to have their NIMH-sponsored awards renewed for at least one additional year. Altogether, seventy students will be receiving support during the 1980-81 academic year. The names and institutional affiliations of newly appointed fellows and Spivack grantees are shown in the accompanying tables.

Nine of the newly appointed fellows will be supported through the National Research Service Awards grant that the Association holds, and one will receive an applied sociology award. The applied program, which was to have gone into full operation this year with about twenty awards, has been held to a very low level of funding by NIMH. Currently, a total of seven students have applied sociology fellowships. Additional details about the current status of the program can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Applications for applied and research training fellowships and for dissertation awards for 1981-82 are being accepted. The deadline

for all programs is February 1, 1981.

For applications and additional information, write to: Minority

Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

SYDNEY SPIVACK DISSERTATION AWARD RECIPIENTS/1980-1981

NAME	ETHNICITY	CURRENT ENROLLMENT
Norma Carson	Black	Northwestern
Duane Champagne	Native Am	Harvard
Obie Clayton	Black	Emory
Alma Garcia	Chicano	Harvard
Juan Gonzales	Chicano	California/Berkeley
M. Kim Hom	Asian	Columbia
Herbert Hunter	Black	Boston
Clayds Lyles	Black	Emory
Joseph Mesquita	Puerto Rican	Yale
Paulette Pierce	Black	CUNY

NEWLY APPOINTED FELLOWS/1980-1981

NAME	ETHNICITY	DEGREE/UNIVERSITY	CURRENT ENROLLMENT
David Chu	Asian	AB—California/Berkeley MA—Washington/Seattle	California/Berkeley
Patricia Collins	Black	AB—Brandeis MAT—Harvard MA—Tufts	Brandeis
James Everage	Black	BA—Virginia Union MS—Virginia Commonwealth	Virginia
Donald Green	Native Am	BA/MA—Oklahoma	Minnesota
Randy John	Native Am	BA—Syracuse	Yale
Michael Martinez	Chicano	BA—Georgetown MA—Harvard	Harvard
Lawrence Pedroza	Chicano	BA—CSU/Sacramento	Arizona
Sharon Peters	Black	BA—Appalachian State MA—SIU/Carbondale	SIU/Carbondale
Dennis Tachiki	Asian	BA—UCLA MA—Minnesota	Michigan
Michael Thornton	Black/Asian	BS—Michigan State AM—Michigan	Michigan

Report of the Secretary

Short Cites Changes, Remaining Problems as Tenure Ends

This is my third, and last, report as Secretary. The Association has changed in many ways during this period. In the year just passed, we have changed our constitution to conform to some of the other changes and to eliminate sexist language. Last year we changed our dues structure in an effort to keep up with inflation and to serve new program initiatives. In a broader sense, some changes are apparent—the increasing role of women and minorities in the governance of the Association, the increasing number of sections and the increasing role of sections in the affairs of the Association, a higher degree of politicization (ugly word) of the electoral process in the Association, new initiatives in teaching and in representation of the discipline in the Federal government, new attempts to make sociology (and not so incidentally, sociologists) relevant—perhaps even practical—to the real world. Perhaps less apparent is the continuous search for identity in which we are engaged, as a discipline and as a profession. Though this process is at times disruptive—even painful—without it we might well be doomed to obsolescence and irrelevance.

We face many problems, not the least of which is fiscal uncertainty, brought on by inflation and funding demands related to initiatives in teaching and other areas authorized by Council. This past year we have had to operate with less knowledge of our fiscal position than is desirable because the impact of recent dues changes could not be precisely estimated. We have assumed that the impact would be to increase income and, more importantly, to give us a measure of protection against in-



In Pullman, Wash., after completing a 3-year term as ASA Secretary, James F. Short, Jr., catches a breath of fresh air. Photo by Michael Short.

flation. We also face organizational uncertainty, as functions of the Association continue to be debated and to change. We are fortunate to have the good will and cooperation of everyone in the Executive Office in our search for answers to complex organizational problems.

Acknowledgements

In the course of a 3-year stint in any position, one incurs many debts: to colleagues (especially

secretaries) who fill-in a variety of ways while one is off doing Association business, to members of Council—especially the four presidents (Amos Hawley, Tad Blalock, and Peter Rossi, plus Milton Yinger for my apprentice year) with whom I have been privileged to work so closely—also members of the several committees to which a Secretary belongs, and to Association members who willingly undertake special tasks on top of already overcrowded schedules; to hard working Executive Officers and Executive Associates who do their best to understand what officers, committees, and members really mean, and really want them to do. No debt is greater, however, than that which is owed the Executive Office staff, those long suffering folks who make it possible for us to conduct the affairs of the Association by performing so many important tasks efficiently, by remembering when we forget, and bailing us out of countless jams. Alice Myers was, of course, the best rememberer ever—our institutional memory, and a bailer-outer par excellence. And though Alice's retirement was viewed by many as an ominous portent, she timed her retirement well, and prepared us all better than we had thought possible.

Several members have represented the ASA at inaugurations of presidents in the last year: James Richardson, University of Nevada-Reno, at the University of Nevada-Reno; William D'Antonio, University of Connecticut, at the University of Connecticut; Robert Ellis, University of Georgia, at Clemson University; William F. Kenkel, University of Kentucky, at Western Kentucky University; Betty Maynard, Southern Methodist University, at Texas Christian University; William Gamson, University of Michigan, at the University of Michigan; Delores P. Aldridge, Emory University, at Berry College; and Howard Kaplan, Baylor College of Medicine, at the University of Houston.

Committee meetings held, mostly in Washington, since the last Annual Meeting include: Publications, November 29-30; Teaching, February 1-2; Publication Subcommittee on Indexing, February 8; Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology, February 29; Freedom of Research and Teaching, March 12-13; Professional Ethics, March 13 and May 10-11; Regulation of Research, March 13; Profession, March 14; World Sociology, May 9-10; Status of Women in Sociology,

May 23-24; Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, May 24-25; joint meeting of CSWS and SCREMS, May 24.

Paul Williams attended the Eastern and Pacific regional meetings; Doris Wilkinson—the Eastern and Pacific; Lawrence Rhoades—the Southern and North Central; and Russell Dynes—the Mid-South, Southern, Southwestern and Pacific.

Hans O. Mauksch, Director, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, spoke before the National Conference on Higher Education, sponsored by the American Association on Higher Education, March 6, in Washington. Title of address: "What Are the Obstacles to Improving Quality Teaching?"

Doris Wilkinson directed the ASA Research Skills Development Institute at UCLA from July 7-18. Visiting scholars were John Sibley Butler, Herbert Costner and Kathleen Crittenden.

Lawrence Rhoades served as a faculty member for one of the ten teaching workshops sponsored by the ASA Projects during April: Sociology Teaching Month. The workshop was held at the University of Florida, April 18-19.

Russell R. Dynes attended the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, March 20-21; the Clearinghouse for Academic Freedom, ACLU, New York, May 15; the AAAS Colloquium on R&D Policy, Washington, June 19-20; the Panel on Behavioral Sciences, National Academy of Science, Washington, June 18.

It is a distinct pleasure, therefore, to report good news regarding the Executive Office staff. Some very capable young women have assumed new responsibilities, and have done so with grace and determination. We are fortunate, indeed, to have the continued service of Midge Miles, Jan Astner, and Jo Ann Ruckel. I can report, too, with pleasure that Alice is flourishing in retirement. She misses us, "just enough," but is busy as ever with art lessons, photography, "improving" her golf game, and a host of other activities of the sort one would expect of one so bright, energetic and capable.

My thanks, therefore, to all who have made the last three years possible for me. I am especially grateful to Pete Rossi who, by persistence, good will, and sheer intelligence, has welded a Council of sharply divergent views on many issues, into a lively intellectual forum and an effective body for acting in behalf of the Association.

It has been my privilege—and usually my pleasure—to serve the Association in a number of capacities, but in none so varied or so taxing as Secretary. I confess to a sense of relief, and pleasure, as the time draws nigh for Herb Costner's assumption of this role. I am sure he will prove to be a hard act to precede.

James F. Short, Jr.
Secretary

Gordon Urges Positive Approach To Diversity

(continued from page 3)

seriously and respond to the critiques leveled at their own theoretical assumptions and epistemological approaches. In this respect, Ritzer appropriately notes that we need to spend less time destroying our political opponents and more time deriving useful insights from their perspectives."

He continued, "It is the whole of the social fabric with which we ultimately need to deal...In this light we would increasingly understand where our particular sociological analytic efforts fit into or fundamentally challenge one or more of our diverse theoretical models."

Gordon reminded his audience that sociologists need to remember that "we are all in and of the same disciplinary community or we shall have no discipline and no community."

1980 Annual Meeting

August 27-31, 1980
New York Hilton Hotel

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO

Director of the Program in Human Development and Aging, Department of Psychiatry. The candidate will normally hold a PhD in a social or behavioral science with extensive experience in human development. The director will be responsible for the leadership and administration of a multidisciplinary research and teaching program in adult development and aging. Responsibilities include leadership and direction of a PhD program of human development and aging as well as clinical development and teaching for pre- and postdoctoral students in the Department of Psychiatry and other departments on campus. As director of this program the candidate will be responsible jointly to the Dean of the Graduate Division for the campus and to the Chair of the Department of Psychiatry. The Director will hold the faculty title of Associate Professor or Professor (tenured). The position will be available July 1, 1981. Applications will be accepted up to September 1, 1980. Please direct inquiries, including a CV to: Leon J. Epstein, M.D., Department of Psychiatry, University of California, 401 Parnassus Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Community Section To Honor Lynds

Helen Merrell Lynd will receive the Second Annual Community Section Award on behalf of her husband, Robert S., and herself at the Section's business meeting, Saturday, August 30, at 4 p.m. in the New York Hilton.

The Lynds are receiving the Section award because of the significant contribution their classic study, *Middletown*, has made to the sociological study of community. All ASA members are invited to the presentation.

Professor Lynd will read a brief selection from the Columbia University Oral History Project describing her field work experiences during the *Middletown* study at the ceremonies.

Why not use some of your 1980-81 speaker funds to prove to students that sociology is not dull. Experienced university sociology professor available to speak about participant observation experiences as a Hollywood actor in commercials, TV shows and movies. For information write: Rebshan's, P.O. Box 5081, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

Complete set of ASR, Vol. 1 to present. Also *AJS* from Vol. 44 (1938) to present and selected issues of *Annals* (1951-1969). Will negotiate price. Write: Charles Cell, Box 118, Rt. 2, Brooklyn, WI 53521.

DAN Party Scheduled

The Eighth Annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) Party is scheduled for Friday, August 29, at 10:30 p.m., immediately following the Plenary Session. Just find the banner from the institution you attended, served, are serving, or hope to serve. This gathering provides the opportunity to "see and be seen", to renew past acquaintances and form new ones. Last year in Boston, 52 university departments of sociology were represented.

After conferring with the New York Hilton, we've decided to try a slightly different approach—this year, you're invited to a BEER BASH! Instead of the usual cash bars, stations will be set-up around the ballroom with bartenders and cashiers to sell beer by the glass. What could be more appropriate, especially when you're being reunited with old friends, colleagues, and students!

Further details will appear in the *Final Program*.

Report of the Executive Officer

Dynes Outlines Association Activities

Since the most complete record of the year is contained in Council minutes and other materials in *FOOTNOTES*, only a few highlights are recorded here:

—it is the 75th anniversary of the Association. Its history has been the focus of a series of articles in *FOOTNOTES* by Larry Rhoades.

—a constitutional referendum was approved by the membership which lengthens the term of the Vice President and makes a series of housekeeping changes.

—a new theory publication was approved by Peter Berger, Randall Collins and Irving Zeitlin to edit. William D'Antonio will replace Norval Glenn as editor of *Contemporary Sociology*. William Form will replace Rita Simon as editor of *American Sociological Review* until a permanent editor is chosen. Four new volumes were added to the *Rose Monograph Series*. The current editor is Suzanne Keller. The Publications Committee, headed by Charles Bonjean, is considering the development of an editor's handbook and is making progress on indexing.

—three awards will be given for the first time—a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship, a Career of Distinguished Scholarship and a Contribution to Teaching.

—new committees have been formed—on Sections, chaired by Daniel Price, and on Teaching, chaired by Charles Goldsmid.

—the Committee on Professional Ethics, chaired by Pat Miller, is preparing a new Code of Ethics; the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, chaired by Barrie Thorne, produced a document on "Sexist Bias in Sociological Research"; the Committee on Research Regulation, chaired by Brad Gray, provided testimony to governmental agencies; the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, chaired by Linda Bourque and Jack Ladinsky, published documents and resolved several cases; the Problems of the Discipline Committee continued its small grants program, to support collaborative scholarship, with impressive results.

—a second Research Skills De-

velopment Institute was held this summer at UCLA and directed by Doris Wilkinson. Over the year, she prepared research reports on the profession and materials on careers for distribution.

—the Minority Fellowship Program enters its eighth year, directed by Paul Williams. The original grant was supplemented by a new NIMH grant for an applied program, and dissertation support from the Cornerhouse Fund. MFP supports 64 fellows across the country.

—April was celebrated as "Teaching Month" by the ASA Projects on Teaching Sociology with a series of regional workshops on teacher development across the country.

—the Teaching Services Program was expanded by Council by assuming responsibility for workshop coordination and the Teaching Resources Group. The materials available from the Teaching Resources Center and in the *Teaching Newsletter* have increased.

—the reorganization of the Administrative staff was completed under the direction of Midge Miles, Administrative Officer.

—there has been a continual effort by the Executive Office to keep members alert about developments in the discipline, pro-

gression, the social science and larger scientific community, higher education and governmental agencies. Particular attention this year has been given to tracking NSF legislation.

—the current Association leadership has been exceptional—

Peter H. Rossi, President, whose wit and knowledge directed and expedited the work of Council;

Helen Hughes, Vice President, whose wisdom and service to the Association is immeasurable;

James F. Short, Jr., Secretary, whose responsibilities were extensive, intensive, and carried out over a three-year period with savior faire.

The retiring members of Council—Pauline Bart, Ernest Campbell, Immanuel Wallerstein, and Maurice Zeitlin—who were never retiring and who served in many different ways.

