Report of the President
Blalock Stresses Long-Term Issues

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

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

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
Committee on sociologists, taking political stands, and lobbying for our special interests as well as those of our constituents. Clearly, we are trying to play it both ways, and perhaps most of our members prefer this. But given our scarce resources and the limited time available to survey very small professional societies, it is not always clear that we can play it both ways to the satisfaction of any of us.

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

Rossi Recognizes Diversity
In 1980 Annual Meeting Theme

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

Our field has emerged from the 1970s with a rather wide variety of research and scholarly styles ranging from highly sophisticated quantitative styles on the one hand and equally sophisticated high qualitative styles on the other. Substantive concerns range widely as well from concern with tuning up the present society as exemplified in the work of applied sociologists to forecasting the forms of a radically different future society. The profession is diversified in its occupational activities as well with dozens of ivory towers and policy makers both holding cards in the ASA.

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

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

Tributes to Talcott Parsons
Pages 6-7

ASA Council Takes Actions in Support of Teaching

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

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

Council took the actions in response to the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching by its chairman, William Gansser and the Committee which included Al Chaiin, Charles Goldenfield, Mike Malac, Hans Maucke, Reece McGee, and Sharon McPherson.

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

Other Actions

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

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

Teaching Committee

The Standing Committee on Teaching is charged to:(1) make recommendations to Council actions and policies for fostering the teaching and learning of sociology; (2) monitor the operation of the Teaching Services Program for the Executive Office and Council, providing information on the usefulness to the profession of current operations and offering ideas and suggestions for change; and (3) to provide liaison with those organizations in the teaching network; (4) publication of the Teaching Newsletter under
Rossi: A Robin Hooding Heavyweight at the Helm

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

The character traits that define professional heaviness are: conviction of character, continuity of scholarly contribution, and creativity. Most of us have an intuitive knowledge about the distinction, some have a personal and explicit knowledge of the divide that separates the heavies from the lightweights, and, for that matter, sociological work that is unexceptionally heavy from work that is potently light. Those of us who have had the good fortune to work with Peter Rossi, our new President, know that the man is indisputably, a heavy.

Giant Steps

Few sociologists today can match Pete’s commitment to improving the art of quantitative approaches to social organization, his command of research design and data collection, and his ability to integrate basic theoretical concerns with the worlds of applied social research. Few can keep pace with his singular talent for finding funding for a wide range of basic sociological problems, his prodigious work habits, and his uniquely personal method of operation. His method of operation is characterized by native intelligence, a shrewd understanding of people, energetic determination, and wit. He can discern in people and diffuse situations with his dry, ironic, and biting humor. But, formidable veteran of research politics that he is, his wit can also be acute, brutal, and laced with a bitter amusement verging on cynicism.

Among his greatest enjoyments is working and relating within a close circle of talented associates. He has a substantial ego, a clear need for applause, and likes to travel, to bask in the glow of success, and, when it is not the case, he never lets that let him down.

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

More than any other research group, Pete and his associates moved the study of occupational prestige to the level of national comparisons, pulled the study of community power and elite decision-making away from one-shot ethnographies towards large-scale, quantitative surveys, and were responsible for redirecting the study of voting behavior towards party organization and grassroots politics. The NORC, under Pete’s direction, enlarged the scope of survey design and changed the way we both conceived of and studied occupations, community social organization, and political behavior.

Staying Power

Pete and his wife Alice, a sociological heavy as well, along with their three children, Peter, Eric, Kristin, and Nina, moved to Johns Hopkins in 1967, and to Amherst in 1974. He is now director of the Social and Demographic Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts. Conviction and continuity meet in his strong sense of craft, his desire to move forward on the frontiers of the discipline, and his commitment to students. His cast of mind is modern, urban, curious, restless. Why Families Move, The Politics of Urban Renewal, The Education of Catholic Americans, The Roots of Urban Discontent, Reforming Public Welfare, Crime Reform and State Elites, and Evaluation: A Systematic Approach, along with his most recent work on community mobilization and natural disasters, distinct justice and household income, and the social status of households, point to the territory he covers. Good sociology and good social policy can, he believes, be interdependent. His genius for matching political concerns, theoretical issues, and research design have earned him both credibility and clout in the Washington and foundation networks. He stands first among his contemporaries for his continual support of students. Pete’s characterization of how he goes at the world here is instructive: he calls it “Robin Hoodsing”—taking from the wealthy foundations and other sources so that graduate training in research may be enriched and the scope of projects enlarged. It was Paul Lazarsfeld who, more than any other researcher and teacher, was first sensitive to the methods training problems of graduate students and imaginative as to the directions a solution must take. To work with Pete in a research methods course is to come alive to this tradition. The special pleasure I always take from watching him work in a seminar is his gift for unceremoniously plunging to the core of an argument.

See Rossi Page 4

For forthcoming Fall books from Jossey-Bass

Irene Hanson Frieze, Daniel Bar-Tal, John S. Carroll, Editors NEW APPROACHES TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS Applications of Attribution Theory

Stephen N. Haynes, Chrisman Wilson BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT Recent Advances in Methods, Concepts, and Applications

Ann M. Jernberg THERAPY A New Treatment Using Structured Play for Problem Children and Their Families

Mary Hollis Johnston, Philip S. Holzman ASSESSING SCHIZOPHRENIC THINKING A Clinical and Research Instrument for Measuring Thought Disorder


AN INVITATION

Members of the ASA are cordially invited to the convention Exhibit Booth 1 to examine nearly 200 titles in the Jossey-Bass Social & Behavioral Science Series.
Sessions. Organizers Announced for 1980 Annual Meeting

President-Elect Peter H. Rossi has announced his theme for the 75th Annual Meeting, to be held in New York, August 27-31, 1980. The theme, “Chaos, Competition and Creativity” is the basis for three plenum sessions, each of which will consist of three papers.Each plenum session will be followed by a discussion period. The committee will also make available a list of other sessions, including their titles, dates, and times.

In addition, new subcommittees have been formed to address specific needs of the profession. These subcommittees will be responsible for organizing and overseeing the conference.

The organizers of the sessions have been announced, and their names are listed below. Each organizer has been asked to provide a brief description of their session, including its title, date, and time.

**Collective Behavior:** Donna S. Mireles, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

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

**Comparative Social Systems:** Paul Timmer, Department of Sociology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011.

**Computers and Society:** Susan K. Hildreth, 5131 Golf Street, Scotch Plains, NJ 07076.

**Crime in the Executive Suites:** Gilbert Gala, 2416 A. Loma Linda Drive, Souda, Lagoa, 80854.

**Criminal Justice Systems:** Gene Kasrielbaum, Department of Sociology, 2424 Main Way, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

**Critical Theory:** Zollan Tari, 154 West 93rd Street apt. 89, New York, NY 10025.

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

**Demography:** James A. Wood, National Center for Health Statistics, Room 14, CAB 1000, Washington, DC 20205.

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

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

**Ecology:** Kent Schwiertman, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

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

**Elites:** John J. Galaskiewicz, Department of Sociology, 1142 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**Energy, Environment and Society:** Marvin E. Olsen, Battelle Institute, Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, WA 99354.

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

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

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

**Formal Organizations:** Michael A. Bick, Urban League of Ormond Beach, Inc., 825 S. Satna Street, Ormond Beach, FL 32174.

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

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

**History of Sociology:** Edward A. Tiryakian, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27709.

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

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

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

**Life Cycle:** Frank P. Warrer, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19174.

**Mass Communications and Public Opinion:** Murriel G. Cantor, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

**Mathematical Models:** Pipes Ape, Department of Psychology, Elliott Hall, University of Minnesota, 75 East River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**Mental Health:** Margaret E. Ensminger, Department of Psychology, Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616.

**Migration and Mobility:** Danping Y. Jay, 2810 Schley Drive, Alexandria, VA 22306.

**Military Sociology:** Mady W. Segal, Department of Sociology, Naval Postgraduate School of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

**Minority Family:** William H. Watson, National Center on Black Aging, Research Division, 1425 K Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005.

