Survey of ASA Members Scheduled for June

A survey of ASA members will be conducted in June to assess current activities of the Association and to provide guidelines for future actions as part of the 75th Anniversary observance. Council, which provided some support for the survey, urges members to respond promptly and fully, so that results may be reported during the 1981 Annual Meeting in New York. A 25% sample of the membership, including students, will receive the questionnaire.

Results will also be summarized in FOOTNOTES and a detailed analysis will be submitted to The American Sociologist which is planning a special issue on “The ASA at 75.” The survey will be conducted by William R. Brown and Ida J. Cook, University of Central Florida, with the assistance of Peter H. Rossi, ASA President. The survey will include such questions as:

- How effective are ASA’s current services?
- Which services, if any, should be discontinued or expanded?
- What new services or functions should ASA render to its members?
- To what extent should ASA engage in influencing social policy legislation?
- What role should ASA play in informing potential employers of the services that sociologists can provide for or within their organizations?
- What features of the Annual Meeting motivate members to attend or not attend these meetings?
- Which ASA journals are most useful to members with particular orientations?

Members will also have an opportunity to add comments regarding topics not covered in the questionnaire.

Council Launches Teaching Services Program

The establishment of a Teaching Services Program that will continue to encourage initiatives begun by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology was approved and funded by ASA Council during its March meeting. Council based its actions on a report submitted by the ASA Committee on Teaching and the recommendation of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.

In other actions, Council (1) provided some support for a survey of ASA members on 75 years of institutionalizing the initiatives begun by the ASA Projects by adding the teaching workshop program and The Teaching Resources Group to the responsibilities of the Committee on Accreditation for Sociology; (2) approved the continuation of the Committee on the Certification of Sociologists; and (3) authorized the addition of a line on the dues billing for voluntary contributions to the Minority Fellowship Program.

Teaching Services

The new Teaching Services Program continues the institutionalization of the initiatives begun by the ASA Projects by adding the teaching workshop program and the Teaching Resources Group to the responsibilities of the Committee on Accreditation for Sociology.

See Footnotes Page 8

ASA Meeting Features Variety of Sessions

A wide variety of didactic, social policy and area studies seminars, professional workshops and poster sessions are scheduled for the ASA Annual Meeting, Wednesday, August 27 to Friday, August 29, in the New York Hilton. Included in the offerings are ten didactic seminars, ten social policy seminars, five area studies seminars, ten professional workshops, and three poster sessions. A listing of these programs features are presented below. Full deadlines for sessions will be included in the Preliminary Program which will be mailed to all members in June.

Policy Analysis: What Is It?

Katherine L. Yap, Johns Hopkins University

Issues in Multilevel Analyses

David H. Kracke, Indiana University

How to Study Industrialism

Paul M. Hanle, University of Chicago

See Seminars Page 16

NIMH Programs Award 99 Grants to Sociologists in FY ’79

Ninety-nine grants totaling $87,246,460 were made to sociology programs in the National Institute of Mental Health during Fiscal Year 1979. Grant recipients, affiliations, project titles, and award amounts are presented by program.

BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH: SOCIAL


Mary J. Raskin, University of Michigan, “Inter-group Attitude and Group Consciousness”, $44,440.

C R I M E D E L I N Q U E N C Y

Gina N. Bovin, Indiana University, “The Social Organization of Criminal Justice Processing”, $21,520.


Helen K. Fain, University of Illinois-Urbana, “Forecasting Models for Index Crime Rates”, $164,000.


Kenneth R. Fink, University of Oregon, “Maturational Factors and Juvenile Delinquency”, $85,083.


Murry A. Strauss, University of New Hampshire, “Physical Violence in American Families”, $77,815.

Linda A. Teplis, Northwestern University, “Police Discretion in Relation to Emergency Apprehension”, $1,500.

RAPE

Suzanne S. Ageton, Behavioral Research Institute, Boulder, CO, “Sexual Assault Among Adolescents: A National Survey”, $75,000.

Pauline Bart, University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago, “Avoiding Rape: A Study of Victims and Avoiders”, $35,792.

Mariel G. Canter, American University, “Sex and Sexual Violence in Fiction: Content and Control”, $105,300.

NIMH Programs Award 99 Grants to Sociologists in FY ’79

See NIMH Programs Award 99 Grants to Sociologists in FY ’79

75th Anniversary

Currents of Change Flow Through Society as Second Quarter-Century Begins

by Laurence J. Rhodes

An effort to establish the American Sociological Society as a scientific society was one of those major currents dominating organizational activities of the Society in the 1930s. Besides this quest for scientific legitimacy, major attempts were made to reorient the Society to greater involvement in applying sociological knowledge to New Deal programs, and develop the Society as a national organization aiming at promoting, safeguarding, and extending the common interests of sociologists throughout the country.