—the future Association leadership will provide continuity:

William Foote Whyte, Renee C. Fox, Herbert L. Costner; the new members of Council, Edna Bonacich, Matilda Riley, Sheldon Stryker and Jacqueline Wiseman; the newly elected officers, Erving Goffman and Joan Huber.

Russell R. Dynes
 Executive Officer

National Council Formed to Promote Languages, International Studies

A national council has been formed "to focus public attention on the nation's declining competence in foreign languages and the urgent need for improved understanding of international affairs."

Allen H. Kassof, a sociologist, will serve as executive director of the new organization—The National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

Kassof will also continue to serve as executive director of the International Research and Exchange Boards, an organization that administers academic exchanges in the social sciences and humanities between the United States and Soviet-bloc countries.

Kassof said the Council's first task will be the development of a list of "what we don't know and ought to know about the rest of the world, area by area."

He said the Council will ask experts from higher education, business, and government "to produce within six months a description of what a mature, responsible, and endangered country ought to know about foreign areas."

With that report in hand, he expects the Council to be able to make specific recommendations on such issues as "how many people should know what languages, where they should learn them, and how the learning should be made possible."

The formation of the Council was recommended by the Presi-

dent's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies. It received financial support from Exxon Education Foundation, the Ford, Rockefeller, and Hewlett Foundations, and the U.S. International Communication Agency.

NSF Law, Social Sciences

The program for Law and Social Sciences at the National Science Foundation supports basic social scientific studies of law and legal institutions. These can include but are not limited to research designed to enhance the scientific understanding of the impact of law; human behavior and interaction as these relate to the law; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations in legal institutions.

For further information on application procedures, write or call: Dr. Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550, (202) 357-9567. The next deadline for the submission of proposals is August 15, 1980 for those proposals to be funded in January through June; the deadline is February 1, 1981 for proposals to be funded in July through December.

Freddolino Receives ASA Privacy Research Award

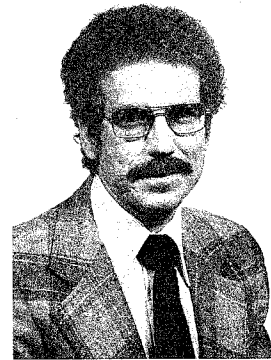
Paul P. Freddolino, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, has received the ASA Privacy Research Award to investigate the potential conflict between informed consent and attorney-client privilege, both of which are safeguards designed to protect individuals.

The award was made possible by a gift from Clark Abt of Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge.

Freddolino said, "The conflict, simply stated, is that if an individual provides 'informed consent' for a researcher to examine his/her legal records—those held by the individual's attorney and otherwise protected by attorney-client privilege—the individual may be viewed by a court as waiving his/her privilege in general, after which he/she cannot invoke the privilege to prevent the attorney from being forced to testify. The privilege is generally seen as residing in the individual, and is affected by his/her actions, not the actions of the attorney. Thus, the consequences of providing informed consent for research could be disastrous."

Freddolino became aware of this general problem in legal research while doing an evaluation of a mental health advocacy project directed by an attorney. The project would not grant access to its records because they were protected by the attorney-client privilege. If access was granted without client permission, the client could sue for breach of confidentiality, but if the client did grant permission the records may no longer be privileged.

Freddolino notes that this impasse affects the quality of re-



Paul P. Freddolino

search that can be undertaken: "Because of the political sensitivity of 'evaluating' advocacy projects, and the potentially damaging information about individuals that could be contained in the records, this is a controversial and volatile area of research. What frequently happens is that researchers are forced to rely on much less direct approaches to collecting data, such as interviewing attorneys about 'typical' cases that they represent, with no indication of how many cases conform to the 'typical' ones."

He intends to study state evidence codes and the opinions of state bar association ethics committees to determine the extent of conflict that exists between "informed consent" and attorney-client privilege.

The Privacy Research Award Selection Committee was composed of Seymour Spilerman, chair; James B. Rule, and David L. Sills.

The FY 1981 budget for research and development in the Federal government has been proposed by the President, revised by the President two months later, and has worked its way through the authorizations and appropriations committees of Congress. It still has to go to the floor where it will suffer Ashbrook attacks and Proxmire's paroxysms; back to Conference committees to reconcile differences; all under the oversight of a strengthened Budget Committee. Given current economic trends, one does not have to look through the glass darkly to see that the overall picture is gloomy.

In its initial budget, the Carter Administration singled out basic research for growth above the rate of inflation. In March, however, a revised budget cut most of that growth. Washington observers anticipate that further cuts may result from attempts to balance the budget in an election year.

In the initial budget, support for social and behavioral research was to increase 7.2 percent, less than half the suggested rate for other segments. In the NSF budget, however, the House Committee increased the funding level for basic research in the social sciences. That increase was due, in part, to concerted efforts by the social science associations to create better congressional understanding of the value of basic research. The Senate version, however, was lower and the compromise result may keep up with inflation but will provide little new funding.

In the applied areas, it is possible that initially budgeted increases might hold in population research, through the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and other programs in the Office of Human Development Services and the National Center for Health Services Research. Increases projected for the Department of Defense include \$21M for "people related" research in human factors, personnel and manpower, education and training, and simulations and training devices. The Department of Agriculture anticipated increases in research on human nutrition.

The final FY 1981 budget will be a consequence of inflation, recession, international events, fiscal restraints, election year maneuvering, organized interests and, on occasion, the merits of programs. It will not be completed until the last gavel falls in the fall.—RRD

Meeting On Indexing

Editors of scholarly journals are invited to attend an information session on indexing plans for ASA journals which will be held during the ASA Annual Meeting on Wednesday, August 27, 8:30-10:30 a.m. in Bryant A/B, New York Hilton.

Joan Aldous, chair, Subcommittee on Indexing; James McCartney, editor, *The American Sociologist*, and Charles Bonjean, chair, Committee on Publications will participate in the discussion.

Discussion of Revised Code of Ethics Set for Annual Meeting

The ASA Committee on Professional Ethics invites members to attend the open session it will hold Thursday, August 28, 8:30 a.m., in the New York Hilton to discuss the revised draft of the proposed Code of Ethics published below.

The new draft responds to comments received by the Committee to the initial draft that was published in the January issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Comments on the new draft may also be mailed to the 1980 chair: Patricia Y. Miller, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063.

Revised ASA Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE

Sociological research, teaching, and practice, like other social processes, have positive and negative consequences for individuals and institutions; consequently, the work of sociologists must be enhanced and restrained by ethical considerations. Sociological knowledge can be a form of economic and political power, and sociologists therefore need to protect themselves, the discipline, the people they study and teach, their colleagues, and society from abuses of power that may stem from their work.

Agreement on what constitutes abuses of power is not easily reached. In addition, researchers and teachers face inherent ethical dilemmas. On the one hand, they must be responsive and standards that are truths they uncover in research and promulgate in teaching; they must not distort or manipulate truth to serve untruthful, personal or institutional ends, and they must make the findings of basic research available in the public domain. On the other hand, however, a first principle of ethics holds that people are always to be considered ends and not means, so that whether they are being studied or taught, their integrity, dignity, and autonomy must be maintained. The possible conflicts between the responsibilities of sociologists to truth and knowledge and to the rights of their subjects, students, associates, and sponsors is therefore one justification for a code of ethics. Another is that, as professionals, sociologists are expected to regulate themselves through individual, peer, and associational action.

This code has several purposes. It establishes feasible requirements for ethical behavior, that is, standards that are neither unachievably utopian nor crassly "realistic." These requirements cover many—but not all—of the potential sources of ethical conflict that may arise in research, teaching, and practice. Some provisions are "should" statements that represent ideals to strive for; others are "must" statements that represent necessary rules. Most represent *prima facie* obligations that may admit of exceptions but which should stand as principles to be overruled. The Code states an associational consensus about ethical behavior upon which the Committee on Professional Ethics will base its judgments when it must decide whether individual members of the Association have acted unethically in specific instances. More than this, however, the Code is meant to sensitize all sociologists to the ethical issues that may arise in their work, and to encourage sociologists to educate themselves and their colleagues to behave ethically. To fulfill these purposes, we, the members of the American Sociological Association, affirm and support the following Code of Ethics:

I. RESEARCH

A. Objectivity and Integrity

Sociologists should strive to maintain objectivity and integrity in the conduct of their research.

1. Sociologists should be sensitive to the potential for damage to individuals or groups from public disclosure of research based on ungeneralizable samples or unsubstantiated interpretation. Especially where there is the potential to harm groups or individuals, sociological research should adhere to the highest methodological standards.
2. Sociologists must not misrepresent their own abilities, or the competence of their staff, to conduct a particular research project.
3. Sociologists—regardless of their work setting—must present their findings honestly and without distortion. There must be no omission of data from a research report which must significantly modify the interpretation of findings. And sociologists should indicate where and how their own theory, method and research design may bear upon or influence the interpretation.
4. Sociologists must report fully all sources of financial support in their research publications and must note any special relations to the sponsor that might affect the interpretation of findings.
5. Sociologists must honor any commitments made to persons or groups in order to gain research access.
6. Sociologists must not accept such grants, contracts or research assignments as appear likely to require violation of the principles above, and should dissociate themselves from the research if they discover a violation and are unable to achieve its correction.
7. The A.S.A. may ask an investigator for clarification of any distortion by a sponsor or consumer of the findings of a research project in which he or she has participated.
8. When financial support for a research project has been accepted, sociologists must make every reasonable effort to carry out the research proposed and to fulfill the reporting requirements of the funding source.
9. When sociologists, including students, are involved in joint research, there should be explicit agreements at the outset with respect to division of work, compensation, access to data, rights of authorship, and other rights and responsibilities. Such agreements must be observed and not thereafter unilaterally changed by any of the participants.

B. Misrepresentation of Research Role

Sociologists must not knowingly use their research roles as covers to obtain information for other than sociological research purposes.

C. Cross-national Research

Research conducted in foreign countries raises special ethical issues for the investigator and the profession. Where sociologists undertaking studies in their own countries work as citizens with certain rights and freedoms, in other countries they enter as guests of the host government. Disparities in wealth, power, and political systems between the researcher's country and the host country may create problems of equity in research collaboration, conflicts of interest for the visiting scholar, or personal risks for individuals and groups in the host country. Further, irresponsible actions by a single researcher or research team can eliminate or reduce future access to a country by an entire profession and its allied fields.

1. In relations with their own government and with host governments, sociologists should not serve as double agents or compromise their professional responsibilities in order to conduct research. Specifically, they should not agree to or provide any government with secret research, secret reports or secret debriefings.

2. Sociologists should not act as recruiting agents for any organization without disclosing that role.
3. In its conceptualization, design, and execution the research project should show due sensitivity to and respect for local culture and political situations. Field research by foreign sociologists should normally not be undertaken if it is likely to touch off serious international or domestic conflicts or be widely misunderstood. Studies should also avoid research questions or procedures which are ethnocentric or otherwise inappropriate to the society in question.
4. Research should take culturally appropriate steps to secure informed consent and to avoid invasions of privacy. Special actions may be necessary where the individuals studied are illiterate, of very low social status, and/or unfamiliar with social research.
5. While generally adhering to the norm of acknowledging the contribution of all collaborators, sociologists working in foreign areas should be sensitive to harms that may arise from disclosure, and respect a collaborator's wish and/or need for anonymity. Full disclosure may be made later if circumstances permit.
6. All research findings, except those likely to cause harm to collaborators and participants, should be made available in the host country, ideally in the language of that country. With repressive governments and in situations of armed conflict, researchers should take particular care to avoid inflicting harm.

D. Work in Non-Academic Settings

Sociologists who work in government or industry function in an hierarchical organization, usually under the authority of non-academic leadership. The goals of such organizations are not the pursuit of knowledge per se but rather the formation and implementation of policy relevant to social services, the marketing of commercial products, etc. Thus, the sociologist who accepts such employment necessarily accepts a particular set of values and norms as well.

1. Sociologists accepting employment as sociologists in business, government, and other non-academic settings should be aware of possible constraints on research and publication in those settings and should negotiate clear understandings about the conditions of their research activity.
2. Sociologists should make every effort to ensure that analyses or research findings in the public domain or directly affecting public debate are reported honestly and without distortion.

E. Respect for the Rights of Research Subjects

1. Research subjects are entitled to rights of privacy and dignity of treatment.
2. Research must not expose subjects to substantial risk or personal harm in the research process. Where risk or harm is anticipated, full informed consent must be obtained.
3. To the extent possible in a given study, researchers should anticipate potential threats to confidentiality. Such means as the removal of identifiers, the use of randomized responses and other statistical solutions to problems of privacy should be used where appropriate.
4. Confidential information provided by research participants must be treated as such by sociologists, even when this information enjoys no legal protection or privilege. The obligation to respect confidentiality also applies to members of research organizations (interviewers, coders, clerical staff, etc.) who have access to the information. It is the responsibility of the chief investigator to instruct staff members on this point.

II. PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEW PROCESSES

A. Questions of Authorship and Acknowledgement

1. Sociologists must acknowledge all persons who contributed significantly to the research and publication processes, including colleagues, student assistants, typists, editors, etc.
2. Claims and ordering of authorship must accurately reflect the contributions of all major participants in the research and writing process, including students. (Where the order of names in a joint-authored piece is ambiguous, a note may be used to explain the ordering.)
3. Material taken verbatim from another person's published or unpublished work must be explicitly identified and referenced to its author. Borrowed ideas or data, even if not quoted, must be explicitly acknowledged.

B. In submission for publication, authors, editors and referees share coordinate responsibilities.

1. Journal editors must provide prompt decisions to authors of manuscripts submitted for their consideration. They must monitor the work of associate editors and other referees so that delays are few and reviews are conscientious.
2. Editors must promptly acknowledge receipt of manuscripts and inform authors of the progress of the review.
3. An editor's commitment to publish an essay must be binding on the journal. Authors should be given realistic estimates of the likely date of publication of their manuscripts.
4. In striving for fairness in evaluation, editors should, (a) be catholic in the choice of associate editors and referees and, (b) be especially careful not to dismiss summarily a paper on a novel or undervalued area of investigation.
5. Submission of a manuscript to a professional journal clearly implies a commitment to publish in that journal. Once a paper has been submitted for review to one journal, it must not be submitted to another journal unless the editorial staff of the first journal has not fulfilled its responsibilities as described above; an author is released from the single submission rule where an editor fails to provide some commentary within ninety days of the initial submission.