**Networks/Neighborhoods:** Ronald L. Breget, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

**Phenomenological Sociology:** Lawr- ence D. Wiener, Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

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

**Quality Methods:** Jerry Jacobs, The Social Researcher, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Political Sociology:** Peter M. Hall, Center for Research in Social Behavior, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.
Rossi: A Sense of Craft; Controversial

(Continued from page 2)

tent, his playful irony, and his conviction that we learn not only about books but that we learn from books. The way in which he opens up variable analysis and the logic of experimental design through the close interrogation of monograph is evocative. It is perhaps because of the tension between where we are as a discipline and where we are headed, a knowledge that really counts. It is because of the tension of this inner struggle and the enormous price it exacts from him that we are so moved, and5 associates feel a warm admiration for the man.

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

In going to the world—and at the rest of us—with the conviction that he, personally, must set things right, while adding to our arsenal of techniques and a stock of comparative analyses, Pete has made himself a controversial figure. He finds the “gee whiz” school of ethnography like a pet. He finds the “law nuts” school of muckraking social criticism irresponsible. He finds sweeping conclusions are too often drawn from disturbingly slender empirical bases. He is im-
patient with pedants and timid re-
formers. On large scale survey de-
vices and policy-related work tedious and distasteful. And he is sharply interested in or-
namental theorists who try to sweep such central issues aside. In short, one colleague who has been described as his nemesis of diabolical
cooperativeness, cowardice, fakery, and sloth, and will fight those evils even when it is not in his best interest to do so. Parny loves a good fight, but more important, he has a terribly romantic set of aspirations for us all and is deeply offended when we don’t deliver.

Pete very early learned the meaning of Yeats’s saying that we begin our lives in heaven and live our lives in aspic and go on living until we receive life as tragedy. In many ways, and very early, he mastered the art of survival as the discipline of thought. He does have high aspi-
rations for us, because he has learned to think his way through myriad difficulties with that awareness that there isn’t a thing that is the grace—and strength—of those who actively go about improving the human condition.

Pete’s passion for honest, hard work, and for parsing things down to their esential elements sets an example of nobility that every student of our craft would do well to imitate. The continuity of his work is impres-
sive. His earlier critical studies of community decision-making have led to his recent writings on elites and social reform, his re-
search in the field of occasional social status have now led to the breakthrough investigations of the status rankings of house-
holds, for example. His "vignette technique has continued to have

Section Program Organizers Listed for 1980 New York Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

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

Urban Sociology: James M. Beshir, Department of Sociology, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, NY 11367.

Values, Cultures and Belief Systems: Milton Rokeach, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48205.

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

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

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

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

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

Sociology of Education: Robert Her-
roz, Ati Associates, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; or Au-
rey Associates, 3000 Sanitary Building, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Family: Murray Straus, Department of Sociology, University of New Hamp-
shire, Durham, NH 03824.

Organizations & Occupations: How-
and Why of Occupational Behavior, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Medicare: Gaye Coss, Dept. of Public Health, New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, 533 E. 68th Street, New York, NY 10021.

Criminal Justice: Ronald Aker, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Sociology of Education: Robert Her-
roz, Ati Associates, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; or Au-
rey Associates, 3000 Sanitary Building, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Family: Murray Straus, Department of Sociology, University of New Hamp-
shire, Durham, NH 03824.

Organizations & Occupations: How-
and Why of Occupational Behavior, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aging: To be announced.

Clinical Sociology Assn. Organized

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

The Clinical Sociology Associa-
tion aims to promote the applica-
tion of sociological knowledge to interventional forms of education and treatment, and to develop opportunities for the employment of clinically trained sociologists, and encourage the development of new graduate programs to educate practicing sociologists.

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

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

The 1978-80 CSA Executive Committee includes John Glass, Charles Cleveland, Jan Frits, Hugh Gardner, Suzanne Powers, and Tom Rieff.

For more information on CSA, contact: John Glass, CSA Coordi-
nator, 4242 Wilkinson Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604.
Institutional Review Boards: Legal-Administrative Bases

James M. Martha
Lauren H. Sailer
Queens College, C.U.N.Y.

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

A. The 1974 National Research Act (P.L. 93-348)
2. Established the National Advisory Committee for the Protection of Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (1974) (This Council never existed and was superseded by the National Commission.)

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

B. National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (NCPPHS)
1. Created by the National Research Act and composed of eleven members appointed by the Secretary of DHFW. The members of NCPPHS included three physicians, two psychologists, three lawyers, two IRB's from philosophy and ethics, and one lay person—no sociologists.

2. NCPPHS's major tasks were to (a) identify basic ethical principles underlying research with human subjects, (b) develop guidelines for such research, (c) issue recommendations to the Secretary concerning future measures for the protection of human subjects, (d) conduct studies on (1) the boundaries between biomedical and behavioral research in order to receive input on whether human subjects are at risk. If risk is involved, IRB's must further determine whether the risks are outweighed by the benefits that might come to the subjects or by the importance of the knowledge to be gained, that the rights and welfare of the subjects will be adequately protected, that legally effective informed consent will be obtained, and that research will be reviewed at timely intervals.

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


In accordance with the 1974 National Research Act, DHFW issued regulations governing the review of research procedures at all colleges and universities receiving DHFW funds. The regulations were substantially based on NCPPHS and DHFW and Public Health Services policies, dating back to 1966.

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

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

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

2. OPRR is a good source of information for both researchers and IRB's. Their final determination of compliance may be requested in terms of project approval. OPRR can be especially helpful in clarifying DHFW rules and policies. Any unresolved questions should be sent to Office for the Protection from Research Risks, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Telephone: (301) 496-7005.

E. Ethics Advisory Board

This board is a successor to NCPPHS within DHFW. Created by DHFW in Spring, 1978, the Board will advise DHFW on ethical issues involving human subjects. The public is invited to participate in the Board's processes. The Board will conduct hearings and prepare reports for the Secretary.

2. According to Science (Culliton, 1978: 298-299), one of the first tasks of the Board was to examine ethical issues in invitro fertilization. A report is forthcoming.

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

F. Confidentiality Protection

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

2. The threat of open court disclosure is not wholly unrecognized in the federal bureaucracy. In the mental health and drug research areas researchers may apply for a Confidentiality Certificate from the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health or the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (for the particular on applying, write to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), Rockville, Maryland 20852 or see the Federal Register of December 4, 1975). These procedures will protect researchers from having to identify their respondents by name, but not from revealing other identifying information (Bond, 1978: 347). Also, as Bond points out, "Grantees and contractors of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) automatically work under the agenca's protective statute, which insulates any records created in legal processes without the consent of the research participants to whom the information refers."

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

4. On April 2, 1979, the President announced a number of proposals to protect the privacy of DHFW Regulations. According to D.C. Chalkley, formerly director of the office for the Protection from Research Risks (OPRR), the term proposed legislation would allow reconstitute for research purposes.

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

G. Social Injury

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

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

3. Confusion seems to occur, however, in that an IRB will often...
Tributes to Talcott Parsons: 1902-1979...

Personal Portrait

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

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

Mechanical, dichotomous definitions of the “pattern variables” and analysis of how they affect their relationship to Talcott Parsons’s basic character and worldview held by a number of students and faculty were disconfirmed by the impression that he made on many during his interlude at Penn, and by both the manifest and the latent content of his teaching.

Intellectual

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

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

The answers lie, I believe, both in the substance of his work and in his style of executing it. With respect to substance, much of the power of Parsons’ thought can be appreciated by recognizing it in a systematic mapping of the vast implications of the idea of structure in social life. His first major title, The Structure of Social Action, summarizes a lifetime’s preoccupation—that purposive actors generate regular and recurrent patterns that come to stand in independent relation with one another. (This preoccupation was revealed in Parsons’ own remark that his second major title, The Social System, might just as well have been the same as the first.) If structures manifest regularity, Parsons also asked, to what forces do they owe their regularity? This question pressed Parsons to several different conceptualizations of structures as partially effective and continually reproduced attempts to provide solutions to situations of uncertainty or contingency (dilemmas of action-functional system problems). This line of thought, moreover, propelled him toward a stress on system relations, or relations among structures, since complex sets of attempted solutions have continually to take one another into account. If action is molded into structures, and structures into systems, then do not multiple systems themselves stand in definite relations to one another? This kind of inquiry produced his definition of the principal systems of action (culture, social system, personality system, organization, and environment) and his emphasis on relations among them (hierarchy of control, interpenetration).