The multiple goals these currents proposed for the Society also implied different conceptions of the organizational structure of the Society. Consensus did not exist on either the goals or the organizational structures emerging from these efforts.

Throughout the 30s, these currents of change were embodied in a variety of groups and committees. And it was the interaction among these bodies that set the course of the Society in that decade and beyond by (1) emphasizing scientific sociology rather than applied sociology; (2) formalizing relationships with regional and specialized societies within sociology; (3) producing a new Constitution, and (4) establishing the American Sociological Review as the official journal of the Society.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIOLOGY

The major drive to establish the Society as a scientific society was made by a group of sociologists for whom Maurice Parmelee acted as spokesman. In a letter to the membership, Parmelee identified group members as “M. R. Davies, F. H. H. Jenkins, R. M. Mayne, N. L. Sims, P. A. Sosin, U. C. Weatherly, H. B. Woolston and other sociologists.”

The group stated its position in a memorandum distributed to members during the 1931 Annual Meeting in the following manner:

“While the ultimate purpose of science in its utility for mankind, is equally true that science can develop only in accordance with the facts of nature, whatever may be its practical application. Hence the scientist qua scientist should not be influenced by the practical sig-
Summer Programs Provide Opportunities for Development

INTERCULTURAL TRAINING

The institute aims to provide basic professional competence in intercultural training, by giving participants a broad intellectual grasp of the theoretical and methodological underpinnings of communication and first-hand experience with intercultural training.

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AIDS CLEARING HOUSE, AIDS information; list of AIDS resources, by state. (800) AIDS-1-243 (free) or (202) 741-3000.

WAGE WAR ON POOR WRITING: Critique grading methods. Developed by sociology instructor. Money back guarantee. $5.95; includes special grading tool. Critical Products, Dept. A5, Box 1056, Ebensburg, PA 15931.
Editors Named for New Theory Annual

Three theorists have been selected for the tripartite editors-ship of a new symposium to insure the production of an annual that will represent the diverse theoretical perspectives in sociol-ogy. Members of the editorial board for Sociology from the University of Califor-nia, Berkeley, are Peter Berger, Randy Collins, and Richard Zei-lin, University of Toronto.


Peter Berger

Randy Collins

In Dynamic Sociology, Ward con-sidered that the primary goal of science is simply to benefit humans. He observed that, "Sociology, which all scientists should benefit man, is, in danger of falling into the class of purely academic sciences..."

For over half a century, applications of sociology in contradistinc-tion to academic sociology have been developing. The Committee on Opportunities for Trained Sociologists observed that,"...sociology has been and continues to be predominantly concerned with the training of teachers of the subject, and that until recent years batch has shown a conspicuous lack of practical and applied research work—research that would be of immediate value to public administrators..." Interestingly, the Committee discovered that the problems of over-production of PhDs in sociol-ogy can be traced to several out-lests of the academic field of public ser-vices. In his 1974 report, "Opportunities for Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology established in 1979, expressed a concern over increasing opportuni-ties in applied social research.

In 1976, the Advisory Fellows Program Committee deliberated the purpose of Doctoral Fellowships in Applied Sociology. The proceeds were designed to assist in the preparation of persons for careers as researchers and applied social scientists. The committee stipulated that the research training period was essential in applying the application of sociological knowl-edge to the identification, analysis, and reduction of group mental health problems. As a member of the committee indicated further that these areas which seem most closely applied and practical in their empha-ses, frames of reference, and ultimate objectives included Medical Sociol-ogy, Social Problems, Criminologi-cal, and Criminal Justice, Urban Sociol-ogy, Clinical Sociology, and Law and Society.

Moreover, the diverse uses of sociology have been demonstrated in primary work activities (i.e., research and development, planning, manage-ment, and administration, counsel-ling). In recent years, the topics of interest to the various sections in which they work, the debate over what these sociologists who do not teach should be called as an academic and symbolic tie. Rather than continuing polemical discus-sions over labels and concepts or "pure" indicators of Applied Sociol-ogy, attention should be focused on thorough evaluations of graduate curricula in terms of market relevance. Sociology should be open for positi-ons and equipped with skills which prepare them for careers in a variety of work sectors. A 1974 statement is per-tinent to this concern: "Sociologists might now be in a better position to render technical service, if the training that is given in sociology has had a different emphasis and a more standard quality."

REFERENCES


Peter Berger

Randall Collins

School for Social Research, Hartford Theological Seminar, and Women's College, University of North Carolina.