C. Participation in Review Processes

Sociologists are frequently asked to provide evaluations of manuscripts or research proposals prepared by colleagues. Few professional obligations are as important, or as subject to abuse, as this, and sociologists should hold themselves to high standards of performance, in several specific ways:

1. Unless requests of evaluations of colleagues' work can be met on time, they should be declined soon after they are received.
2. Sociologists should decline requests for reviews of the work of others where strong conflicts of interest are involved, such as may occur when a person is asked to review work by teachers, personal friends, or colleagues for whom he or she feels an *overriding* sense of obligation, competition, or enmity.
3. Materials sent for review should be read in their entirety and considered carefully. Evaluations should be explicated and justified with explicit reasons, and the reviewer should clearly identify those aspects of his or her own theoretical and methodological perspective that influence the frame of reference from which an evaluation is made (especially when the work being evaluated is based on different theoretical or methodological preferences).
4. It may occasionally happen that a sociologist is solicited to review the same book by the editors of two or more journals. Ideally, books should be reviewed by various sociologists in order to encourage evaluations from a diversity of perspectives. In no case should the same text of a book review be submitted to more than one journal. Furthermore, no sociologist should review the same book more than once without notifying the editors of

the journal that solicits the additional review(s). If the prospective reviewer thinks that an additional review by him or her is appropriate, the justification can be presented to the journal editors for their informed consideration.

D. *Contractual agreements between sociologists and book publishers must be honored by all parties to those agreements.*

III. TEACHING, SUPERVISION AND THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS

The routine conduct of faculty responsibilities is treated at length in the faculty codes and AAUP rules accepted as governing procedures by the various institutions of higher learning. Sociologists in teaching roles should be familiar with the content of the codes in force at their institutions and should perform their responsibilities within their guidelines.

A. *Sociologists are obliged to protect the rights of students to fair treatment. Sociologists should perform their instructional duties with responsibility and a commitment to excellence.*

1. Where programs are under departmental control, Departments of Sociology must provide students with explicit policies and criteria about recruitment and admission, financial support, and conditions of possible dismissal.
2. Sociologists must provide clear expectations for student performances and make fair evaluations of their work.
3. Sociologists should help to locate employment for students who complete programs.
4. Sociologists should provide students with a fair and honest statement of the scope and perspective of their courses.

B. *The rights of students to confidentiality must be recognized.*

1. Sociologists must refrain from disclosure of personal information concerning students where such information is not directly relevant to issues of competence or professional ethics.

2. Sociologists must make every effort to honor promises of confidentiality made to students in their teaching or advising roles.

C. *Sociologists must refrain from exploiting students.*

1. Sociologists must not use faculty or supervisory status to gain sexual or other personal favors from students or other subordinates.
2. Sociologists must not use faculty or supervisory status to gain undue economic or professional advantages at the expense of students or other subordinates.
3. Sociologists must not coerce or deceive students into serving as research subjects.
4. Sociologists must not represent the work of students as their own.

IV. RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SOCIOLOGISTS

A. *Sociologists must evaluate the work of colleagues in an objective manner, according to explicit criteria and standards.*

B. *When evaluations of professional competence occur, sociologists must not disclose personal information about colleagues where such information is not directly relevant to performance or professional ethics.*

C. *Sociologists must at all times honestly represent their own professional records and credentials.*

D. *Sociologists must actively defend rights of free inquiry and communication for themselves and all colleagues.*

E. *Investigators should make reasonable efforts to make their data available to others, at cost of doing so, after they have completed their own analyses except in cases where confidentiality would be violated in doing so.*

F. *When a sociologist submits a grant application to a governmental agency which utilizes a peer review system, the applicant must not bring pressure to bear on the review process or engage in subsequent retaliation against reviewers.*

Whyte: Personal Involvement in Research

(continued from page 2)

Harvard, and "put (him) out of action for about eleven months." He resumed both his teaching and research as an Assistant Professor, and later as an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago (1944-1948), where he was a member (and from 1946 to 1948, Executive Secretary) of the Committee on Human Relations in Industry. In 1948, he became a Full Professor at Cornell University, in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, which remains his home base to this day. Prominent among the special professional positions he has held are: Editor of *Human Organization* (1956-1961, 1962-1963); President of the Industrial Relations Research Association (1963);

and President of the Society for Applied Anthropology (1964).

Kathleen King Whyte, his wife, and an artist and editor, has been an active participant in his field work and in all his writing. (And it was she who designed the book jacket for the first edition of *Street Corner Society*). Their sons, Martin and John Whyte, have taken up, and expanded the family's social science tradition: Martin, as a sociologist and Sinologist, and John, as a physician and psychologist. Their daughters: Joyce Whyte Weiza, lives in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. She works in stained glass; is involved in community service as Chair of the local League of Women Voters; and is currently in charge of the U.S. Census operations in her hometown. Lucy Whyte Ferguson lives in Altadena, California, has done field work in migrant labor camps and in OEO clinics in city slums. She is currently completing her education directed toward becoming a chiropractor.

William Foote Whyte's year as President-Elect of the American Sociological Association has exemplified various precepts underlying his sociological work: "heavy personal involvement"; "getting into the field myself"; "maintain the excitement of personal involvement by regarding myself as a participant observer in administrative activities"; and the establishment of highly productive collaborative relationships, based on the assumption that: "I will...encounter...people who are at least as smart as I am, who know far more about their organization than I do, who already have considerable insight into what is going on, who can be encouraged to develop further their analytic talents and observation skills, and who will enjoy working with me."⁶

The themes around which he has centered the 1981 Annual Meeting of the Association represent a synthesis of some of the major insights, principles, and motifs that have emerged from, and been expressed through, his lifetime of sociological work. In his clear, undecorated, declarative style (which is one of his princi-

ples as well as his talents), this is the way that William Foote ("Bill") Whyte himself has stated them:⁷ "immersion in field work"; "the combination of research methods" (interviewing and observation, case studies, experimental methods, and questionnaire surveys); "flexibility," "range," and a "spirit of adventure" in research; interdisciplinary, cross-cultural, and comparative training, experience, and involvement ("If I am to do the things I want to do," he wrote to his parents when he was still a Junior Fellow at Harvard, "I must keep moving around, study different cities or towns, get to know about different social situations, and write about them..."); "collaboration with key informants"; commitment to "the standards of science" (to "scientifically grounded theory" as well as "empirically observed data," and to a "rigorous, questioning" and self-questioning "way of thinking about things" based on systematic data and concepts); "concern with the application of research knowledge to human problems"; and finally, what Bill Whyte regards as

one of the ultimate values of being "in the field," the development of "increasing degrees of social skill and sensitivities in working out fruitful relations among...people...that this age of high technology...and organizational complexity...requires."

Footnotes

¹*Street Corner Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1943. Revised, Enlarged Edition, 1955.
²*Industry and Society* (ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill, 1946; *Human Relations in the Restaurant Industry*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948; *Pattern for Industrial Peace*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1951; *Money and Motivation*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955; *Men at Work*. Homewood, IL: Irwin-Dorsey, 1961; *Action Research for Management* (with Edith Lentz-Hamilton). Homewood, IL: Irwin-Dorsey, 1965; *Organization Behavior: Theory and Application*. Homewood, IL: Irwin-Dorsey, 1969.

³*Toward an Integrated Theory of Development: Economic and Non-Economic Variables in Rural Development* (with Lawrence K. Williams). New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, 1968, Paperback #5; *Dominacion Y Cambios En El Peru Rural* (co-author). Lima, Peru: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1969; *Organizing for Agricultural Development*. New York: Transaction Books, 1975; *Power, Politics and Progress: Social Change in Rural Peru* (with Giorgio Alberti). New York: Elsevier, 1976.

⁴See W.F. Whyte's Review of *The Elusive Phenomena* by Fritz J. Roeschthlisberger (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977), in *Human Organization*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Winter 1978), 412-420.

⁵"Reflections on My Work," *The American Behavioral Scientist*, Vol XII, No. 1 (September-October 1968), 9-13.

⁶"Reflections on My Work," 10. These quotes are excerpted from "Reflections on My Work," from Whyte's intellectual autobiography manuscript (*Participant Observer*), and from personal communications.

Social Survey Data Ready

The National Data Program for the Social Sciences announced that the National Opinion Research Center has completed the 1980 General Social Survey, the eighth since the series began in 1972.

The General Social Survey, supported by the National Science Foundation, replicates questions according to a fixed schedule to build a social indicators series and to study social trends and consistencies. The combined surveys include nearly 500 variables and cover 12,120 respondents.

GSS covers a full range of demographics: Behavioral items on such topics as organizational membership, voting, gun ownership, smoking, and drinking; attitudinal items in such areas as abortions, crime and punishment, governmental spending preferences, race relations, violence, and women's rights; and personal evaluations of happiness, satisfaction, and anomia.

The data may be purchased from the Roper Center, U-164R, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Questions about GSS may be addressed to the GSS Project, NORC, University of Chicago, 6030 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Evaluation and Research Methods

The National Institute of Justice announces a basic research program for FY 1981 in the area of research and evaluation methods with the submission of proposals expected to begin this fall.

The Methodology Development Program will support research to develop, refine or validate methods which will increase the analytic capabilities of researchers and evaluators working in criminal justice.

For further information write to: Director, Office of Research and Evaluation Methods, Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20531. Phone: (301) 492-9080.

Proposals Wanted On Substance Abuse

Research proposals on the commonalities and differences between two forms of substance abuse—drugs and alcohol—are invited by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Proposals will be considered by both institutes for research in the following areas: (1) etiology, (2) epidemiology, (3) treatment, (4) prevention, (5) adverse effects, and (6) basic research and methodological developments. The next deadline is November 1.

For more information contact: Dr. Pierre F. Renault, Substance Abuse Research Program, Division of Research, NIDA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone: (301) 443-6420.

Or Dr. Richard Marcus, Substance Abuse Research Program, Division of Research, NIAAA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone: (301) 443-4223.

Student Reception Set

Three ASA committees, the Status of Women in Sociology, the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, and the Committee on the Profession, announce a Student Reception to be held Wednesday, August 27, from 7:00-8:30 p.m. The reception is designed to provide opportunities for students to meet and chat informally with sociologists from academic and non-academic settings, from 4-year colleges, junior colleges, and graduate facilities, and from diverse specialties within sociology. There will also be information available on careers in Sociology. The reception is open; all students and practicing sociologists are cordially invited to attend. Further details will appear in the *Final Program*.

Annual Meetings Cancelled; Executive Office Established

(continued from page 1)

ship committees. The financial picture also improved. One deficit did occur, but a reserve fund began accumulating.

WORLD WAR II

The Society became involved in the advent of the war in 1939 with the appointment of a Subcommittee on the Participation of Sociologists in the National Emergency Program composed of J.K. Folsom, Chair; H.P. Fairchild, E.H. Sutherland, Maurice T. Price and Donald Young. President Roosevelt had declared the national emergency earlier that year.

The primary problem facing the Subcommittee was to determine the manner in which sociologists could contribute to the emergency program. In 1940, it recommended that the Civil Service Commission be urged to create "a simpler channel for sociologists to enter the regular agencies of the Federal government", particularly in administrative positions, by establishing a general examination category entitled "sociologist" and that a standing committee be formed to work in liaison with the commission.

Folsom said, "The more persons there are with sociological training in administrative posts, the greater the chance of sociologists being called upon to give specialized services."

The commission responded that it would cooperate with a liaison committee, but it made no commitment to the general examination category.

Following Pearl Harbor, sociologists entered all branches of the armed forces and served in such war agencies as the Office of Strategic Services, the Selective Service System, the Office of War Information, the National War Labor Board, the War Department, and the Office of Price Administration. By 1944, teaching staffs had been reduced by 25 percent and the graduate student population declined by one third from the prewar peak.

Two Annual Meetings—1942 and 1944—were cancelled and a third—1945—was postponed because public transportation facilities, especially on weekends and during the Christmas holiday season, were largely restricted to military use. The Annual Meeting was then held between Christmas and New Year's Day.

An attempt was made to hold the 1945 meeting in early 1946 in St. Louis. That effort was cancelled when the headquarters hotel refused to register blacks. The meeting was eventually held in March in Cleveland, making 1946 the only year in which two Annual Meetings were held. That same year the Society decided it would "not meet in hotels where racial discrimination was practiced."

By 1943, the Society had turned its attention to postwar planning. Secretary Conrad Taeuber, in his annual report, pinpointed the following areas of concern: (1) stimulation of research; (2) training of personnel, especially the resumption of training for persons whose graduate work or career start was

interrupted by war service; (3) the adequacy of professional training programs in light of anticipated demands for training in sociology; (4) the place of sociology in the new college curricula; and (5) the opportunities for professionally trained sociologists in other than academic positions.

On a motion by Joseph Himes, the Society appointed a Committee on Training and Recruitment in 1943 composed of E.W. Burgess, Chair; L.S. Cottrell, Jr., Philip M. Hauser, Delbert C. Miller, Carl C. Taylor and Donald Young.

Reporting in 1944, the committee estimated that postwar staff increases would range from 45 to 70 percent and that the graduate student population increase would range from a return to the prewar peak to 35 percent higher than that peak because of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The committee recommended that graduate training in the postwar period include more quantitative methods and research experience plus preparation for the "emerging positions in industry, journalism and public administration as well as for teaching and research."

In 1945, President Kimball Young called attention to a set of problems that went beyond the professional "reconversion period" to "long-time trends, especially as to sources of support of research, the kinds of topics which we may investigate, and the omnipresent matter of practical applications of our findings."

He said, "In the years ahead public support for sociological research is very likely going to be much larger than private. Moreover, federal aid will probably outstrip that which the states, through their universities or otherwise, may be expected to provide. The implications of such a trend are pretty clear: In monetary subventions for research, as in other matters financial, he who pays the piper calls the tune."

Young felt the trend raised the following questions: "How much place will there be, under governmental auspices, for the more abstract, less immediately practical, and long-range research? And, how much will the requirements of the policy-makers and appliers of research results influence not only the topics to be investigated but the interpretations of the findings?"

He concluded, "Just as many of us were not intellectually or emotionally prepared for the impact of the present war upon us, so we may not be adequately prepared for the crises of peacetime conditions."