If systems are thus mutually related, by what mechanisms are these relations mediated? To this query is owed his invention of the generalized media and their interchange. And if the principle of system is so central, do not all systems face cognitive contingencies, develop cognitive structures, and rely on cognitive mechanisms? From this query emerged Parsons’ preoccupation with a general theory of action.

Parsons’ pursuit of these questions, and his capacity to give definite—not merely programmatic—answers, will preside over the special session.

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

Organization Man

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

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

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

In February, 1949, on an emergency basis, Irene Inaebber assumed the post of Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Editor of the Sociological Review. It was clearly ad hoc and temporary. Two years earlier a recommendation from the District of Columbia chapter noted that “the Society cannot expect to obtain more than stand-by service on the present volunteer basis.” The Executive Committee met several times during the year in handwringing sessions, pondering such “profound” issues as whether or not to begin “the Society was losing ten cents on each student member” because of the increasing costs of publishing the Review. After all, it was cheaper to produce the necessary small details. Prior to the annual meeting (then held at Christmas time) he sent a message to all members that “the Society would appreciate it if you could notify us whether or not you planned to attend and more advanced estimates of attendance must be given to the hotel.” This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee (there was no Council in those days) which voted some what reluctantly to guarantee 75 dollars for the meeting, $4.70 for the hotel. (The total finally sold was 193.)

Yet by the end of the 1949 meeting Talcott’s large vision for the Society had begun to take shape. Talcott, almost single-handily, had negotiated a $30,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to

Special Session

ASA Annual Meeting

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

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University, will preside over the special session.

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

Produced a Mighty System of Thought...

A Great Practical Sociologist...

Funeral in Munich

Schluter: Lived Science As a Vocation; Works Remain

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

"He lived his life to the fullest to the very end. So he remained influential, not only by his written word but also by his spoken word. For the last few years, he demonstrated the ability of the human mind to master the infinite. As an outcome of his generation, he dealt in the most abstract concepts, yet remained firmly aware of reality. The unity of the physical and the metaphysical is a testament to his life and work.

"Talcott Parsons certainly did not want simply to yield to life in its infinite variety. He wanted to be free from it in order to be free from it. And it was the theory that had to achieve this goal. He knew that such a life in its infinite variety must be made orderly by reason, that the finite human spirit has to construct a reasonable order, even impose it on life itself. This is his whole lifetime with unshakable consistency. For this he had more time than his great and lasting partners in dialogue, Emil Durkheim and Max Weber. For this he was grateful, and in this hour, we must also be grateful.

"The person is gone but his work remains. And he knew this. Perhaps it was this knowledge that gave him the power and the inspiration until the end.

"Talcott Parsons was once again called upon to serve in a major organizational capacity. He was elected Secretary and charged specifically with giving "guidance of policy and provision of continuity in the activities of the Association."

"Parsons will be missed by all who knew him, as the new leader in the field of sociology with a "vision and organization man" par excellence. We are not likely to see his equal again soon. He will remain a towering figure in our field.

The page contains a mix of text and images. The text is a continuation of the previous page, discussing various topics such as sociology, the work of Talcott Parsons, and the influence of Parsons' theories on the field of sociology. The text is well-organized and provides a clear narrative flow, making it easy to follow the arguments presented.
26 Attend Research Skills Institute

Twenty-six researchers attended the ASA Research Skills Development Institute, June 17-23, at Morgan State University, Baltimore.

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

Doris Wilkinson, ASA Executive Associate for Career Development and Placement, directed the four-week institute.

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

Howard Taylor, Princeton University, “Introduction to the Research Process”.

Richard Hill, University of Oregon, “The Development of Research Questions and Hypothesis”.

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington, “Causal Models and Research Design”.

Thelma Hedgepeth, Virginia Union University, “Computer Characteristics and Modes of Operation.”

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

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

Herbert Lindsey, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Morgan State, provided computer assistance for the participants and introduced them to the statistical analysis package.

Participants:

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

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

One participant classified the Institute as the “first and most important step” by the ASA in providing continuous education for professionals.

Participants and their institutional affiliations are:

Student Reception Slated for Boston

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

A second reception, planned for August 28, was canceled because of the special tribute to Talcott Parsons.

The location of the reception is the New England Room of the Hotel Statler.

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

Four Sydney Spivack Dissertation Awards were made to minority PhD candidates in Sociology and Anthropology.

The awards were presented to:

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


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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Short Outlines Association Actions in Defense of Equity

These are "interesting times" for ASA. In reviewing annual reports of my predecessors, and my own past two years, I am struck by the fact that the Association appears always to be in or on the brink of fiscal crisis. This is no less the case today than in the past, and unless careful planning now will be much the same. This year, by vote of the membership, we revised the dues structure to provide an increased proportion of the expenses of some of our members to pay (lowering dues of those with lower incomes in the future inflation by more steeply graduating dues for upper income levels).

While the new dues structure should help us achieve financial stability, neither stability nor solvency is thereby assured. More importantly, our financial stability is a matter of concern to the Association in general and likely to continue. Most current issues are "traditional"—concerns over publications, problems of the discipline, professional issues, debate over resolutions presented at annual meetings, and equity in affairs of the Association among disciplinary specializations (represented in part by sections, regional meetings, and various status categories of members).

Because I believe it is crucial to the character of ASA, I want to offer some observations concerning the latter issue—the search for equity—and to develop an experience as Secretary. Our present form of governance is based in part on regional considerations, especially the efforts of the Executive Committee and various Commissions on the Committee for Nominees and the Committee on Candidates, but election to these committees is not available to those interested in issues of equity. Past resolutions have been addressed to the Council of Publications, the Council and all offices in the Association is by vote of the general membership. Disciplinary specializations are recognized in our governing documents and in policies established by Council, notably through publications, through the program of the annual meeting (as planned by the President's Program Committee), and by provision for the formation and maintenance of sections. The role of special categories of members, e.g., women and minorities, is not addressed in our Constitution and By-Laws (except for some unfortunate sex-linked language which we intend to correct). Such differences occupy a major role in the Association and an asymmetric role in the national context in which it operates (and which occupies organizational attention through Committees, Executive Officer positions, and special programs).

There is a good deal of action on all fronts. The Committee on Publications has been active in the Council with the issuance of new journals, Sociological Invention, discussed in the March issue of FOOTNOTES, and a theoretical publication similar to Sociological Methodology and tentatively titled, appropriately enough, Sociological Theory. A Committee on Public Policy was authorized this past year to consider a broad range of topics concerning the relation of sociology and sociologists to social policy. Program Committees encourage the most highly specialized areas within the discipline and are aimed at various status categories of members.

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

The development of special groups of professional and disciplinary activities related to the search for equity among the many competing interests is divided, a Council Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching (the precursor of a newly created standing committee) has assumed the responsibility and work report based on recommendations of the ASA Teaching Project. That project has involved the active participation of several members and has been the impetus behind our most rapidly growing section, the Section on Teaching. The Council, the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, and the Executive Officer will be continuing and taking further action on the Ad Hoc Committee Report at the annual meetings in Boston and at the American Sociological Association Lawrence Rhodes has been the central office person most closely associated with this important enterprise.

This discussion indicates where some of the Association's "action" is with respect to the divisions between the discipline and professional specialization, regional location, and a variety of status categories. There is a certain irony in the fact that ASA focuses on teaching—the profession which has sustained a large majority of our members before and since the founding of the American Sociological Society—comes at a time when the number of new faculty positions is severely declining and our attention has been focused increasingly on employment opportunities outside the discipline. We have taken an interest in how sociology and sociologists fit into both types of vocations, and we may hope to be able to provide assistance in both areas and to attract more members from both. Our best guess for the immediate future, in this regard, is that we will see a continuation of the committee work.

I think most of us would agree, remains in improvement of the discipline. I hope we will need less New York.