COLLINS

Collins is an associate editor of Social Forces. He previously served as a founding co-editor of Theory and Society, 1974-76, and as an associate editor of the American Journal of Sociology, 1976-79.

Collins is the author of The Discourse of Society (with Michael Makowsky), Conflict Sociology, The Credential Society, and Sociol-ogy Since Mid-Century (with Nor-bert Wiener) forthcoming. He also co-edited with R. Bendix et. al., Social circles.

"It's a range of topics-including the sociology of scien-tific function and conflict theories, stratification, education, violence and social change. Collins is a master's degree from Harvard College, a Mas-ter's Degree in Psychology from Stanford University, a Master's Degree and Doctorate in Sociology from the University of California-Berkeley. Before joining the Virginia fac-ulty and its Center for Advanced Studies in 1978, he taught at the University of California-San Diego, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of California-Berkeley. Collins was also a visiting member of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, in 1974-75 and chair of the ASA Theory Section in 1977-78.

ZELLIN


Zelvin has also been a member of the Harvard College, a Mas-ter's Degree in Psychology from Stanford University, a Master's Degree and Doctorate in Sociology from the University of California-Berkeley. Before joining the Virginia fac-ulty and its Center for Advanced Studies in 1978, he taught at the University of California-San Diego, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of California-Berkeley. Collins was also a visiting member of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, in 1974-75 and chair of the ASA Theory Section in 1977-78.

Zelvin's articles have dealt with Marx's social thought, the scientific-technological revolution in America, C. Wright Mills, Wilfredo Pareto, and William Graham Sumner.

Zelvin has a Bachelor's degree and a Master's Degree from Wayne State University and a Master's and a Doctorate from Harvard University. All are in sociology.

Before joining the Toronto de-partment as chair in 1972, he taught at Washington University: the University of Leicester, Eng-land: Indiana University, and Goucher College. He also chaired the Washington department for a year.

Zelvin was a National Science Foundation Fellow at the Centre National de la Recherche Science, Paris, 1964-65. He also was the Pennington Fellow in 1963, the same year he received the Robbins-Merrill Award.

Annual Meeting Papers/Abstracts

Authors are reminded that copies of their papers were also abstracts to be presented at the Annual Meeting in New York, which were due in the Executive Office on May 1. If not sent these ma-terials, please do so immediately.

Publish-or-Perish Policy Hurting Scholarly Journals

The publish-or- perish policy encourages the submission of articles in order to achieve an academic ad-vice on the scholarly communica-tion process because its emphasis on quantity has distorted the oper-a-ions and functions of journals. Helen Hughes, President, East-ern Sociological Society, noted that this role includes the area of presidential ad-dresses that called for a fuller explora-tion of the scholarly communica-tion process and the role (journals) play in it.

The "well-bred of the jour-nal," Hughes said, "depends very much on the relationship of supply and demand in the mark-etplace. To put it in general terms: If the supply of submitted papers is excessive, as it has been for the past two or three years, the manuscript reviewer is given a paper to be accepted by a journal and the more probable is it that the author in some manner, be it by force of favor, will be made to pay."

"And, as any editor knows," she continued, "there are not that many competent, willing and av-ailable reviewers, with the result that editors get in the habit of passing over the bad ones and shifting their work upon the good ones."

The good reviewers, who are the lifeblood of the scholarly jour-nal, are in danger of being ex-posed under "vita vitia," the term used by Murray Wax to mean the shrinking of material to make a number of articles. In the end, the referees will have to review sev-eral pieces, though one would have covered the same contribu-tion to knowledge, at a saving of space and time.

Hughes also held the publish-or- perish policy accountable for the multiple-submissions prob-lem. She said, "Despitae to pub-lish, fearing rejection, and exap-plying the slowness of the editorial process, many authors and some editors look upon multiple sub-mmissions as a sensible step. But each submission entails more refereeing, and increases the editorial burden, which is why the number of pieces published re-mains the same, one journal ac-cepting and the rest rejecting."

Hughes wondered if the "apparent reluc-tation in the flow of sub-missions" recently reported by ASA journal editors represented "a real drop in the supply of manu-scripts" or extra "sloppiness" created by the establishment of numerous new journals.

Hughes continued, "I'm im-poisoned with scholarship" at the price of "vita vitia," the term used by Murray Wax to mean the shrinking of material to make a number of articles. In the end, the referees will have to review sev-eral pieces, though one would have covered the same contribu-tion to knowledge, at a saving of space and time."