INCORPORATION

The move to incorporate, which started in 1940, culminated on December 31, 1943. To incorporate the Society, it was necessary to dissolve another corporation, the American Sociological Congress, chartered in 1920 "to promote health, justice, patriotism and training for citizenship; to teach the sacredness of law both as to

Editor's Note

This is the sixth of a series of articles on the history of the American Sociological Association which will be published in FOOTNOTES during this 75th Anniversary year.

The article in this issue covers the 1940s. It is based on the official reports and proceedings published in the *American Sociological Review*, Volumes 6-15.

The next article will cover the decade of the '50s.

person and property; and to foster loyalty to home, church and government throughout the domain of the United States." One of the original incorporators, Colonel Wade H. Cooper, assisted in having ASC dissolved.

The following members who resided in the District served as incorporators for the Society: Raymond V. Bowers, Margaret Jarman Hagood, Frank Lorimer, Rev. Bernard C. Mulvaney, Carl C. Taylor and T.J. Woolfer, Jr.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The establishment of an Executive Office headed by an Executive Officer had its roots in the work of the Special Committee on the Scope of Research and its successor, the Research Planning Committee, in the thirties.

The need for such action is evidenced in a recent letter from Ernest R. Mowrer, Secretary, 1947-48, that describes the office of the Society during his tenure:

"I established an office for the Society at Northwestern University in an old residence belonging to the university and housing the departments of sociology, economics and political science....My office was in a small sun parlor with an oriental rug on the floor! The name of the residence, given it by its former owner, was 'The Lilacs'. How often have I been thankful that the owner had preferred lilacs to pansies!....The working space of the sociology department was a dining room which I proceeded to divide into two sections through the use of screens, separating working space for the Society from that of the department....The records of the Society were not in the best of condition....With makeshift equipment of tables and desks, and the help of a part-time employee...we were off and operating." In 1949, the office moved to Washington when Irene Taeuber became Secretary temporarily, following Mowrer's resignation.

The Executive Office issue was revived in 1947 through a resolution submitted by the District of Columbia Chapter that called for a committee "to study needed modernization of the Society, particularly with reference to the establishment of a central full-time secretariat."

In 1948, an ad hoc committee composed of Raymond Bowers,

Chair; Conrad Taeuber and Peter Lejins reported that "the present administration arrangements for conducting the Society's business are inadequate to handle that business properly in the interests of the members. It believes further that more adequate management would not only yield increasing returns to the profession but is also in the national interest. The effective use of scientific knowledge and skills is as important to the nation as to the individual scientist and a national scientific society has by its existence assumed some responsibility for such effective use. Finally, the committee believes that the problem of a more adequate management is but one part of a much needed integration and reorganization in the interests of the sociological profession."

The committee felt this need could most fully be addressed by establishing a permanent national secretariat directed on a full-time basis by a sociologist and based in Washington because of its strategic location.

Consequently, the committee recommended the establishment of a Committee on Reorganization "to investigate and make recommendations concerning a paid secretariat for the Society; to negotiate with other sociological societies concerning the possibility of and bases for unification; to investigate and make recommendations concerning other matters of organization deemed necessary to the more effective conduct of the Society's affairs."

On a motion by Louis Wirth the recommendation was approved and on a motion by Herbert Blumer the following were appointed to the committee: E. Franklin Frazier, Chair; Conrad Taeuber, Taylor, Bowers and Hagood.

In 1949, the committee reported 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; and an executive staff with either a paid secretary or a paid secretariat."

In addition, the committee called for several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The Constitutional amendments would establish the position of president-elect; reduce the term of past-presidents on the Executive Committee from five to three years; allow the Constitution to be amended by mail ballot; require 50-day notification of proposed amendments before any vote, and provide for the establishment of subject matter divisions in the Society that would be represented on the Executive Committee.

By-Law revisions included limiting student membership to five years; expanding the Program Committee to include three members elected by the Executive Committee, and elimination of the mandated requirement to conduct an annual census of research.

A \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to support reorganization activities was partially used in 1949 to establish the

Executive Office at New York University and to appoint Matilda White Riley as Executive Officer on a part-time basis.

In addition, "a larger and more geographically representative" Reorganization Committee was appointed for 1950, composed of Gordon Blackwell, Maurice Davie, Harvey Locke, Harry Moore, Talcott Parsons, John Riley, Frederick Stephan, Dorothy Thomas, Donald Young, Bowers, Frazier, Hauser, Taeuber, Taylor, Wirth and Cottrell, Chair.

CONSTITUTION

The revised Constitution, effective January 1, 1942, was the product of reorganization efforts in the previous decade.

Among the new provisions in the Constitution were (1) representation on the Executive Committee for regional and affiliated societies; (2) the use of mail ballots in election of officers; (3) formation of administrative, program, public relations, and research planning committees; (4) addition of the improvement of instruction as an objective of the Society; and (5) the elimination of sections and divisions.

Sections, however, continued to exist under the Program Committee which each year submitted to the Administrative Committee a list of sections that would be recognized in the program. A petition from a minimum of 25 members to the Secretary and approved by the Administrative Committee could add other sections to the program. The Program Committee appointed section chairs.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was composed of Ray E. Barber, E.T. Kreuger, Dwight Sanderson and J.O. Hertzler, Chair.

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifications for membership which were rejected in the thirties were accepted in 1946. The major categories established were Active, Associate and Student.

Qualifications for Active membership were (1) PhD degree in Sociology or (2) Master's Degree with two years of graduate study or professional experience in teaching, research or practice in sociology after receiving the degree or (3) have received the PhD or its equivalent in a closely related field and have had at least one year of professional experience in teaching, research, or practice properly classifiable as sociological or (4) be elected by the Executive Committee upon nomination by the Classification Committee because of contributions made to sociology.

Any person interested in the study, teaching or research in sociology could become an Associate. Graduate and undergraduate students sponsored by a Society member could become Student members. Neither Associates nor Student members could vote or hold office.

Society Enters Debate on Postwar Role for Social Sciences

(continued from page 14)

The Classification Committee was composed of R.E.L. Faris, Chair; James H. Bossard and Leonard Broom. These new provisions were incorporated into the Constitution effective January 1, 1947.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Legislation to establish the National Science Foundation was introduced in Congress shortly after the war. The bills proposed various possibilities for the social sciences, ranging from a Division of Social Sciences to no specific provision for their support.

In 1946, President Taylor urged the Society to "make every contribution possible; in fact, influence in every way possible, the thinking concerning, the legislation providing for, and the setting-up of the program of the National Science Foundation." To insure some involvement, Taylor appointed a committee to look into the matter in 1945.

The inclusion of the social sciences in the new foundation, however, became a major point of controversy. Testifying before a Congressional committee, William F. Ogburn addressed the resistance to the social sciences by pointing out that every technological advance creates new social problems and, therefore, it did not seem sensible to pour resources into the acceleration of technological change while ignoring any possible means of coping with the social problems such change produced or aggravated.

In an ASR article in 1946, Parsons, reporting for the committee appointed by Taylor, said the urgency of the social problems being generated by technological developments "means that someone is inevitably going to undertake action to solve them" and he was concerned about who that "someone" was going to be:

"As experts on technology many natural scientists will tend to consider it their responsibility to attempt to intervene in this field. The enormous popular prestige of the natural scientists will favor this tendency, since their pronouncements are widely considered as oracular.

"But insofar as social science has any validity at all, scientific competence in the field of social problems can only be the result of a professional level of training and experience in the specific subject matter. If, that is, we are to be moving more and more into a scientific age, and science is to help solve its social problems, it must be social science which does so."

Parsons viewed government as "an essential source for the kind of support needed for many new developments of social science" and urged that such support be sought even though there were "serious dangers in the involvement of the social science fields with government" that could "only be minimized, not altogether eliminated."

That same year the Society passed a resolution calling for the full participation of the social sciences

in a "National Science Foundation or other means for aiding scientific research and training through public funds." But, in 1950, when NSF was established, its organic act allowed it to support the social sciences, but such support was not made mandatory.

While the conflict over NSF was going on, another bill passed unnoticed through Congress that also had implications for the social sciences—the 1946 National Mental Health Act. As John Clausen pointed out in ASR in 1950, this act "constituted a declaration of intent to provide funds for a broad program of research, training and aid to states for the development of means of dealing with our mental health problems."

Besides support for research, the Society was also concerned about the adequacy and uniformity of the statistical records and data being generated by government agencies. A Committee on Social Statistics was appointed to look into the matter.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The academic freedom problem developed shortly after the war with the formation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In response to the activities of that committee, the Society passed in 1946 a resolution "reaffirming the indispensability of unrestricted freedom to seek and present the facts and their interpretation in accordance with the best tradition of learning" and went "on record against any activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and committees impeding freedom of scientific inquiry and academic freedom."

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting was a topic of discussion and a subject of surveys throughout the decade. The issues were timing, location, cost, organization and participation.

Timing became an issue because the meetings were held during the Christmas holiday season. Although this time period received the highest "preference" + score in one survey, the first September meeting was held in Denver in 1950.

The location issue involved several sub-issues: large cities vs. smaller cities/college towns; hotels vs. universities, and East/Midwest vs. West. One meeting tentatively scheduled for Cornell University had to be relocated because the university could not provide space on the designated dates. A poll of the membership indicated that the 1948 meeting, proposed for the Pacific Coast, would be attended primarily by members living on the West Coast. The meeting was held in Chicago.

The cost issue was related to the location issue. The belief was that meetings held in smaller cities/college towns, or on campuses and in different parts of the country would be less expensive.

The organizational issue concerned the proliferation of sessions, lack of general sessions, time for discussion from the floor, the number of papers per session,

the length of papers, the number of discussants, and time for informal discussion.

The participation issue concerned the ratio of solicited vs. contributed papers. Up to this time, Annual Meetings were composed almost entirely of solicited papers. In 1947, the Executive Committee recommended to the 1948 Program Committee that the program be made up of contributed papers as far as possible.

EMPLOYMENT

Besides the concerns about employment expressed earlier, the Society took two concrete steps in this area in the forties. It provided the first placement service at the 1948 meeting. In 1949, it began publishing an employment bulletin.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The functioning of the Committee on Public Relations became an issue after it released a press digest of an address, "The Nature of the Challenge," delivered by Pitirim A. Sorokin during the 1940 meeting.

In his 1941 report, Alfred McClung Lee, chair, said he had received several comments about the propriety of such "destructive" publicity, but "judging from editorials, Sorokin's Chicago speech was looked upon generally as a rare example of self-criticism by a leader of a dignified scientific society." The *Chicago Daily News* said, "No casualty list appeared in the news of the convention, so sociologists must be able to take it as well as dish it out."

Members of the Public Relations Committee supported Lee's decision to release the digest and rejected the suggestion that the committee be given the right of censorship. Some committee members, however, thought the incident raised the question of whether the Public Relations Committee should exist. The Society approved the functioning of the committee and it continued to exist.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Relations with sociologists in European countries were interrupted by the war. The Society continued to operate at the international level by appointing, in 1941, a Committee on Sociology in Latin American Countries composed of T. Lynn Smith, Chair; Nathan L. Whetten; W. Rex Crawford; Clarence Senior; Donald Pierson; Frazier and Taylor. The scope of the committee was expanded to all other countries after the war.

In 1948, Wirth reported on plans being formulated by UNESCO for an international association of sociologists. Wirth was elected provisional president of the International Sociological Association during its organizational meeting in 1949. The Society is a charter member.

The Society also established active liaison with the United States National Commission for UNESCO in 1946.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Interest in the teaching of sociology in secondary schools which initially was demonstrated in the formative years of the Society was revived in 1943 with the appointment of a Committee on Sociology in the Secondary Schools, composed of Lloyd A. Cook, Chair; Edmund deS. Brun-

ner; M.C. Elmer; Wayland J. Hayes; C.R. Hoffer; Paul H. Landis; G.L. Marwell; Elio D. Monachesi; and Robert L. Sutherland.

The interest was maintained through the decade by this committee and its successors which redeveloped a relationship with the National Council for the Social Studies.

Diamond Anniversary Quiz: Questions, Answers, Winner

The response to the ASA Diamond Anniversary Quiz, as printed in March 1980, was not overwhelming. Since testing is part of the educational process, the answers to the difficult questions are provided.

- Among the Presidents, name the pairs:
 - husband and wife
W.I. Thomas (1927) and Dorothy Swaine Thomas (1952)
 - father and son
Ellsworth Faris (1937) and Robert E.L. Faris (1961)
 - uncle and nephew
Charles Cooley (1918) and Robert Cooley Angell (1951)
 - father-in-law and son-in-law
Lester Ward (1906-07) and E.A. Ross (1914-15)
close: Robert MacIver (1939) and Robert Bierstedt (Vice Pres. 1965)
- Different husband and wife teams as President and Vice President
Jessie Bernard (V.P. 1954) and L.L. Bernard (1942)
Helen Hughes (V.P. 1980) and Everett Hughes (1963)
Alice Rossi (V.P. 1978) and Peter Rossi (1980)
- Presidents who have "children" as current members
Ellsworth and Robert E.L. Faris
Florlan Znaniacki and Helena Z. Lopata
Louis Wirth and Elizabeth W. Marvick
William J. and Eirch Goode
William Foote and Martin K. Whyte
- Secretaries of the Association before they became Presidents
Herbert Blumer (Sec. 1931-35, Pres. 1956)
Ernest Burgess (Sec. 1921-30, Pres. 1934)
J. Milton Yinger (Sec. 1972-74, Pres. 1978)
Peter Rossi (Sec. 1969-71, Pres. 1980)
- Secretaries of the Association after they became President
Donald Young (Pres. 1955, Sec. 1959-60)
Talcott Parsons (Pres. 1949, Sec. 1961-65)
Robin Williams, Jr. (Pres. 1958, Sec. 1966-68)
- Oldest Living President
Stuart A. Queen, President 1941, is 90 years old and living in San Diego. He attended the last meeting in San Francisco.
- Among the ASA Presidents, name the person who
 - was fired from Stanford University, E.A. Ross (1914-15)
 - was a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Homans (1964)
 - was the grandson of a famous religious leader, Kimball Young (1945)
 - worked most of his career for the U.S. Government, Carl C. Taylor (1946)
 - spent most of his career at a 4-year liberal arts college, J. Milton Yinger (1977)
 - was also chancellor of a major American university, William Sewell (1971)
 - was famous for raising cattle, Howard Odum (1930)
 - was the first black elected, E. Franklin Frazier (1958)
 - was the first woman elected, Dorothy Swaine Thomas (1952)
 - was the first foreign-born elected, Robert MacIver (1940)
 - played football for the Chicago Bears, Herbert Blumer (1956)
 - was study director of the President's Research Committee on Recent Social Trends, William F. Ogburn (1929)

Bonus question: Oldest living President of Eastern and Ohio Valley Sociological Societies is Manuel C. Elmer, He is 94, lives in Pittsburgh and still attends regional meetings.