So much for our summation on these matters. There is much more, as reports of other officers indicates, and it is not all as clear as is far from our publications and other activities. I have dwelt on these few because I believe our Council and Committees to be the central organizational rubric within which the discipline is served, for good or ill. On balance I feel we are not doing badly.

I am happy to report, finally, that the Executive Office is "alive and well" despite the prominent departure through retirement of Alice Myers. Alice has been our efficient Administrative Officer, institutional memory, and our mother for nearly as long as many of us can remember. She has helped us organize our meetings and shape the discipline's interactions with insight and rare intelligence. Her loyalty to the Association, and her dedication to our collective welfare have been prodigious. We will miss her—no doubt about that. In her typically understated but fundamental way, she has prepared us all—Executive Officer, governing Council and Committees—for her departure.

William P. Shilling, who was announced to Council (at the San Francisco meetings last year), the Committee on Executive Office, and has been immediately to mediate this transitional year. With the cooperation of Alice and Executive Officer Russell Dynes, he will, in the assistance by correspondence of former Executive Officers, Presidents, and Secretaries, the transition has been smooth and without of course, "find another Alice."

As she quickly noted, however, Alice is the area in which this phase is intended. Much of the work of a rapidly developing scholarly and professional association. By virtue of her position as the permanent post, she has accumulated functions and expertise as the Association grew and took on new functions. She has performed each task so well contributed to her authority and her indispensability. Throughout her ASA tenure, and in her role as Executive Officer and officers of the Association have built a versatile and efficient staff. As her reinstallation approaches, new functions have been reallocated and existing staff upgraded in recognition of added responsibilities. As one former Executive Officer suggested we might, we found capable and experienced staff for increased responsibilities virtually "in place."

The Committee on Executive Office and Budget carefully studied the organization plans proposed by the Council and the Executive Officer. We interviewed individual staff most directly affected by the proposal. As a result, three new offices have been filled from existing personnel, expanding and formalizing duties previously performed. The three new offices in administrative support roles are: 1) Marjorie (Midge) Miles, who assumes many of Alice's "Administrative Officer" responsibilities including fiscal matters, secretarial supervision, and annual meeting preparations with her administrative assistants; 2) Janet L. Astner, Secretary to the Council and Committee on Publications; 3) Jo Ann Ruckel, publications coordinator (subscriptions, advertising, relations with printers, etc.). Those of us who have been privileged to work with these women have been extremely pleased with their enthusiasm for their new responsibilities and their performance. I am sure I speak for the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, in particular, and the Association in general, of them to your collective service.

In closing I should like to thank Alice and William for their dedicated service to the Association, and welcome aboard our three "new colleagues in the Executive Office. Thanks, also, to David H. Grossman, Howard MacKenzie, who retires this year from the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, thus completing yet another series of important roles in the Association. My report this year is sweetened by the good fellowship, as well as the good service, of so many others—and especially so by the knowledge that my successor has been selected. My congratulations to Herb Costner, who less than any Secretary-elect (in recent memory needs to be "introduced" or "announced") to Council, will look forward to a final year in this office, working with Herb and with the many fine colleagues on Council. I am sure that the other Committees it is the privilege of the Secretary to serve.

James F. Short, Jr.
Secretary
Decisions Relate to Sections, Committees, Annual Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

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

Departmental Service

The Departmental Service Subcommittee is one of the few committees not involved in the deliberations of the Council. Its charge is to review the performance of departments in the areas of their particular responsibilities. This extraordinary role of the Departmental Service Subcommittee was seen as an indication of the low priority of departmental work in the University.

The report on departmental service passed by the Council was a detailed analysis of the performance of each department in the University. It was noted that the Departmental Service Subcommittee had not yet submitted a report on the performance of the departmental service. The Council asked the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget to submit a report on the performance of the departmental service.

ASA Council Declaration on Teaching

In accordance with its explicit constitutional mandate, and its recognition of the significance of quality instruction for the discipline, the American Sociological Association reaffirms its commitment to the highest attainable competence in teaching and to the value of excellence in teaching. To this end, the ASA Council has adopted the following resolution:

In many parts of the country, the teaching of sociology is considered to be a low priority. This is a concern to the ASA Council, which has been active in promoting the professionalization of teaching in sociology. The Council has also been active in promoting the importance of teaching excellence in the discipline.

Committees

Council actions related to Committees included: (1) naming the Vice President as the chair of the Committee on Nominations; (2) naming the Vice President-Elect as chair of the Committee on Members-at-Large; (3) appointing a committee to review the relationship between the ASA and the Social Sciences Research Council; (4) authorizing the President to appoint the Committee on Awards Policy; (5) approving the current membership of the Ad Hoc Award Selection Committee; (6) naming the Vice President to chair the committee of the Ad Hoc Award Selection Committee; (7) approving the membership of the Spivak Award Selection Committee; and (8) approving the membership of the Tilly Award Selection Committee.

Resolution

Council passed a motion that "The ASA Council hereby declares its intention to promote freedom of speech and freedom of the press and, in particular, declares the seizure by Canadian authorities of a copy of the journal "The Body Politic" to be contrary to the constitutional rights of the individuals involved and will use its best efforts to ensure that it be restored to the sender within one working day."
Projects Schedule 2nd Chair Workshop

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

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

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

Areas of Concern

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

1. Departmental Climate—the role of the chair in creating a departmental climate that encourages and justifies serious and efficient commitments devoted to teaching objectives.

2. Political Concerns—the role of the chair as an advocate of change in the presentation of teacher support programs within the institutional administrative process and the political factors within universities and colleges that affect the function of the chair.

3. Faculty Motivation—the role of the chair in managing the rewards and motivations that influence faculty members.

4. Faculty Development—the role of the chair in developing alternative rationales and procedures for evaluating teaching quality.

5. Faculty Recruitment—the role of the chair in the orientation of faculty who are new to the discipline in ways that will assist those faculty in learning the organizational and political realities of their new role.

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

7. Budget Concerns—to explore in greater depth how the chair can enhance budget and administrative discretion toward the support of teaching.

Workshop Staff

The workshop staff includes Peter Bishop, University of Houston-Clear Lake City; Lee Bowker, UW-Milwaukee; Phyllis Brown, Boston College; Fred Campbell, University of Washington; Kathleen Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; William D’Antonio, University of Connecticut; Negar Marnayd, Southern Methodist University; Hans Maukach, University of Missouri-Columbia; and Nancy Plauta, Boston Anton College.

Participants will pay a registration fee of $83 per person to cover the costs of the workshop. Participants will also cover their own travel, room, and board. Registration deadline is October 1. Attention will be given to applications from faculty members, appropriately selected, to participate in the workshop.

Applications may be obtained from the Project Coordinator, School of Humanities and Sciences, Dallas Hall, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX, 75275.

NEH Offers Teachers Year-Long Seminars

Sociologists Win Guggenheims

Eight sociologists were among the 251 scholars to receive Guggenheim Fellowships for the 1979-80 academic year.

The sociologists and their proposed studies are:

- Jeffrey C. Alexander, UCLA, “Watergate and the Crisis of Civil Society”
- Bernard Barbor, Barnard College and Graduate Faculties, Columbia University, “The Problem of Trust in America”
- Donald N. Levine, University of Chicago, “The Forms and Functions of Sociological Knowledge”
- David Sudnow, Cambridge, “The Phenomenology of Musical Performance”
- Roberta G. Simmons, University of Minnesota, “A Comprehensive Study of the Policy and Ethical Issues of Organ Transplantation”
- Gilbert F. Roeman, Princeton University, “The 19th Century Urban Transformation in Japan”

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

New Teaching Resources Available at Projects Table

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

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

Also on display will be supplements on display will be such recent additions as 81 Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts, Social Problems Curricula, A Set of Sylphs and Related Materials, and the Data Book on the Institutional Context of the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology.

Bibliography

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

The new bibliography emphasizes works published since 1963; 77 percent of the works cited were published between 1970-77, 17 percent between 1965-69, 12 percent cover before 1964. All citations are anonymous; specific to the teaching of sociology.