Among the entrants with the most correct answers and thus the winner is Reuben Hill of the University of Minnesota. He will be awarded on a suitable occasion the grand prize, a Brooks Brothers shirt with the "golden fleece" emblem and will be known in the future as a very historical person. Those who contributed questions and answers was Hanan C. Selvin. Members are encouraged to think of questions appropriate for a 100th anniversary quiz but no deadline has been set.

Rosenthal Questions COFRAT Findings

I conducted research at Old Dominion University which indicated that racism was a widespread problem at that institution. Shortly thereafter, I was terminated on the grounds that this research was of doubtful quality and not "publishable." That research was published in the current issue of *Integrated Education* ("Racism at Old Dominion University," Volume XVII, Nos. 1-2, pp. 40-42), and is the basis for another article in press with *Phylon*.

COFRAT investigated my termination and concluded that, while there was "clear and convincing evidence" that the procedures used and the evaluation carried out by the Department of Sociology at ODU were "seriously deficient," there was "no clear and convincing evidence" that the termination itself was "political."

I suggest that this latter conclusion was an inevitable artifact of the methodology of COFRAT's investigation. COFRAT reviewed my teaching and professional service record and found, contrary to the Departmental Promotion and Tenure Committee's allegations, that there was no basis in these areas for my termination. COFRAT, however, refused to evaluate my research or to take into consideration its acceptance for publication on the grounds that "the department alone is responsible for...this grave task."

Having thus declared off limits the key subject matter, COFRAT then accepted at face value statements by sociology department members and administrators that they held no political prejudice toward me and that they were motivated solely by doubts about my research when they decided to terminate me. Although COFRAT commented that "It is difficult to understand how a person hired with no publications could be expected to develop a list of publications within one year," it refused to regard these peculiarities as suggestive of a cover-up of an unjustified termination.

I can only conclude that, although the reasons alleged for my termination were demonstrably false, COFRAT will not uphold my complaint (or others like it) unless those who fired me are stupid enough to tell COFRAT that they fired me because I was a Marxist and an active anti-racist.

Steven J. Rosenthal
Virginia Commonwealth University

Editor's Note: Copies of the Rosenthal case report are available from the ASA Executive Office for \$2.50 to cover duplication, postage and handling.

Support Sociology In High Schools

In spite of declining enrollments, students not well prepared for introductory sociology courses, and college teachers frustrated over teaching introductory sociology, the movement to teach

sociology in high schools has not yet gotten sufficiently underway in our discipline. Sociology ought to be instituted into the basic high school curriculum, and given equal status with history, government, math, and other "solid" subjects. Indeed, sociology should supplement or replace the "social studies" courses that are routinely taught in high schools.

The benefits of instituting sociology in high schools are multifold. College professors who teach introductory sociology will have students in their classes with a background in sociological issues, concepts, theories, and methods. This would be of immense assistance to the thousands of instructors who daily have to explain the meaning of social class, anomie, and alienation—and why it is important to study such ideas.

This improved background in sociology should help reverse the trend toward declining enrollments, which particularly occurs in many upper division sociology courses. Students who come prepared to introductory college courses are more likely to enjoy such courses and take additional courses in the discipline. There would also be a positive impact on employment for sociology BA and MA students. If sociology were routinely instituted in high school curricula, sociology BAs and MAs would be the ones to teach these courses, which would expand their occupational choices. These expanded choices, in turn, would further stem the decline in sociology enrollments.

Lest all of this appear to be a utopian scheme, we want to point out that the American Political Science Association has a long history of involvement at the high school level. For example, it is worth reading Sheila Koeppen Mann, "An Outline History of Educational Activities of the American Political Science Association" (Washington, D.C.: APSA, 1979); and APSA Committee on Pre-Collegiate Education, "Political Education in the Public Schools: The Challenge for Political Science," *PS* (Summer, 1971), pp. 431-458. We of the American Sociological Association can benefit from an examination of their activities.

Drawing on the programs of the APSA, the ASA should consider: (1) formulating strategies for the inclusion of sociology courses at the high school level such as introductory sociology, juvenile delinquency, social stratification, race relations, popular culture, mass media, sex roles, social movements, and social change; (2) establish special education programs and workshops for pre-collegiate educators; (3) establish closer ties with professional associations of school administrators and educators; (4) publish monographs for teaching sociology in high schools; (5) include discussions of teaching sociology in high school at our national and regional meetings; (6) create a permanent ASA committee on Pre-Collegiate Education, which should apply for funding from the U.S. Office of Education to assist in attaining its objectives.

The inclusion of sociology at the high school level will thus benefit

the students who take our courses and strengthen our discipline in the challenging times ahead.

James L. Wood
Phillip T. Gay
San Diego State University

Sociologists Win Guggenheims

Six sociologists were awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for the 1980-81 academic year.

The sociologists and their proposed studies follow:

Herbert C. Kelman, Harvard University, "Legitimate Authority and Individual Responsibility."

Howard Schuman, University of Michigan, "Changes in Racial Attitudes in the United States over Five Decades."

Michael H. Schwartz, SUNY-Stony Brook, "The Power Structure of American Business."

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "The Computer as a Cultural Object."

Robert S. Weiss, University of Massachusetts-Boston, "Attachment in Adult Life."

Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University, "Differences in Research Performance Between Men and Women Scientists and Scholars."

4 Sociologists Receive Public Service Residencies

Four sociologists have received Public Service Science Residencies under the NSF Science for Citizens program to provide scientific and technical assistance to community groups.

Public Service Science Residencies enable experienced scientists and engineers to work with groups of citizens, such as public interest groups, minority organizations or local government offices, that normally lack access to scientific expertise and information.

The residents and their host organizations design specific projects or programs of activity aimed at raising the level of public understanding and debate on policy issues involving science and technology.

Sociologists receiving the awards, their host organizations, tenure periods, and award amounts follow:

Peter Dreier, Tufts University; Massachusetts Community Center/Massachusetts Fair Share, Boston; 12 months; \$20,620.

Eric M. Margolis, Boulder, Colorado Public Interest Research Group, Boulder; 24 months part-time; \$21,500.

Richard E. Ratcliff, Washington University; The Institute for Social Justice, New Orleans; 12 months; \$25,274.

Barbara E. Smith, Washington, DC; Women's Health Center of West Virginia, Inc., Charleston; 12 months; \$21,456.

Information on the Public Service Science Residencies can be obtained by requesting the brochure Science for Citizens Public Service Science Residencies (SE80-61) from Forms and Publications, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

Minnie M. Brown, North Carolina State University Extension Service, has received one of the first two Winthrop Rockefeller Awards for Distinguished Rural Service. The awards were presented by the National Rural Center, 1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, DC. The award carries a \$10,000 prize.

Gilbert Geis, University of California-Irvine, has received the 1981 Distinguished Faculty Leadership Award for his research on white collar crime and the "good samaritan" phenomenon. The award is presented by the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate. Geis will deliver the Distinguished Lecture next spring.

Simon Dinitz, Ohio State University, has received the third annual Nemzer Award from the Ohio State chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

William H. Sewell, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was honored at a dinner May 30 upon his retirement from regular faculty status after more than 35 years of service. The dinner was sponsored by the Department of Sociology.

Dwight B. Billings, Jr., University of Kentucky, received the first annual Distinguished Scholarly Achievement Award presented by the North Central Sociological Association for his book, *Planters and the Making of a "New South": Class, Politics, and Development in North Carolina, 1865-1900*. The book was published by UNC Press in 1979.

Ruth Wallace, George Washington University, is the new President-Elect of the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Dorothy K. Newman, Chevy Chase, MD, was presented with the Stuart Rice Award by the District of Columbia Sociological Society for her research on welfare policy and the poor, urban affairs, ethnic and sex discrimination, energy and the consumer, and housing construction and economics.

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Harvard University in June.

G.N. Ramu, University of Manitoba, is serving as President of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology.

Robert Gutman, Rutgers University, was elected Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors of the Environmental Design Research Association, Inc.

Thomas C. Taveggia, Barrington, IL, has become a partner of Manplan Consultants in Chicago.

Charles W. Tucker, University of South Carolina-Columbia, is serving as President of the South Carolina Sociological Association.

Joyce A. Ladner, Hunter College, was one of five black women to lecture at Northwestern University last spring under the Edith Kreger-Wolf Distinguished Professorship.

Benton Johnson, University of Oregon, has been elected President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion.

Darrel Montero has become the Director of the Urban Ethnic Research Program at Arizona State University. He recently completed a book on Vietnamese Americans and is presently conducting another national study of the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in America.

Larry Keeter, Appalachian State University, has spent the last year as an exchange professor in the Department of Social Science, University College, Dublin.

Peter M. Blau, Columbia University, and Angus A. Campbell, University of Michigan, have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Charles L. Jones, McMaster University, will spend the 1980-81 academic year as a visiting scholar in the Department of Sociology at Harvard University.

John C. Weidman, University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Director, Institute for Higher Education at that institution.

Herbert Costner, ASA Secretary-Elect, is serving as Associate Dean, Social Sciences and Special Programs, University of Washington, Seattle.

Richard J. Hill is serving as Acting Vice President and Provost of the University of Oregon. He is also Dean of the School of Community Service and Public Affairs.

William Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, has been serving as Acting Chief, Social Science Section, Research Manpower Branch, Division of Manpower Training Program, NIMH, since last fall. He is temporarily replacing Ken Luterman, who has been working with Congressional committees under a fellowship in Congressional Operations, jointly sponsored by the Office of Personnel Management and the American Political Science Association.

Sandy Shapiro, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, and Brent Shea, Sweetbriar College, are serving as the 1980-81 co-chairpersons of the Virginia Sociological Association.

Nancy Wendlandt Stein, Normandale Community College, is spending the summer at WDVM-TV in Washington as an AAAS Mass Media Science Fellow.

F. Marian Bishop, Chair, Department of Community Medicine, University of Alabama, has been chosen President-Elect of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine.

William T. White, Atlanta, has been promoted to senior sociologist with Dames & Moore, engineering and environmental consultants. White, who is also a nuclear engineer, joined the firm in 1973.

Robert A. Famighetti, Director of Gerontology, Kean College of New Jersey, has been elected to Board of Trustees, New Jersey Gerontological Society, and awarded project directorship of Title IV-A grant, Division on Aging, New Jersey.

James R. Beniger, Princeton University, is on half-sabbatical leave as Visiting Fellow in the Department of Sociology at Yale University until September 1.

Joan Hill has been appointed Director of the Manpower Division, Department of Human Services, City of Chicago. Hill is on leave from Chicago State University and a doctoral candidate at Loyola University of Chicago.

Leonard Broom has joined the Department of Sociology, UC-Santa Barbara as a Research Associate. He is also continuing his research activities in connection with the Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University where he is Emeritus Professor of Sociology.

Diane S. Piktialis has been promoted to Assistant Secretary, Department of Elder Affairs, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She has been with the department as Director of Training and Education since 1976 when she received her PhD in Sociology from Boston University.

Joseph Blasi, Harvard University, is directing a Project for Kibbutz Studies at that institution's Center for Jewish Studies.

August 27-31. *American Sociological Association.* New York Hilton Hotel. Theme: "Chaos, Competition and Creativity"

September 11-12. *National Conference on Organizational Development for the Future*, geared primarily to colleges and universities. Hulman Conference Center, Indiana State University-Terre Haute. Contact: Charles W. Nelson, Sociology Department, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

October 5-8. *Issue '80—The Fourth Annual SPSS Users and Coordinators Conference.* Alexandria, VA. Contact: Steve Hamburg, ISSUE Inc., P.O. Box 8224, Chicago, IL 60680. Phone: (312) 329-2486.

October 9-12. *Association for Humanist Sociology.* Stouffer's Louisville Inn, KY. Theme: "Sociology for Whom?—The Political-Economic Implications of the Humanist Perspective in Sociology". Contact: Thomas Ford Hoult, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

October 17-18. *New York State Sociological Association.* Syracuse University. Contact: John MacDonald, Secretary NYSSA, Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, NY 13215.

October 17-19. *History of Science Society.* Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto. Combined meeting of Society for the History of Technology, Society for Social Studies of Science, Philosophy of Science Association, and History of Science Society. Contact: Richard Jarrell, Department of Natural Science, Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3J 2E8.

October 22-25. *National Council on Family Relations.* Portland. Theme: "The Quality of Family Life: Integrating Theory, Research, and Application." Contact: NCFR, 1219 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

October 23-25. *National Conference of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society.* University of Chicago. Contact: Donna Ellefson, IUS Executive Secretary, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

October 24-25. *Illinois Sociological Association.* Midland Hotel, Chicago. Theme: "Sociological Theory and Praxis". Contact: Bill Brandt, Development Specialists, Inc., 15 Spinning Wheel Road, Suite 426, Hinsdale, IL 60521. Phone: (312) 986-1481.

October 27-30. *Ninth International Conference of Social Gerontology.* Quebec. Contact: Secretariat, Centre International de Gerontologie Sociale, 91, rue joffroy, 75017 Paris, France.

October 29-November 1. *Joint meeting of Mid-South Sociological Association and Arkansas Sociological Association.* Camelot Inn, Little Rock. Contact: Jerry Salomone, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans-Lakefront, New Orleans, LA 70122.

October 30-November 2. *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion with the Religious Research Association and the Association of Professors and Researchers in Religious Education.* Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati. Theme: "Religion and Human Rights—Past and Present". Contact: SSSR, P.O. Box U68-A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

November 6-8. *First Annual Meeting of Association for Asian Pacific American Studies.* University of Washington, Seattle. Contact: Douglas W. Lee, President, AAPAS, Padelford Hall B-503, University of Washington GN-80, Seattle, WA 98195. Phone: (206) 543-2616.

POSTDOCTORAL

(Editor's Note: The following announcement concerning the new Carnegie-Mellon University program was erroneously published under the "predoctoral" heading in the May issue.)