The citations are categorized in 19 subject areas such as introductory sociology, 47 citations; research and training, 37 citations; undergraduate sociology curriculum, 27 citations; special sociology courses, 77 citations; student evaluations, 22 citations.

The bibliography was prepared by Ethelvina Davis, Howard University, Charles A. Goldsmith, Oberlin College; and Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College.

Proceedings

The Proceedings of the KAN Conference contains 18 papers written by the Social Issues and Policy Committee conference which was held by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology in Detroit in April 1978.

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

Census Bureau Developing Workbooks

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

The workbook will be edited by Gordon Bennett, a geographer from UNC-Greensboro, who will help students: (1) understand the uses and limitations of census data; (2) relate concepts in a variety of disciplines to contemporary issues by using census data; (3) develop critical skills for analyzing reports using census data; (4) demonstrate alternative ways of presenting census data in reports; and (5) learn how to utilize survey data when census sources are out of data.

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

Contributions and requests for information on publications already available from CCSP should be sent to Leo Solomon, CCSP, Data Users Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20510, phone (301) 763-5483.


Chautauqua Course Schedule Ready

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

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

For more information on the courses, program, and application procedures request a copy of the final program announcement from the AAAS Office of Science Education, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Final program available Starting October 15 and November 20.
Boston Meeting: Last Hurrah for Alice

Although Annual Meetings are collective enterprises of the American Sociological Association, their organization and ambiance have borne the inevitable imprint of a single personality—Alice F. Myers—for the last 16 years. I have always considered the Annual Meeting the most important activity of the Association. It is my baby...the highlight of the year,” Alice said. (She prefers to be called by her first name.)

Since Alice will retire September 29, this year’s meeting in the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, August 27-31, will be the last of the kind of annual meeting sociologists will no longer appreciate since they have never attended an Annual Meeting that was not held under the care and supervision of the retiring Administrative Officer.

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

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

In comparison with the 1964 meeting, the upcoming Boston meeting will have 234 sessions and an anticipated 3,950 registrants.

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

Some Flaws

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

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

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

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

Alice traced part of the “quality” problem to “the fact that 90 percent of the persons who register for the meeting are on the program.” And, she attributes that fact to university policies that limit travel costs to persons who are participants in the program.

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

Another Function

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

“It is fascinating to watch the interaction in the registration area,” she continued. “‘Old’ friends greet each other; the non-knowns recognize the knowns; for the knowns it is somewhat of an ego trip; for the unknowns it enables them to name drop when they return home. It is all important to maintaining the identity of sociology.”

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

Learned Society

Although Annual Meetings will generally be a source of pleasant memories, Alice sees actions taken at three meetings as responsible for changing the focus of the Association from “very definitely a learned society to a professional association”...a change which she considers “regrettable.”

The meetings were San Francisco in 1957, Boston in 1958, and San Francisco in 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative Officer

Alice has been Administrative Officer since January 1969 when Edmund Volkart, Executive Officer, made her “second-in-command”. Under the new arrangement, Volkart would handle disciplinary matters and Alice would handle administrative matters. She actually went to work for the ASA in September 1963 on a temporary basis which quickly became permanent when she was assured that she could handle the Annual Meeting.

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

“Being Administrative Officer was my thing. It has been a source of tremendous self-satisfaction and ego-gratification. Frankly, I have had a ball. I have made a lot of friends whom I hope to maintain contact with and some enemies. Most people who have been angry or who still are angry have expressed animosity not at me as a person, but at the position I occupy...I have been damned for many things that I have not been responsible for. I have acted as a buffer and I have taken a fair amount of heat in the process.”

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

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

ASA Future

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retirement

Alice explained her retirement decision in the following manner:

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

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

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

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

Farewell

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

And, we thank you, Alice.”
Stryker: Identity Crisis in Sociology Calls for Common Vision Calls for Common Vision

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

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

"We need a way to bridge the substantive and theoretical specializations, the methodological-sociologist gap, the distinctions among teacher, researcher and practitioner, a way that recognizes we are a single profession," Stryker declared.

He continued, "The problem is one of creating (or re-creating) an identity for sociology. The problem is the negative impact of specialization, professionalization, and the publication syndrome, that establishes the cutting of sociology and makes it appear to sociologists, perhaps particularly those built around life style and politics, take precedence over that of sociologist in situations which explicitly call for behavior premised on the identity of sociologist. Such competing identities—chronically relevant-letters, lead to behaviors that are antithetical to the objectives that are the professional good and thus being a sociologist.

2. An emphasis on productivity for its career implications; for the "success" one achieves rather than for how one contributes to the profession makes to the enrichment of sociological.

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

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

Stryker comments, "Such cynicism breeds distrust, and distrust abounds—with respect to the sociological establishment," grant referees, journal editors, and colleagues. Distrust is endemic and accompanies a lack of respect for one another making rational discussion difficult. It is crucial, therefore, for the identity of sociology to be clear and unequivocally defined.

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

Stryker said, "Multiple meanings are not just a feature of the identity of sociologist, but that seems reasonably to describe the content state. There is a lack of clarity, coherence, and order in the identity" sociologist."

The content of that identity is so confused that it is unreasonable to speak of an identity crisis as a current hallmark of the profession.

Stryker admits that his description does not apply across the board and is one-sidedly negative, but he argues "there is a need for the social scientist to describe to worry anyone who cares about sociology."

Toward an Explanation

Although Stryker found sources for the condition he described in the "larger social environment of the profession," he felt these sources have an indirect rather than direct cause.

He said, "Such matters may be ultimately responsible for the professional conditions I have described; but we fail to understand those conditions if we close our eyes to the larger social forces that play a role, no matter how subtle, in the functioning of the sociologist."

In other words, Stryker sought the explanation of the condition at a "lower level," for insofar as it is possible to exercise control over the "identity" at that level, it would be best if the condition were eliminated. But it is not possible to do so, and what he described is a kind of "colonization" of the sociologist. Sociology is colonized by sociologists, and the sociologist is colonized by sociology. The identity of sociology is colonized, and both the probability and the possibility of building something else are impaired.

Stryker also sees the politicalization of the profession affecting students and researchers because "sociologically-prepared divisions within a faculty force students to choose sides, to be exclusive in their commitments" depriving students of the right to work their individual ways through the current divisions and consequently destroying sociology's potential of some of those efforts.

Publications Syndrome

"Who are those positions in the universities acquired by sociologists to allow the continuance of their local classrooms, to teach the profession," Stryker said, "This obligates sociologists to devote their research and publication to that research. For such persons, publish or perish is—and is properly—a matter of some urgency.

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

One clear result of what I am calling the publication syndrome, Stryker said, "is a lack of essential research, of more work-by-work research, and a plethora of relatively worthless publications.

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

The real waste is in the talent spent on uncreative and uncreative research. The demand for publications as a precondition for professional rewards leads people to unproductive careers, and, in the sense of minimizing risks of publication. Problems are selected, the scope of a research undertaking. Such changes demand a more fundamental and research determined, not by what is interesting, important, and optimal, but by what is least defensible under conventional criteria."

Stryker concluded: "Those who are most vulnerable in the profession who are most unequipped to undertake, are most constrained to minimize risk in what they undertake, and they pay the price, once some degree of security has been achieved, creative impulses will flourish. To believe that this will improve, can be mischievous, is to undermine the impact of the earlier socialization experience."
Journalist-Sociologist Team Wins Pulitzer Prize for Weekly

Sociologists frequently complain about the treatment they receive in the press and journalists have been known to question the value and significance of sociological research. But as sociologists refer to journalism as “quick and dirty” sociology, journalists refer to sociology as “slow and incomprehensible” journalism.

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

A case in point is the 1979 Pulitzer Prize for public service which was awarded to the Point Reyes Light, Marin County, California, for its extended coverage of the Synanon Foundation. The reporting that won the Pulitzer for the small weekly was composed of two journalists—David and Catherine Mitchell, light owners—and one sociologist—Richard Ohlde, UC Berkeley. This article will review some of the circumstances which led to the Pulitzer for this journalist-sociologist team to win the highest and most prestigious award in journalism for public service.

Research

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

Because he was interested in analyzing the structure of the organization, particularly its control mechanisms, Ohlde started his analysis at the bottom of the organization and worked his way up—the point of entry chosen by many other researchers.

At the same time, Synanon was enjoying a national reputation as the “miracle drug cure,” a reputation built on favorable exposure in the media mass that was based in part on the stories of many former Synanon members.

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

In one paper Ohlde noted the evolution of Synanon from a “total institution” dedicated to the re-socialization of drug and alcohol dependent individuals to a “total society” based on a communal lifestyle. He also noted the existence of two types of social entities within Synanon—the corporation and the community. Ohlde wished to observe Synanon and incorporated material on Synanon in his courses at Berkeley.

Application

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

Ohlde called David Matthews to see if he was seriously interested in pursuing the Synanon story. He was, and Ohlde offered to help.

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

He continued, “Sociology owns most of the major variables for understanding social life in the community.”

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

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

Consequently, the Mitchells decided to confront Synanon and the county grand jury, in spite of the fact that a number of local ranchers who were feeding with it.

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

“We practically lived with each other for months,” Ohlde said. “You couldn’t disintegrate our work—we were deeply involved. They were developing a picture of the problems everyone was having regional, national, and combining it with my 20 years of experience.”

New Problem

What the reporting team discovered was that “no one is looking at the half-world of semi-public organizations, especially those with a legislative staff.”

Ohlde added, “Anyone who didn’t know how many other organizations were based on the Synanon” did not know what to do it because it is not a legitimate pursuit.”

Ohlde admitted that he developed “greater respect for the reporters” after watching “print and electronic media people work.”

But, he was also critical of previous media coverage of Synanon, especially the coverage of the number of “cures” and “exits” reported at the numbers right, but others did not.

Even though the major sources of information contained many of the same criticisms, the journalism could not read the material carefully enough. They did not conduct independent investigations.

On relationships between sociologists and the press, Ohlde offered this assessment: “Sociologists need to develop personal contacts with journalists. A bridge must be built so that when someone wants to go into death they will know that someone at the university will talk to them for about an hour if they are willing to listen.”

Blalock: Training, Teaching, Employment, Government

(Continued from page 30)

program will have been history by the time this is published. We shall probably experience a growing need for these types of educational and training programs at the college level.

Finally, the ASA also needs to find ways of institutionalizing and expanding the work for the new Section on Undergraduate Education and the Teaching Project in upgrading the quality of teaching within the profession by stressing the need to reward good teaching, to evaluate teaching efficiency, to provide more research on teaching, and to provide more services to departments and individuals.

Larry Bloedow has been providing valuable services in this area, but this has been only one of his many responsibilities for which we have not reported that, at its June meeting, Council passed a series of recommendations designed to strengthen this emphasis on teaching projects.

Sixth, we need to continue efforts on the very difficult problem of convincing members outside our profession that we are to be taken seriously, that our research methods are really worthwhile, and that therefore we ought to be hired outside of academia and not just more activity into consulting roles. In the long run, doing this really effectively and without giving in too many small concessions, we need to improve the quality of our scholarship, but it also undoubtedly requires serious efforts to state what we do know in a language that the layman can fully understand. It will also require additional time and energy of our executive office staff in keeping our membership alerted to new needs of employment opportunities.

In closing I would like to offer my appreciation to all of you who have helped to make this year a pleasant one for your outgoing president. Council expectations this year are that we will be able to effectively mobilize a more active program of public relations and sell our products. As the executive office we wish to express our appreciation to several members of the executive board, especially Alice Pettingale, Rob Munk, and the Board of Directors.

Most of all, I want to give special thanks, on behalf of the association, to those persons who have just completed periods of unusual service to our profession, each in a different and special way. I am personally grateful to Alice Pettingale, Rob Munk, and the Board of Directors.

In alphabetical order, we have Frank Munk, whose pioneering work in planning, setting up, and funding the Teaching Project, has become more fully appreciated as the fruits of that project mature; and Alice Pettingale, who has given the Executive Office more than the normal hours of fine service and whose dedication and institutional memory will be sorely missed.

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., President

Ohlde wrote, “The book will be more important than what we have done so far.”

The Profession

Looking back on his experience, Ohlde placed the emphasis on the fact that he had a core career and his attitude toward journalism.

“Up to the Prize,” Ohlde said, “I had to pay professional costs for involvement in this research and I saw the process as the work that is done is of professional quality it should be recognized.”

He continued, “Sociologists should demand a payoff, but the consequences of the research are important they shouldn’t go on to something else. Societies change and sociologists do their work through to the finish.”

“The conduct of applied sociology,” Ohlde said, “it is the process that is important. If the process is correct, it should be recognized.”

Ohlde admitted that he developed “greater respect for the reporters” after watching “print and electronic media people work.”

But, he was also critical of previous media coverage of Synanon, especially the coverage of the number of “cures”: “Some reporters got the numbers right, but others did not. Even though the major sources of information contained many of the same criticisms, the journalism could not read the material carefully enough. They did not conduct independent investigations.”

On relationships between sociologists and the press, Ohlde offered this assessment: “Sociologists need to develop personal contacts with journalists. A bridge must be built so that when someone wants to go into depth they will know that someone at the university will talk to them for about an hour if they are willing to listen.”

ASA FOOTNOTES

Published monthly except June, July, and September. Distri- buted to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual subscrip- tions to non-members: $10. Single copy: $1.50

Correspondence to: Open Forum” should be limited to 800 words; “Obituaries,” 600 words; and “Letters to the Editor,” 400 words.

Editor: Russell B. Dynes
Assistant: Editors: Lawrence J. Roehrig, Alice F. Spotts, Doris Y. Wilkinson
Paul Williams
Secretary: James E. Pate

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and adver- tising to: American Sociologi- cal Association, 222 East Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 835-3400

Copyright 1979, ASA. Third class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and additional mailing of- fices.
Dynes Reviews Executive Activities & Restructuring

Writing an annual report provides the opportunity to impose order on what is usually experienced as segmental, inconsistent, and chaotic. Since the Association's history is difficult to capture, but Doris Wilkinson, Larry Rhoades, Paul Williams, and I have to keep up with the activities in terms of the objectives stated in the ASA Constitution: “To stimulate and improve research, instruction, and cooperation among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.”

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

For the first time, ASA participated as a part of a combined effort of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the analysis of the President's Research Budget. Larry Rhoades participated in this effort, which involves the continuous monitoring of budget implications for the social sciences from the initial FY93 through the final proposal. In addition, the Executive Office informed a number of members of cuts which were made in the NSF budget in the House which would affect social science research. Fortunately, much of the cut was restored by the Senate.

ASA Council expanded the role of the Committee on the Problems of the Disadvantaged. The committee organizes workshops and conferences and workshops to consider theoretical and measurement problems in certain key concepts with the goal of making the program relevant this year is time and space available at the Annual Meetings for the initiation of Ad Hoc workshops or panels.

Much of the results of research are, of course, published in ASA journals. A continuing major activity of the Association is the publication of our six journals, the Row Monograph Series and Sociological Methodology. Each of these activities involves input from the editorial boards and reviewers.

James McCartney replaces Allan Grinshaw as Editor of The American Sociological Review; Paul Leinhardt replaces Karl Schuessler as Editor of Sociological Methodology. Two new editorial replacements are necessary.

The SRS Review Project is led by Eugene George-Bohnshtedt replaces Howard Schnau on Social Psychology Quarterly and Stu Smith replaces Robin Williams, Jr., as Editor of the Row Monograph Series. The SRS series starts its second decade with some twenty titles already published. A new publishing effort was initiated, and a sample issue of Sociological Inquiry published.

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

Instruction
This year marks the first year when the Teaching Resources Center has been located in the Washington area which concentrated on seminars, workshops, and the development and teaching resources. The availability of the materials was indicated in a new brochure which was mailed to all new members. During the first nine months of the 1978-79 academic year, over $4000 of materials was ordered by various members of the Executive Office who have received a paid subscription basis this year, and almost 700 members now receive the bi-monthly newsletter.