The Department of Social Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, announces a new postdoctoral program in public policy and applied social science research. Traineeships will be awarded to social scientists who plan to carry out problem oriented and analytic policy research as well as theoretically relevant research in nonacademic or academic settings. Applicants should have a strong disciplinary background in any social or behavioral science, research productivity, and interest in working on such interdisciplinary research topics as foreign or domestic policy decision making, administrative behavior in public organizations, development of social programs, political behavior and public policy, and behavioral economics. Equal Opportunity Employer; applications from minorities and women are welcome. Send a letter and vita with references to: Sara B. Kiesler, Department of Social Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

The Wilson Center invites applications from scholars in any country for fellowships in the following six categories: History, Culture and Society; American Society and Politics; The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies; The Latin American Program; East Asia Program; and The International Security Studies Program. Deadline is October 1. For information on application procedures, direct inquiries to a particular category of study and write to: Fellowship Office/Room 321, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, DC 20560. Cable: WIL-CEN.

The Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies has two 2-year positions opening in September for research in psychosocial aspects of alcohol and drug use. Sociologists or psychologists are preferred, but other social scientists may apply. Fellows will work in conjunction with an ongoing longitudinal study. Stipends provided by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism are from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year. Contact: Mark Lender, Center of Alcohol Studies, Busch Campus, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Phone: (201) 932-3510.

Congressional Science Fellowships in Child Development, supervised by the Society for Research in Child Development and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are being offered to postdoctoral scientists or professionals from the social, behavioral, and health related sciences, to spend one year, beginning September 1, 1981, on a Congressional staff. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged to apply. Contact: Dr. Karen Fischer, Society for Research in Child Development, 2025 Eye Street, N.W., #905, Washington, DC 20006.

Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer international research grants for research in or on Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near and Middle East. They may be used to support research on one country, comparative research between countries within an area, or comparative research between areas. There is also a special program for collaborative research between American

and foreign scholars in Latin America. Deadline is December 1, 1980. Contact: SSRC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The National Humanities Center is seeking applications for its 1981-82 fellowship program. Fellowships are available to (1) Young Fellows—three to ten years beyond the doctorate; (2) Senior Fellows—more than ten years beyond the doctorate; and (3) Fellows for the following special seminars: (a) energy and the values of modern society, (b) the idea of a profession, (c) the Charles Frankel seminar on citizenship. Application deadline is January 10, 1981 for all except scholars from European nations for whom the deadline is December 10, 1980. For information and applications write to the National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. European scholars should write to Dr. Raymond Georis, European Cultural Foundation, 51 Rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

DISSERTATION

Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer 1981-82 international research fellowships to graduate students in the social sciences, the humanities, or professional fields 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, Western Europe, or for cross-area research. Deadline is November 1, 1980. Contact: SSRC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The Travel Research Association announces its third triennial William B. Keeling Travel Research Dissertation Competition which carries a \$1,000 cash award. You are eligible to enter if you have recently written or are planning to write your dissertation on a travel/tourism subject for your doctoral degree. Deadline is December 1, 1980. For information contact: James M. Rovelstad, Director, Tourism and Travel Administration, Graduate School of Management and Urban Professions, New School for Social Research, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

Developing Countries

A new Science in Developing Countries Program has been established by NSF to provide support for research, conferences and dissertations aimed at strengthening science and engineering cooperation between the U.S. and developing countries.

Projects in low- and middle-income developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (including Caribbean) will be considered for support.

Applications should begin with a letter or preliminary proposal for review by the NSF staff. They may be made at any time.

For more information request the program brochure from: Science in Developing Countries, Division of International Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

Publications

Journal of Clinical Sociology invites papers for its first issue. Papers must be germane to clinical sociology and will be subject to critical review. The journal is an official publication of the Clinical Sociology Association. Deadline for the first issue is October 15. Send original and two copies to: William A. Maesen, Editor, *Journal of Clinical Sociology*, P.O. Box 2345, Grand Rapids, MI 49501.

California Sociologist invites contributions for a special issue on current research on crime, delinquency and deviance to appear in summer 1981. Preference will be given to manuscripts that systematically analyze how social control agents identify and process clients. Deadline is January 31, 1981. ASR format. Send three copies to: Delos H. Kelly, Special Issue Editor, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Submissions for regular issues are also welcome.

Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control, an expanded annual series published by JAI Press, invites submission of original papers. Authors interested in having their work considered for Volume 4 should send copies before September 1 to both co-editors: Rita A. Simon, Program in Law and Society, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 and Steven Spitzer, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Reference Library of Sociology is a new series of reference volumes to be published by Garland Publishing, Inc., New York. Proposals for specific titles are solicited. Areas include: marriage and family, inequality and social mobility, crime and deviance, race and ethnic relations, medical sociology, sociology of education, sociology of art, sex roles and sociology of population. Other areas open. Contact series editor: Dan A. Chekki, Professor of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Canada R3B 2E9.

The Sociology of Business, a newsletter, is soliciting submissions for its first issue. It welcomes contributions, announcements, short 200-word book reviews, and other items related to the sociology, psychology, politics, ethics, and technology of business that would be of interest to social scientists. Send to: *The Sociology of Business*, 42 Englewood Avenue, Brookline, MA 02146.

Sport Scene, a quarterly publication directed to people in youth sport programs, invites articles, research summaries and practical hints. Articles must be no more than 1,000 words and in plain language. Send to: Jack Hutsler, Editor, North American Youth Sport Institute, 4985 Oak Garden Drive, Kernersville, NC 27284. Phone: (919) 784-4926.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are seeking contributions to a publication on creative alternatives to the death penalty. Send to: Sarah Dike, Editor, Crime & Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ 07601.

Reading Research Quarterly, a journal of the International Reading Association, seeks empirical, descriptive, or theoretical papers on such topics as cognitive processes, learning and development, assessment and evaluation, social context, cross-cultural studies and communications research. Send to: P. David Pearson/S. Jay Samuels, RRQ, Burton Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Contributions are invited for an edited book focusing on the social, political, military, economic, religious, cultural and historical background of the Weimar Republic as a means toward understanding the rise of German Fascism and the ultimate consequences in genocide. The editors are generally working from a Marxist perspective which they feel has been neglected in American scholarship on this topic. Send to: Isidor Wallimann, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, or to Michael Dobkowski, Department of Religious Studies, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456.

Dance Research Journal is a refereed international, interdisciplinary publication that includes original descriptive, theoretical, and/or methodological articles. It invites sociologists to submit manuscripts. Three copies, a 50-100 word abstract, and four to six line biographical statement should be sent to: Judith Lynne Hanna, College of Human Ecology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Policy Studies Journal solicits contributions for a special issue on higher education policy. Prospective contributors should send a letter of intent and a one-page summary of the proposed submission to: Samuel K. Gove, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, 1201 W. Nevada Street, Urbana, IL 61801. Deadline is September 1.

Conferences

New York State Sociological Association, Syracuse University, October 17-18, seeks papers in any area of sociology. Send two copies to: John MacDonald, Secretary NYSSA, Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, NY 13215.

Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies, San Diego, April 23-25, 1981, seeks full panels and individual papers. Deadline is November 15. Send to: Don Chenoweth, Department of Social Sciences, Cameron University, Lawton, OK 73505.

Association for Arid Land Studies, San Diego, April 23-25, invites papers on all topics related to arid lands. Send paper title and 150 word abstract to: William M. Holmes, Department of Geography, North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76203 by December 1.

Second Annual Ethnography in Education Research Forum, University of Pennsylvania, March 20-22, 1981, invites paper summaries (three pages) and panel and workshop proposals (two pages) by November 7. Send to: Sandy Cortelyou, Center for Urban Ethnography, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

British Sociological Association Study Group on the Sociology of Religion, Lincoln Cathedral Conference Center, April 9-12, 1981, seeks proposals from Americans who would like to participate in the program. Send proposals to: James T. Richardson, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 as soon as possible. One major theme will be "New Religious Movements."

Eastern Academy of Management, Binghamton, NY, May 14-16, 1981, solicits papers and proposals for workshops and symposia. Four copies should be sent by December 1: Mariann Jelinek, Vice-President, Program, The Parsonage, P.O. Box 30, Cornish Flat, NH 03746.

The Sociological Symposium has published a special issue on the sociology of sport (Spring, 1980). It contains articles on such topics as the integration of sport sociology into the larger discipline, sport as work, implications of running for family and work, sport and family orientation toward mobility and problems of retirement from professional sport. Copies of this 150 page issue cost \$6.50. Order from: James K. Skipper, Jr., Editor, *Sociological Symposium*, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition by Charles P. Kaplan, Thomas Van Valey and Associates is a textbook prepared for use by universities participating in the Census Bureau's 1980 Census Experimental Student Intern Program, but it is also useful to teachers who use census data in instruction and application. The book covers such topics as the history of the census, the organization of the census bureau, issues relevant to the planning and administration of the census, the limitations of census data, data collection procedures, and an overview of the uses of census data. Order from: The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 003-024-02262-1. Price: \$7.50.

Journal of Communication has published a special issue (Spring 1980) on strategies of deception. Con men, poker players and liars come under scholarly scrutiny in an attempt to determine how good humans are as lie detectors. Write to: Susanne Katz, The Annenberg School of Communications, 3620 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 for a copy.

Red Feather Institute offers three articles which examine American sociology: "The 'Plain Marxism' of C. Wright Mills" by Donald McQuarrie; "Organization Theory: A Critique" by Charles Perrow, and "Corporate Crime: A Critique of the Clinard Report" by T.R. Young. Copies of these articles are free to members of the profession. Write to: R.F.I., Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80536.

Journal of Consumer Research offers special issues on A Synthesis of Selected Aspects of Consumer Behavior, March 1976, and Consumer Decision Making, September 1979. Bulk orders of 10 or more copies cost \$3.00 per issue. Contact: JCR, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, P.O. Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680.

Learning Together: A Guide for Families with Genetic Disorders is a new publication of the Health Services Administration, U.S. Public Health Service, that explains how to organize a parent support group. In addition, it provides practical information on health, education, laws, and resources that may be helpful to families with handicapped members. Copies are available from the National Clearinghouse for Human Genetic Diseases, 1776 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, MD 20852.

The Directory of Data Files presents information on machine-readable data available through Data Users Service Division of the Bureau of the Census. Sections are devoted to the following categories: agriculture, economic, general, geographic, government, population and housing, and software. Copies may be ordered for \$11.00 each from: Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

SSRC Survey Archive Data Catalogue describes the holdings of Britain's largest national repository of machine-readable data in the social sciences. The *Catalogue* contains standardized entries for all surveys, fully describing the variables included and giving full fieldwork and bibliographic information. Contact: SSRC Survey Archive, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, England.

American Indians and the Criminal Justice System in Minnesota by Roger Benjamin and Choong Nam Kim presents a statistical comparison of American Indians, blacks and whites as they are being treated in the Minnesota criminal justice system. Copies are available free from the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota, 311 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant Street, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Journal of Social Issues has published a special issue on children of divorce, edited by Teresa E. Levitin. The issue presents some of the most current research on the effects of divorce on children, and describes some of the complex and difficult problems of research in this area. Copies are available for \$5.00 from: JSI, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Science Education Databook is the first quantitative description of science, mathematics and social studies education at all levels in the United States produced by NSF since 1960. Copies of the 156-page book are available from: Forms and Publications Unit, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550.

The 1980 Chartbook of Federal Programs in Aging is an annotated directory of 164 federal programs related to aging research, training and services. Cost \$19.00. Orders must be prepaid. Contact: 1980 Chartbook, Care Reports, Inc., 4865 Cordell Avenue, Washington, DC 20014. Phone: (301) 986-1607.

Kapitalistate, a journal of working papers on the capitalist state, has just published an issue on democratic struggles and the state. Articles deal with such topics as democracy in disarray; the state, the patriarchal family and working mothers, and democracy, public work and labor strategy. Single copies cost \$4.00. Contact: *Kapitalistate*, P.O. Box 5138, Berkeley, CA 94705.

Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for East Asian Studies, prepared by Hong N. Kim under the auspices of The Wilson Center, outlines the range of resources and materials available in Washington for studying China, Japan, Korea and Mongolia. Available for \$7.95 (paperbound) from the Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 1579, Washington, DC 20013.

A Guide to Social Theory: Worldwide Cross-Cultural Tests provides profiles of 1350 theoretical propositions tested or developed by means of worldwide cross-cultural studies. The five volume set costs \$495.00. Contact: Human Relations Area Files, P.O. Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Computer searches of the *Guide* are also available for \$10.00 from: Thines User Service, HRAF, P.O. Box 2054, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

The Workbook is a fully-indexed catalog of sources of information about environmental, social and consumer problems. It is published bi-monthly by a non-profit, citizen activist organization. For information contact: *The Workbook*, Southwest Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 4524, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

Equal Rights Amendment

Janet Boles and Isabel Marcus, University of Texas-Austin, would appreciate receiving copies of conference papers and other unpublished manuscripts on the subject of the ERA for inclusion in a commissioned review essay. Papers using the ERA as a major explanatory variable are also needed. Send to: Janet Boles, Department of Political Science, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

Worker Control

The International Sociological Association Research Committee on Participation, Workers' Control and Self-Management invites all researchers in those fields to join the Committee, to attend its meetings and to participate in its sessions at the 1982 World Congress in Mexico City. No membership fee at present. Contact: Bjorn Gustavsen, Work Research Institute, Gydas Vei 8, P.O. Box 8149, Oslo 1, Norway. Use airmail.

Academic Spouses

Jeffrey C. Alexander, UCLA, and R. Stephen Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, will hold a session, "Difficulties of Spouses Who Are Both Academics", Wednesday, August 27, from 6:30-8:30 p.m. in the New York Hilton. Anyone who would like to exchange information about problems encountered by academic spouses and begin formulating policies and strategies to resolve the problems are invited to attend the session.

Center on Aging

The Service Center for Aging Information (SCAN) seeks submission of reports, studies, manuals and other publications that deal with social practice and social-behavioral science aspects of aging, especially those that are not usually published or widely circulated. The SCAN system is a component of the National Clearinghouse on Aging of the Administration on Aging, DHHS. The system includes the Social Practice Resource Center and the Social-Behavioral Science Resource Center. Documents and inquiries can be submitted to: SCAN Resource Centers, Acquisitions, Dept. N.R., P.O. Box 168, Silver Spring, MD 20907 or by calling (301) 656-4269 or (800) 638-2051.

Compulsive Gambling

The National Council on Compulsive Gambling is creating a data file and library on gambling behavior. Persons who would like to donate articles, books, monographs, or other publications to this effort should send them to: The National Council on Compulsive Gambling, Attn: Henry R. Lesieur, PhD, 99 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Persons doing research on gambling are also asked to contact the Council at the same address.

Language and Sex

Betty Lou Dubois and Isabel Crouch are serving as convenors of a new working group in language and sex which will meet during the 1981 International Association for Applied Linguistics meeting in Lund, Sweden. It is hoped this working group will eventually serve as an international clearinghouse in this research area. If you want to associate yourself with this effort, write to Dubois and Crouch at Box 3W, New Mexico State University, University Park, NM 88003.

Family Research

The Research and Theory Section of the National Council on Family Relations will initiate an award for the outstanding family research article of the year at the 1980 Conference in Portland, Oregon. This recognition will honor the author(s) whose article in the preceding year best combined theory and methodology in the analysis and interpretation of a significant marriage or family issue. Nominations of one's own articles published in 1979 or those published by others are encouraged. Address inquiries and send nominations (including 7 reprints if possible) to: Brent C. Miller, Department of Family and Human Development, UMC 29, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322.

Talmon Prize

The sixth Yonina Talmon Prize will be given in 1981 for an article on the family and kinship system (including certain aspects of gerontology). The prize carries an award of \$400. Unpublished work and works under consideration for publication may be submitted in English, French or Hebrew. Published works are not eligible. Persons may apply up to 10 years after receiving their doctorate. Deadline is November 1, 1980. Send six copies of manuscript and six copies of vitae, English and French to: Charlotte Green Schwartz, MIT Medical Department, 12-127, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139; and Hebrew to: The Yonina Talmon Prize, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Cross-Cultural Research

The Human Relations Area Files will present a prize of \$250 for the best social science student paper in cross-cultural research. Deadline for entries is November 1, 1980. For information contact: Student Research Prize Competition, Human Relations Area Files, Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

Innovative Research Proposals

A task group of the NSF Advisory Council is seeking comments and views on the adequacy of the funding process for highly innovative research proposals submitted to the federal agencies.

Halsey Royden, task group chair, said, "There seems to be a perception in some part of the scientific community that highly imaginative proposals for research which are 'off the beaten track' sometimes have difficulty in obtaining funding because scientific reviewers and agency officials are unduly conservative and tend to 'play it safe'."

Royden and his task group would also like information on specific creative research proposals that have had difficulty in finding funding from federal agencies as well as suggestions for improving the mechanism by which such proposals are handled.

Comments, views, information and suggestions should be sent to: Dr. Halsey Royden, NSF Advisory Council, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

is a non-profit, scientific organization founded in 1928 to advance the science of demography. The IUSSP holds a conference every four years; the next in 1981 in Manila. Its committees and working groups stimulate research and exchange ideas, primarily by holding seminars on specific topics. Members receive its Proceedings and subscriptions to four specialized journals. Membership is restricted to persons with advanced scientific qualifications. Individuals interested in joining the Union may request nomination forms by writing to: The Executive Secretary, IUSSP, 5 rue Forgeur, 4000 Liege, Belgium. New members are elected by vote of its Council upon submission of a nomination signed by two members.

The Autonomous Work Group on Health Organizations of the European Group for Organizational Studies

is a small informal group which has held annual meetings for the past four years. The Work Group seeks to apply, criticize and develop organizational theory in relation to the health care field and to specific organizations within it; to provide a forum for discussion of research projects at all stages of their design and implementation; and to extend an awareness of the possibilities for cross-cultural research and through the exchange of information broaden the perspective of studies within any one country. The next meeting will be held in 1981 at Linköping University, Sweden. For membership information contact: P.G. Svenson, University of Linköping, Department of Sociology, 58183 Linköping, Sweden.

Marshall Fund Makes Awards To Sociologists

Three sociologists have been selected as 1980-81 German Marshall Fund Research Fellows.

The German Marshall Fund Fellowship provides support for comparative research projects on political, social, and economic problems common to advanced industrial societies. Appointments lasting up to a year or longer permit full-time research and writing on individual projects.

The sociologists and their research topics follow:

S.M. Miller, Boston University, "Analysis of the Use of Demonstration Project Model by the European Community in Ireland, France and the U.K. as a Strategy for Change."

Paul Montagna, Brooklyn College and City University of New York, "Increasing Use of Professional Service Firms by Multinational Corporations."

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College, "Response of Capitalist and Socialist Governments to Structural Unemployment and Changes in Investment in the Textile and Steel Industries in the U.S., France, and Yugoslavia."

Deadline for the 1981-82 program is November 30, 1980. For information write to: The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Applied Statistics Workshops

Three workshops in applied statistics will be held in November at Abt Associates' research park in Cambridge for qualified persons in the social sciences, management sciences, market research and the health sciences.

The workshops are: Research Data Management, November 7-9, by Gary Anderson, McMaster's University.

Advanced Applied Multivariate Techniques, November 13-16, by Jagdish Sheth, University of Illinois-Urbana; Richard P. Bagozzi, M.I.T., and Jay Magidson, Abt Associates Inc.

Modeling and Forecasting Time Series, November 20-23, by Raman K. Mehra, Scientific Systems, Inc.

For more information contact: Mary Greene or Jay Magidson, Abt Associates Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone: (617) 492-7100.

ISI Expands Grants Program

The Institute for Scientific Information announced that its program of awarding grants to firms the purchase of many of its information services has been expanded.

The ISI Library Grant Program covers the purchase of the *Science Citation Index*, the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index* plus annuals and five-year cumulations.

For more information contact: Arthur Kennedy, Grant Coordinator, ISI, 3501 Market Street, University City Science Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone: (215) 386-0100.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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MINUTES OF THE 1980 ASA COUNCIL MEETING

The third meeting of the 1980 ASA Council convened at 9:20 a.m. on Saturday, March 15, 1980, at the Gramercy Inn in Washington, DC. Members present were: Pauline Bart, Norman Bimbaum, Hubert M. Black, Jr., Ernest Q. Campbell, Herbert L. Costner, Arlene K. Daniels, Irwin Deutscher, Renee C. Fox, William Gamson, Helen M. Hughes, Helena Z. Lopata, Thomas F. Pettigrew, Morris Rosenberg, Peter H. Rossi, James F. Short, Jr., William Foote Whyte, Charles V. Willie, and Maurice Zeitlin. Present from the Executive Office were: Russell R. Dynes, Midge Miles, Lawrence J. Rhoades, and Janet L. Astner. Chairs of several committees and various observers were present during parts of the meeting. President Peter Rossi chaired the meeting.

1. **Approval of Agenda.** A revision of the agenda was presented by the President. **MOTION:** To approve the agenda as revised. Carried.

2. **Report of President.** Rossi indicated that arrangements for child care during the 1980 Annual Meeting are being made with the Bank Street School of Education in New York City. Final information will be provided with the *Preliminary Program* packet.

Due to increases in travel costs, nearly 50% of Council's meeting budget was used for January meeting expenses. The President suggested that Council consider business evolved from the March meeting.

3. **Report of Executive Officer.** Dynes provided updates on various activities of the Executive Office since January. The President and Executive Officer were invited to a AAAS meeting on Soviet scientific relations following the invasion of Afghanistan. In general, scientific exchanges are being slowed down. The Council of the National Academy of Sciences subsequently suspended for six months all bilateral symposia with the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The 1980 National Science Foundation budget is currently going through Congress. Last year the House approved a \$14M cut from the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, but the Senate restored most of that cut in response to widespread appeals from social scientists and others. This year social science organizations are more actively participating in hearings prior to the budget proceeding to the floor of the House. Council will be alerted if help is needed.

The funding level for the Minority Fellowship Program for 1980-81 has been held to the 1979-80 level rather than increased to provide for new awards. Because of a mandatory increase in stipend levels, the number of awards will decrease and several currently funded Fellows may be dropped. Action is being taken to renegotiate the 1980-81 funding and to assure that future levels will be maintained as originally proposed.

Fourteen workshops have been organized during April as part of the "Teaching Sociology Month." Seventeen state and regional associations have requested literature tables and program assistance from the ASA Project.

Council expressed appreciation for the activities initiated in support of funding for the social sciences and encouraged continuation of those efforts.

4. **Report of Secretary.** Short reported items from two committees.

a. **Committee on Publications.** Peter Berger, Randall Collins, and Irving Zeitlin have agreed to edit the new publication *Sociological Theory*, and the new editor of *Contemporary Sociology* will be William D'Antonio. Delays experienced with the appointment of a new ASR editor were reported to Council. After consultation with the Publications Committee and ASA officers, it was recommended that the ASR office remain at the University of Illinois for another year with William Form as editor. Negotiations will continue for an editor whose 3-5 year term would begin in 1982. Council approved arrangements for the ASR editorship through 1981.

b. **Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB).** Four recommendations were presented. (1) Honoraria for editors and the ASA Secretary were discontinued in 1975 due to fiscal pressures on the Association. EOB recommended reinstating honoraria for journal editors. Due to the amount of work and time involved in editing a journal, it is difficult for editors to take advantage of other professional opportunities such as consulting or guest lecturing. While an honorarium would not compensate for the actual work of editing, it could help reduce the opportunity costs of accepting an editorship. **MOTION:** That honoraria for ASA journal editorships be approved in the following amounts effective January 1, 1981, for current and future editors: \$3000 for ASR, \$2500 for CS, \$2000 for *Rose Series*, \$1500 for quarterly journals (*JHSR*, *SOE*, *SPQ*, *TAS*). Carried.

As recommended by EOB, Council agreed that editorships of annual volumes should be exempted. An honorarium was approved for the *Rose* editor pending a review of the guidelines of the *Rose* Fund.

(2) The 1979 audit indicates that the Association reduced the year slightly in the black. Short presented a recommendation to increase on-site registration fees at annual meetings. Pre-registration fees will remain the same. Comparisons between ASA and other associations were also presented. **MOTION:** To increase on-site registration fees to \$8 for students, \$20 for members, \$30 for non-members. Carried.

(3) Funding for the small grants program initiated in 1973 has been contingent on special appropriations from Council each year. The special fund for the Advancement of the Discipline was created specifically to support the discipline rather than the profession of sociology. The only allocation from this fund has been to support the establishment of *Sociological Theory*. EOB recommended that money for the small grants made by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline be taken from the Fund. **MOTION:** To allocate \$8,000 per year for the next three years from the fund for the Advancement of the Discipline for use by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline. Unexpended funds are to revert back into the Fund each year. Carried.

(4) A proposal for a survey of ASA members had been received by the President and referred to EOB. A recommendation was made to appropriate some funds provided that 1) the questionnaire is modified to reflect needs of ASA and is circulated to Council in advance of the general mailing, 2) President Rossi be directly involved in construction of the questionnaire and supervision of the project, and 3) ASA receives a copy of the data tapes. **MOTION:** Council approves the expenditure of \$2000 plus travel money for the President and free use of ASA's mailing list in support of the proposed survey of ASA members. Carried.

Evaluation of the teaching project and the timing and sites of annual meetings were suggested for inclusion in the survey.

5. **Committee Reports.** a. Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology—Howard Freeman, Co-Chair of the Committee, presented the report which contained three recommendations: (1) the addition to the Executive Office of a senior staff member for applied sociology; (2) a series of educational activities such as a small working conference and a short term training institute; and (3) liaison with key groups of administrators at universities.

Discussion revolved around different definitions, conceptions and uses of applied sociology and applied research as well as the effect on academic curricula and basic research of moving in "applied" directions. No consensus was reached on how or whether the Association should be involved in exploring applied sociology options. As a means of sponsoring further discussion, the suggestion of a working conference met with some enthusiasm.

MOTION: To refer these issues back to the Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology with instructions to incorporate the suggestions made in Council discussion and come back to Council with recommendations; that one or two persons be added to the Committee to broaden the membership; and that another meeting of the Committee be scheduled. Carried.

b. **Committee on the Profession (COP).** Campbell indicated that reports of constituent committees were scheduled for the next day to allow Council time to review recent documents. Two additional reports were distributed and discussion scheduled for the following day. Due to the involvement of COP members in the work of the constituent committees, little time is available for consideration of policy issues that arise from the committees or are referred from Council. COP requested the appointment of three members-at-large on a provisional basis to assist in the general workload. Council indicated a preference to appoint separate committees to deal with specific issues rather than to expand COP. **MOTION:** That a three-person committee be appointed to report back to Council on the issues listed in the request from the Committee on the Profession. Carried.

c. **Committee on Teaching.** Gamson presented background information on the Committee's recommendations for a Teaching Services Program. Council approved the program in principle in June, 1979. A \$27,000 yearly budget was proposed to support activities in three categories: (1) institutionalization of present activities of the Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology; (2) new services and products; and (3) new funding. EOB recommended supporting the program for two years with an evaluation occurring the second year. **MOTION:** To approve appropriations of \$18,000 in FY 1980 and \$27,000 in FY 1981 to support the Teaching Services Program, and

that an evaluation of the program be made during the second year. Carried.

d. **Annual Meeting Study Committee.** Costner summarized the report on types of meeting sites. The Committee advised against reducing the size of the program, dividing it into sections, or segregating specialties into different hotels. In general, after evaluating a variety of options against a set of criteria, the Committee concluded that meeting in large hotels in large cities continues to be the most advantageous option. However, the Committee recommended that other options be tried from time to time. One of these already is scheduled for 1983 when the Annual Meeting will be held in Detroit in several non-contiguous hotels requiring shuttle transportation. **MOTION:** To accept the report with thanks. Carried.

Proposals for sites for the 1984 and 1985 meetings were presented to Council. **MOTION:** That the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting be held in San Antonio, Texas. Carried.

San Antonio represents another alternative considered by the committee, viz., using a convention hall for the program and a number of nearby hotels for guest rooms. It was pointed out that convention hall and hotel facilities in San Antonio are less expensive than in most cities. **MOTION:** That the 1985 ASA Annual Meeting be held in Washington, DC. Carried.