We experimented with a Research Funding Workshop in the Washington area which consisted of seminars with a number of agencies and research organization sociologists discussing the research funding process. This summer, Doris Wilkinson also organized a Research Skills Development Institute, especially for members of the Teaching Resources Center, which ran for four weeks at Morgan State University in Baltimore; had 25 participants and utilized the instruction skills of Howard Taylor, Ted Black, Richard Hill and Thelma Hedegaard. The workshop was funded by the National Institute of Education and hopefully will be continued in the future.

One aspect of the Teaching Project culminated in a Plenary Conference in Pittsburgh in February. Over three days, the country met for a weekend to discuss the results of the Teaching Project. Other aspects of the Teaching Project included the leadership of Hans Maukstadt. A renewal of a grant from the Lilly Endowment will allow further work on this development. That aspect of the Project will be supervised by Chuck Goldsmith at Oberlin College. A follow-up to the very successful workshop for chairs of departments is being planned.

Discussion
Much of the discussion relating to the discipline goes on in the context of the Annual Meeting with the Workshop, Panels and thematic sessions. We also through FOOTNOTES try to bring to the attention of the membership a variety of information. Larry Rhoades has the primary responsibility of receiving, selecting, and competing demands for the Editorial space available in FOOTNOTES. This year, he initiated a series of articles on the history of the discipline with major articles in the October, December, and January issues.

This year, Doris Wilkinson prepared a profile on Minorities in Sociology and other Behavioral Sciences which appeared in November 1978 and a report on the Status of Women in Sociology in December 1978. Other materials prepared included a career bibliography published in December, and more recently "The Aims of Sociology: A Guide for Students," designed for those who seek information on training and career opportunities in sociology. The development of the sample issues of Sociological Inquiry by a group of ASA members and the Executive Office was another attempt to increase discussion.

Cooperative Relations
The other part of our Constitutional mandate is to "encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society." Since the Executive Office is located in Washington, we try to keep in constant contact with the Federal Government which have special significance for sociological research. We are currently involved in preparing for a workshop in cooperation with the General Social Survey and the National Science Foundation.

We also try to have input on issues which have direct relevance for sociology. President Blalock testified before the Committee on Research Manpower at the National Academy of Sciences. He was particularly involved with other professional sociologists in the American Association for the Advancement of Science as part of the Program on Social and Economic Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

One of the issues which have direct relevance for sociology, President Blalock testified before the Committee on Research Manpower at the National Academy of Sciences. He was particularly involved with other professional sociologists in the American Association for the Advancement of Science as part of the Program on Social and Economic Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The last two years have seen major changes in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The current administration has taken over the critical job of the Mail Room. With the significant turnover, we continue to anticipate some changes in the role of the Secretary. The role of Past President allowed James Short to make significant contributions to the Association. We look forward to working with Pete Rossi as President and Helen Ferguson as President next year, as well as the new Council members Arlene K. Daniels, Norman Birnbaum, Thomas Pettigrew and Charles Willie. So many other members—of Council and of various Committees—have made significant contributions to the Association over the year.

One of the significant and innovative programs of the Association is the Minority Fellowship Program. Now in its sixth year and copied widely by other Associations, the Program is under the direction of Paul Wilkinson and is administered by Ed Cline. While the problems of Federal funding complicated the implementation of the past year the Minority Fellowship Program assisted 68 students in 34 departments throughout the country. Seven Fellows completed the program during the year, bringing the total who have received their degrees while being supported to 17. And it is important that Doris Wilkinson and Larry Rhoades will continue in their second year term. For those who remain, we will miss the others but we still have the tasks of the future. As stated in the introduction of this report, our goals are to establish the complexity and diversity of sociology and sociologists. Those who contribute their talents and fine cooperation of all of these at "72/2" also appreciate the interest and concerns of our members. We are aware of the complexity and diversity of sociology and sociologists. Those who contribute their talents and fine cooperation of all of these at "72/2" also appreciate the interest and concerns of our members.

Russell R. Dynes
Executive Officer

Ad Hoc Working Groups

Locations of the 35 Ad Hoc Working Groups meeting since the last Annual Meeting will be announced on the official ASA Bulletin Board, and are regularly updated on the area at the Sherry-Boston Hotel.

The meeting dates, group titles, and presidencies are announced in the Preliminary Program. All sessions begin at 9:30 a.m.

August 26-31. Societies for Women in Society. Annual Meeting, Midtown Motor Inn, 225 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA. Some organizations in cooperation with the National Association of Women in Society. Boston, MA. D.C. Contact: Karen Strepp, Secretary, Address: 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, Newton, MA 02158.


October 20. Community College Humanities Association. Fall Conference. Union College, Cranford, NJ. Contact: C. C. C., 240 Daniel Schmetalkep, Department of Philosophy, Union College, Cranford, NJ 07016.


October 26-31. Sociologists of Minorities. Macalester College, St. Paul, MN. Contact: Arthur Johnson, Conference Director, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.


October 26-28. Association for Humanist Sociology. Fourth Annual Conference Sheraton, Johnstown, PA. Hosted by the University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown. Contact: William P. Kunkle, Secretary, Address: 108 South Center Avenue, Middletown, PA 17057.


November 3-10, Eighteenth Conference on South on South. Lowell Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Conference. Hotel, South Asian Area Center, 1269 Van Wise Hall, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.


---

**PUBLICATIONS**

---

**The Human Factor**. A biannual journal of critical and radical sociology, published by the Graduate Students Union, Columbia University, is announcing this year’s call for manuscripts on substantive or theoretical topics in the field of sociology. You may submit papers for publication in a case where an author is particularly well-prepared. Articles of more than 50 pages should be sent to: Helen F. E. and P.O. Box 99, New York, NY 10025.

**Journal of Undergraduate Research in the Social Sciences**. A new journal published by the National Association of Undergraduate Researchers on research projects in the undergraduate classroom. For more information contact the editors: Keith E. Campbell, Department of Sociology, or Tom S. Jackson, Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44240.

**Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare** invites contributions for a special issue "The Physically Disabled Woman". Submission deadline is September 1, 1978. Manuscripts should be no more than 25 double-spaced typewritten pages or more than 30 double-spaced typewritten pages.

**Sociological Perspectives**. The journal of the Midwest Sociological Society. Contact: John M. Kollath, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588.

**British Journal of Sociology of Education** is a new publication that will publish articles which contribute to both theory and empirical research in the sociology of education and will reflect the variety of perspectives. Manuscripts should be submitted for publication in the journal. The journal will be published three times a year. The journal will also contain essay reviews, extended essays, or reviews of new books on major as well as re- search reports of recently completed empirical research. Manuscript, 5,000-10,000 words, should be sent to: The Editors, 25-35 West 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010.

**Knowledge, Creation, Diffusion, Utilization** is a new international and interdisciplinary quarterly published by the American Sociological Association. It will include materials which represent theoretical analyses, as well as case studies, reprints, and examples of new directions in social science. In addition, abstracts, outlines, or completed papers should be sent to the editor: Scott G. McNaught and Gary N. Lepper, Secretary, in Social Theory, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

**Cultural Knowledge, Creation, Diffusion, Utilization** is a new international and interdisciplinary quarterly published by the American Sociological Association. It will include materials which represent theoretical analyses, as well as case studies, reprints, and examples of new directions in social science. In addition, abstracts, outlines, or completed papers should be sent to the editor: Scott G. McNaught and Gary N. Lepper, Secretary, in Social Theory, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

---

**The Bureau of the Census invites papers outlining innovative methods for the 1980 Census. Submit papers by November 1, 1977. Papers will be reviewed by a panel of consultants to determine which only one work on the conference on the completeness of the 1980 Census. Authors of selected papers will be invited to present their papers. Submission deadline is November 30, 1979. Manuscripts should be submitted to: Richard R. Miller, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Journal of Applied Behavioral Science** invites manuscripts or proposals for manuscripts on topics of social interest. The journal is special interest.

---

**Conferences**

**Southeastern Sociological Association**. Annual Meeting. Westin Peachtree Plaza Hotel, Houston, April 25-26. Abstracts or papers are due by November 1. Contact: Janet S. Chafetz, Program Chair, Social Science Department, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

**Mid-Southern Sociological Association.** Memphis, October 31-November 2. Papers invited for session on Qualitative Sociological Research. Submit a one or two-page abstract by September 30. Wayne Hogan, Session Chair, P.O. Box 842, Cookeville, TN 38501.