Council went into executive session at 4:30 p.m. and recessed for the day at 6:00 p.m. Members reconvened on Sunday at 9:05 a.m.

e. **Committee on Issues in Accreditation for Sociology.** Council reviewed the report of the committee and briefly discussed problems associated with accrediting departments of sociology. **MOTION:** To accept the report with thanks. Carried.

f. **Committee on Certification of Sociologists.** A brief report was submitted to Council with a request for clarification of the committee's mandate and continuation of the committee. While expressing little enthusiasm for certification, Council felt a full position paper would facilitate discussion. **MOTION:** To approve continuation of the Committee on Certification of Sociologists including scheduling another meeting of that committee during the Annual Meeting, and that concerns of Council be communicated to the Committee and another member added. Carried.

g. **Committee on Regulation of Research.** Bradford Gray, Chair of the Committee, reported on the status of regulations for protection of human subjects of research. HEW is currently revising the proposed regulations to incorporate many of the suggested exemptions. A bill (S.867) to provide privacy protections for individuals who are subjects of federally funded research, and for other purposes, was circulated to Council and reviewed by Gray. The Committee was encouraged to keep track of the bill and the Executive Officer was requested to contact other social science organizations to coordinate efforts for the bill.

h. **Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT).** Two reports on cases were submitted to Council and summarized by Co-Chair Linda Bourque. After careful consideration of the reports and extensive discussion, the following actions were taken. **MOTION:** To accept the Allon/Hofstra University report as an Interim Report pending the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching receiving further information as to the appropriateness and adequacy of the procedures followed by the Administration of Hofstra University, and to transmit this report in its entirety to the parties involved. Carried.

MOTION: To accept the Rosenthal/ODU report with the recommendations and findings. Carried.

i. **Committee on the Profession, continued.**—A report titled "Issues Surrounding the Handling of Files" was prepared in response to the Committee's concern regarding procedures currently being followed and other issues regarding files of both individual sociologists and the Association. Procedures guiding the work of COFRAT were described and recommendations were made for the handling of intelligence files received in response to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. **MOTION:** That Council accept the report and endorse the procedures contained therein. Carried.

MOTION: That the ASA Executive Office hold a complete set of files as described in the report. Carried.

MOTION: That legal opinion be sought regarding items described at the top of pages 8 and 10 in the report. Carried.

MOTION: That Council authorize the President or Executive Officer to immediately challenge omissions or deletions from files such as those obtained from the FBI. Carried.

The report of the COFRAT subcommittee that reviewed COINTELPRO files described

the type of material received and how those items were handled and included recommendations for Council action.

MOTION: To accept the report and the recommendations as amended. Carried.

Following are the amended recommendations.

1. Council declares that the FOIA and Privacy Acts are of professional concern and that ASA will continue to make information concerning procedures available to members about how to secure information pertaining to them from the files of the Federal government. (Members should be advised that requesting a file might be cause for the creation of a file where none has previously existed.)

2. Recognition should be given to the research opportunities represented by the information collected by the ASA under the FOIA and Privacy Acts, and members are encouraged to take advantage of these opportunities.

3. Council acknowledges the assistance of several individuals who have supplied material on FBI surveillance, and recommends that they be informed of the recommendations and outcome of the subcommittee's work and that these individual cases will not be investigated or further pursued.

4. Despite the fact that the original surveillance is considered to have been inappropriate, and since the files on the ASA currently held by COFRAT contain little but public materials, those files should be stored in the ASA office and available for research. Individuals who submitted personal files should have the option of deciding what they wish done with their files.

5. a. The Executive Office is to continue to work with organizations trying to maintain the Freedom of Information Act and make it a more useful tool.

b. The Executive Office is to continue to contact other social science organizations to develop concerns of this community regarding intrusion into individual careers as well as the activities of the Associations themselves and to present these concerns when the FOIA charter is discussed in the Senate.

c. The Executive Office is to urge other professional organizations to request their own files.

d. The substance of this report is to be made available to members of the Association, other professional organizations, and released to the news media.

j. **Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program.** The selection meeting of the Committee was held prior to the meeting of Council and Pettigrew reported that fellowships were awarded by a well-balanced process. The Program is funded mainly by grants from NIMH with some dissertation awards provided by the Cornerhouse Fund. A recommendation was presented for involving ASA members more directly in funding for the Program. **MOTION:** That a line item for voluntary contributions to the Minority Fellowship Program be added to future dues billings. Carried.

6. **Newsletter Proposal.** A member's proposal to edit and distribute a newsletter was referred to Council by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline. It was suggested that the editor of *FOOTNOTES* might be able to assist in determining the interest of members in the proposed newsletter. A motion to table the issue was narrowly defeated. **MOTION:** To refer the newsletter proposal to the editor of *FOOTNOTES* for appropriate action. Carried.

7. **Relating ASA to the Policy Making Process.** Several suggestions for possible ASA activities were presented in a memorandum prepared for Council by President Rossi, including intelligence gathering for members, membership education on thinking about social issues, providing intelligence to decision makers and staffs, providing a clearinghouse service, publication of a journal of commentary, building institutions, and building linkages among policy makers and sociologists. An open discussion period occurred as Council members reviewed experiences and explored options. As action had been taken on all items on the agenda, it was suggested that Council members prepare written statements on the issues under discussion in lieu of holding a June meeting. The President was requested to coordinate the input of Council members for discussion at the Council meeting in August.

The June meeting of Council was formally cancelled and a four-hour meeting during the Annual Meeting was requested. Interim decisions are to be made in accordance with constitutional provisions.

Council adjourned at 1:25 p.m. on Sunday, March 16, 1980.

Respectfully submitted,

James F. Short, Jr.

Secretary

Bonacich, Riley, Stryker, Wiseman Elected to Council

(continued from page 1)

Vice-President-Elect

Joan Huber 2152
Melvin L. Kohn 1519

Council

Edna Bonacich 1565
Reece McGee 1469
Daniel O. Price 1153
Matilda White Riley 2505
Sheldon Stryker 1671
Howard Taylor 1010
Jacqueline P. Wiseman 1807
T.R. Young 788
Mayer N. Zald 1483

Committee on Publications

Randall Collins 1624
Marie R. Haug 1655
Peter K. Manning 1695
Lena Wright Myers 1169

Committee on Nominations

District 1
Philip W. Blumstein 926
Joseph R. Gusfield 2034

District 2
Kathleen S. Crittenden 1570
Jeylan T. Mortimer 511
Jack W. Sattel 413

District 3
Sharon Martin McPherron 1084
Charles U. Smith 1394

District 4

Muriel G. Cantor 931
Roberta S. Cohen 671
Alfred McClung Lee 1484

District 5

Thelma McCormack 485
Theda Skocpol 811
Ruth Hill Useem 1696

District 6

Albert K. Cohen 1958
Lloyd H. Rogler 806

Committee on Committees

District 1
Rodolfo Alvarez 1220
Lyn H. Lofland 1648

District 2

Laurel Walum Richardson 1081
David Street 1573

District 3

John Sibley Butler 843
Janet Saltzman Chafetz 1776

District 4

L. Clyde Carter, Jr. 681
Bart Landry 1300

District 5

William A. Faunce 1263
Joan Stelling 1310

District 6

William V. D'Antonio 1646
Joyce A. Ladner 1325

Referendum on Changes in the ASA Constitution & By-Laws

Constitution

Article IV, Section 1
Approve 2166
Disapprove 262

Article IV, Section 3

Approve 2157
Disapprove 264

By-Laws

Approve 2153
Disapprove 265

Rossi Cites Opportunities in Applied Social Research

Applied social research can take sociology out of the trouble it is in as an academic enterprise if the profession will diligently and flexibly exploit the opportunities it represents.

Peter H. Rossi, ASA President, made that point during the Southern Sociological Society meeting last spring in a talk on expanding opportunities in applied sociology.

Rossi believes sociology is in trouble as an academic enterprise because academic growth is grinding to a halt; funds for fellowships and research are not keeping pace with inflation; students are switching to more vocationally relevant disciplines and professional schools, leading administrators to wonder whether sociology is needed; submissions to major sociological journals have sharply declined; and public figures are labeling sociology as irrelevant, wasteful and subversive.

APPLIED RESEARCH

Rossi sees applied social research as a way out for the profession because "over the past two decades, social science, and, by implication, sociology has been found to be increasingly useful in

the form of applied social science research in support of social programs of a wide variety." Consequently, it is being funded by the Federal government at a much higher level than basic research.

He continued, "Although much of the research contracted for by the Federal government falls clearly within the compass of other social science disciplines—economics, psychology, political science—a great deal of it can be handled through sociological skills and within the framework of sociological theory and thinking."

The funding, however, is primarily going to economics and psychology rather than to sociology and to research institutes and

firms rather than to colleges and universities.

OPPORTUNITIES

Rossi thinks applied social research offers opportunities for undergraduates, graduates, departments and universities.

Undergraduates can be prepared for employment in the applied social research industry as research assistants if they are given some training.

"My own department," he said, "has started a small program within our major to train persons to take such jobs within the research industry in New England, a tactic that has served us fairly well."

Career opportunities are also available in that industry for MAs and PhDs because "some of the larger research firms now dwarf university social science divisions." He pointed to ABT Associates in Massachusetts and RAND in California as examples.

In addition, opportunities are also available in federal, state, and local governments.

Rossi believes departments and universities have "a major opportunity...to serve as suppliers of social science expertise through bidding on applied social science contracts."

He said, "The applied social sci-

ence field offers intellectual opportunities of considerable interest. Solving social problems is not easier than solving some problem of the discipline, and since applied social research is more important in the sense that more depends on its outcomes, it should be done better."

He added, "The applied social research funded varies in quality from worthless to as sophisticated and complicated as anything produced in the name of basic research."

REQUIRED RESPONSE

To take advantage of these opportunities, Rossi said, "We have to raise the prestige of applied

work in our field. We have to emphasize the skills that are marketable in the applied social research side—quantitative skills. We have to give proper recognition within our discipline to applied research activities as at least respectable and as of worth both to the discipline and to the society as a whole."

He concluded, "As an organized discipline, we have to build linkages to the applied social science world, apprising the contracting agencies and the research industry that sociology has something to offer and to our own colleagues and students that applied social research is a career that is exciting and interesting."

1980 Program Changes Listed

Since the *Preliminary Program* was mailed to the membership, there have been adjustments made in the scheduling of several sessions, as well as additions and changes to the Luncheon Roundtable Discussions.

The Thematic Session entitled "Competing Perspectives on Deviance" (formerly Session 150), scheduled on Saturday, August 30 at 2:30 p.m., has been moved to Wednesday, August 27 at 8:30 a.m. (now Session 4).

The Social Policy Seminar entitled "Penal Policy in the 80s" (formerly Session 3), scheduled on Wednesday, August 27 at 8:30 a.m., has been moved to Thursday, August 28 at 10:30 a.m. (now Session 57a).

LUNCHEONS

Session 112, Friday, 12:30 p.m. #43. The luncheon to be presented by Charles B. Perrow has been cancelled. In its place, a luncheon entitled "Social Change and Social Reproduction in 19th Century Los Angeles: Work in Progress" by Barbara Laslett, University of Southern California, will be presented. Pre-registration is required; send reservation and check to the Executive Office, indicating "Luncheon 43—Laslett".

Session 144, Saturday, 12:30 p.m. #51. The luncheon to be presented by Jonathon R. Cole has been cancelled.

4 Sociologists Give Lectures On Education

Four sociologists participated in a lecture series this spring that examined the major controversies in American education since 1945.

The series, organized by Diane Ravitch, was presented by the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Teachers College, Columbia University. Sociologists participating in the series and their topics follow:

Robert Nisbet, Columbia University, "The Future of the University."

Andrew Greeley, University of Arizona, "The Failure of Catholic Schools."

Edward Shils, University of Chicago, "The Endurance of Universities."

Daniel Bell, Harvard University, "The Social Sciences: Simplistic Theories, Ludicrous Practices."

Simirenko Apple: Tribute to a Colleague

Early in this century, Lev Simirenko, a noted Ukrainian agricultural scientist, developed a new variety of apple, Reinette Simirenko, which was grown in the Ukraine and Russia.

His grandson, Alex, enjoyed eating this apple when he was a child in the Ukraine.

Many of the Simirenko trees, however, were destroyed in the thirties after Simirenko was sent to Siberia as a revolutionary and his son, Volodymyr, a leading horticulturist, was arrested for failing to follow Marxist theories of biology.

Alex did not follow in the footsteps of his forefathers, but he did dream about bringing a Simirenko apple tree to Penn State University where he was a sociologist and he frequently mentioned this dream to a colleague, George A. Theodorson, who decided to locate the tree for him.

"My effort at searching the world for a Simirenko apple tree," Theodorson said, "was primarily to try to strive for a spectacular favor for Alex to partially repay him for the many unbeatable acts of kindness he showered on others."

The Russians did not respond to his inquiries, but eventually, Theodorson found a Simirenko tree at the National Fruit Trials, a tree museum in Faversham, England. The budwood arrived at Penn State on April 25, 1979, two days before Alex Simirenko died.

"I knew the budwood was being shipped to the U.S. when I last saw Alex," Theodorson said, "but his circumstances were so desperate at the time that I did not have the heart to tell him that his dream of getting a Simirenko apple tree was not to be, even though the process of getting the material was still moving forward."

The cuttings are currently quarantined in a U.S.D.A. facility in Maryland where they have been grafted on to trees to await virus indexing. If it is established that the cuttings will not transmit new viruses into this country, budwood will be shipped to Penn State.

Theodorson plans to graft the budwood on to two of his apple trees: a yellow delicious and a wild seedling. "I thought it symbolic to graft the Ukrainian apple on to a native American seedling. I was going to reveal the symbolism to Alex at the time of the grafting. I thought he would have been especially impressed with my off-beat imagination, and I anticipated him shaking his head pretending to be mildly disapproving of the superfluous symbolism..."

Now, Theodorson hopes the introduction of the new apple variety into this country will serve as a living memorial to his colleague. It is really too early to tell if it will work out that way, but a memorial to Alex Simirenko already exists in the effort.

Harvard University

The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is searching for non-tenure appointees (initially for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1981) in the areas of social, personality and cognitive psychology. In each case a secondary competence in developmental psychology is welcome but not essential. Applications should include a current curriculum vita, and applicants should ask at least three individuals familiar with their work to write directly to: David M. Green, Chair, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Applications received after November 1, 1980 may not be considered. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.