**Conference on Indigenous Refugees, George Mason University.** October 24-25. Paper titles and abstracts or inquiries should be sent to: G. H. Stopp or Myron J. K. B. [address], Public Affairs, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030. Phone: (703) 582-2577.

**Fourth Annual Conference on Urban Studies.** University of Colorado, Denver. October 11-14. For further information contact: Michael S. Cummings, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado-Denver, 1100 18th Street, Denver, CO 80202.

**Conference on Trends and Problems in Research and Policy Dealing with Economic Crises, Impacts, and Cross-National Perspectives.** SUNY-Potsdam, February 7-9. One page abstracts due by December 1. Contact: G. H. Stopp or Myron J. K. B. [address], Public Affairs, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030. Phone: (703) 582-2577.

**American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.** Annual Convention, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. October 19-21. Invitations for papers, panels, special meetings and other ac- tivities are invited. Deadline is November 1, 1979. Send to: Alwin Z. Rubenstein, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.


---

**Employee Assistance Programs**

---

**IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY**

---

A group of researchers from sociology and other related fields, including computer science, are attempting to develop a communication network on matters related to technology. The group has already met at the ASA meeting in San Francisco and intends to continue meeting in order to exchange communications of interest. Further information can be obtained by contacting the organizers. The organizers are interested in the networking and the exchange of ideas.
POSTDOCTORAL
Research Training Program in Orga-
nizations and Mental Health, Stan-
ford University, invites applications for an advanced training pro-
gram focused on organizational issues in the development, mainte-
nance and treatment of mental health. The program is open to individu-
als who have completed a doctoral degree and have a strong inter-
est in research. Preference will be given to applicants with backgrounds in organizational psychology, social psychology, or a related field. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation. The deadline for applications is October 1, 1979. 

Grants for Research on Foreign Areas are being sought by the So-
cial Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies for the 1980-81 academic year. The grants are designed to support re-
search in one country, comparative re-
search between two countries, or comparative research between areas.

SABBATICAL LEAVE
Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) of the United States has a Sabbatical Leave Program that places participants in one of its five technical divisions for up to six months. The program provides an opportunity to collaborate with SERI staff in programs on solar energy applications and to participate in the broader solar energy technology programs. Participants are encouraged to contribute to the overall goals of the institute. The deadline for applications is October 1, 1979. 

SEMINAR SERIES
The Wellesley College Center for Re-
gional Environmental Research (WREC) announces a new series of seminars on issues related to regional environmental research. The seminars will be held on the Wellesley College campus and will address topics such as land use planning, air pollution, and water resource management. The series will begin on January 28, 1979, and continue through the spring semester. The seminars are open to faculty, students, and the general public.

SLAVIC STUDIES
The Research and Development Committee of the American Associ-
ation for Slavic, Soviet, and East European Studies is seeking proposals for small grants to support conferences, workshops, exhibitions, and other innovative research projects that promote the study of Slavic, Soviet, and East European cultures and societies. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1979. 

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOLARS
The VA Administrative Scholars Program seeks to prepare outstanding individuals for leadership roles within the healthcare system. The program is open to individuals from diverse professional backgrounds, including the social and behavioral sciences. Each year, the program accepts 20 scholars, who are selected based on their potential to make significant contributions to the field of healthcare administration. The program provides tuition assistance, a stipend, and other benefits. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1979.

Problems of Discipline Grants
Final deadline for submitting proposals to the ASA Task Force on Problems of Discipline Grants Program for this calendar year is November 1. Proposals may be submitted by departments and divisional committees. The program provides up to $2,000 for the development of new programs. The application deadline is February 15, 1979.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information is now located at 177 East Jefferson Place, Washington, DC 20003. The mailing address, however, remains the same: P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852. The national telephone number is (301) 468-2600. NCALL is now operated by Information Access Corporation.

Robert R. Fink, editor of the Chronicle of Higher Education, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The election recognizes his contributions to the field of education and his significant impact on higher education policy and practice.

Ralf W. Luecke, assistant professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles, has been awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to conduct research in Yugoslavia.

J. Anthony Stoddard, professor of psychology at the University of California, Berkeley, has been appointed to a three-year fellowship by the National Science Foundation to study the effects of social influence on behavior.

Robert L. Costner has received an NSF Superior Stipend Program Award for outstanding research during 1978-79. The award provides a stipend and a research budget for three years.

Sandor Reiman, associate professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles, has been awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to conduct research in England.
either recognize or encourage important contributions in sociological knowledge. Carried.

It was the concern of Council that it is prema-
rush to conclude any action with the time in anticipation of possible report from both the Teach a Conference and the Committee on Teaching.

ACTION: That Council adopt this report as constitute does not endorse any forms of students, policies governing awards, by and within the Association.

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

(3) Subcommittee on Non-Academic Employment and Full Employment Opportunity regulations seem to be trigger-

ing up for sociologists, particularly those in advantageous situations. There is a need for some cre-

ative scientific research activities in govern-

ment and wide-scale programs now are very recently developed social research in-

dustry. So, it is important to support and encour-
grage for full-time employment, or con-

sidering the potential for career advan-
tage opportunities in these sectors.

ACTION: That the Council adopt the report of the Subcommittee on Non-Academic Employment and appoint an ad hoc commit-

tee as recommended. Carried.

ACTION: That the Board appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Oppor-
tunities in Applied Sociology in order to report to Council at its January 1980 meeting on how best to encourage and support the graduate and undergraduate in graduate in sociology to meet the needs of applied social science research in areas such as the conducting surveys of applied sociological problems, the establishment of a new journal, and the establishment of workshops, seminars and courses that might offer opportunities for additional training in social science.

ACTION: That the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee be to recommend to the Council in Applied Sociology is to recommend to Council in the next meeting to help the following objectives: (1) Strengthening the role of sociologists in skills especially applicable to sociological research in areas such as the conducting surveys of existing applied sociological problems, the establishment of a new journal, and the establishment of workshops, seminars and courses that might offer opportunities for additional training in social science.

(2) Recommending changes in the current undergraduate program in sociological skills at the undergraduate level in the United States to the extent that it is one of the goals of the program to improve the quality of the undergraduate students and their skills in sociology.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-

plementary an issue of The Sociologist.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-

ort for March 1980 and the following:

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-

ort for March 1980 and the following:

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.

RATIONALE: That the Council refer the MLA re-


ting of the above resolution to the MLA Committee on the Status of Women (in Sociology) (USW arrivals) previously submitted a draft proposal for the consideration of the Conference. Council expressed the opinion that the proposal should be referred to a committee for further consideration.
Supreme Court Rules Researchers Are Not Public Figures

Lawrence J. Rhodes

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

In the opinion written by Chief Justice Burger, the Court also ruled that the protection afforded members of Congress by the Speech or Debate Clause of the U.S. Constitution does not extend to "newsletters and their press releases" to avoid "essential to the deliberation of the Senate and neither was part of the deliberative process."

Burger continued, "We are unable to discern any conscious effort to promote through a defamatory statement scattered far and wide by mail, press, and the electronic media."

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

Following announcement of the Court's opinion, the Washington Post quoted Senator Proxmire as follows: "The Golden Fleece will live on as long as America is as emphatic, vivid, and, if possible, humorous in our denunciation of waste as we can be."

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

HISTORICAL CHANGE IN MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

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

Contributors: J. Smith, B. Laslett, P. Laslett, Paring, Barney, Armitage, Furstenberg et al., Skodnik et al., Fugiel, Engerman, D. Smith et al., Hill, May, Furtado

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

Send request to Family Research Demographic Research Institute
113 FOB
Eugene, Oregon 97401

PAGE 20
ASA FOOTNOTES
AUGUST 1979

Social Sci. & Govt.

Membership Renewal

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

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

By paying your dues before December 15, 1979, you will avoid the $5 late charge approval of last year's ASA Council to offset the additional costs involved in processing late renewals.

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

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

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

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

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