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Hughes wondered if the "apparent reluc-tation in the flow of sub-missions" recently reported by ASA journal editors represented "a real drop in the supply of manu-scripts" or extra "sloppiness" created by the establishment of numerous new journals.
Society Debates Mission and Organizational Structure

(continued from page 3)

Editor's Note

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

The article in this issue is the second of a two-part piece on the 1930s. It is based on material contained in Publications of the American Sociological Association, 1930-35, the American Sociological Review, Volumes 1-5, and the archives of the Association. The next article will cover the decade of the 60s.

The committee continues, "It may be that sociology increasingly develops as a scientific status, the interests of members will be more centered upon research problems; but it is my belief that the professional and economic forces of sociology will continue to develop as a force in the nation's life."

The research program recommended by the Committee contains the following provisions: (1) A clearer recognition of the role of sociologists with the social work of government; (2) more systematic research and dissemination of results in research; (3) a greater emphasis on research because of developments in social planning; (4) more publication of research results; and (5) a clearer definition of sociology in the State's activities.

The report continued, "The history of democratic government has long disclosed...the difficulty of reconciling diffuse control, checks, and balances with efficiency of functional operation. This dilemma now confronts the Society. If it desires to assume a major role in government, it must first demonstrate the viability of the profession for that purpose. There must be greater centralization of administrative control and a greater degree of geographic concentration of authority. But all public work is, or should be, provided within the Society at present. The alternative is to leave other bodies the activities which the Society is unwilling to prepare itself to exercise. But this would involve a growth and eventual monopoly of control over research in other fields by the Society, more efficient, agencies."

The Committee believed that the members would choose a more efficient organization because "the structure of western society has become so complex that its ability to continue functioning without serious modification is today being questioned. Have we any idea of anything to contribute to the clarification of the issues involved, of the future of what may show tremendous development in social science, at this present stage of development and the future?"

The committee also found "a strong emphasis in the regional societies upon maintenance of autonomy, with some fear of affiliation. There may be a movement among regional societies to maintain a strong and vital national organization to promote, safeguard, and protect the common interests of sociologists throughout the country."

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The Committee concluded the report by saying, "The regional societies have a strong and vital national organization to promote, safeguard, and protect the common interests of sociologists throughout the country."

The Committee also noted the importance of the regional societies in fostering a sense of community among sociologists, and recommended that the national society lead in supporting the work of these organizations. The Committee also stressed the importance of maintaining a strong and viable national organization to promote, safeguard, and protect the common interests of sociologists throughout the country.

The Committee ended by saying, "The regional societies have a strong and vital national organization to promote, safeguard, and protect the common interests of sociologists throughout the country."

The Committee recommended that the national society lead in supporting the work of these organizations, and stressed the importance of maintaining a strong and viable national organization to promote, safeguard, and protect the common interests of sociologists throughout the country.

Endnotes

See Regional Page 5
Regional Relations Begin; Constitution Adopted; ASF Founded

(continued from page 4)

knit interorganization of all societies, with a staggering of such down the line, and those persons who desire a lesser, more national organization, a society of members, and a merely nominal relationship between the national societies and their respective constituents. They are more likely to promote the welfare of sociologists.

The Regional Committee recommended the relationship be strengthened by (1) a representation rather than an affiliate relationship; (2) election of delegates; (3) representation on Executive Committee and; (4) promoting the interest of regional sociologists in every possible way through the development of mutual and advisory relations.

The Committee further recommended that a regional society be recognized as eligible for representation at the annual meeting (1) when it represented three or more states (Provision also made for partial membership at least five states); (2) when it has a membership of forty or more persons, whatever the source of the members of the national society; and (3) when a majority of its officers and members of its governing board are members of the national society.

In 1939, the Committee on Organization, the successor to the regional committee, chaired by James H. Bemard, endorsed the following recommendations concerning national and regional societies and the professional qualifications for their members:

1. Creation of two classes of members: Fellows—persons engaged primarily in the advancement of sociology as a science, and Members—persons interested in the advancement of sociology through research, teaching, or practical work.

2. Authorization to the regional and specialized societies that maintained autonomy for all societies and only required affiliated organizations to coordinate their programs with the national society if they met at the same time and place.

3. Provided for representation at the national and state meetings on the Executive Committee and the constitution of an Administrative Committee.

4. Provided for the approval of election of officers of the society by a vote taken by mail of all members of the Society rather than at the Annual Meeting.

5. In 1940, the membership provision was tabled, but the three were approved. Another committee was appointed to re-examine the constitution in accordance with the approved recommendations.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was a stable framework for the Society during its first 25 years. Except for changes in the dues structure, the only formal amendment came in 1944 to provide for the selection of a managing editor for publications of the Society. In 1993, however, constitutional revision was in the air. In 1931, there were the Parmelee proposals as well as the addition of one member to the Executive Committee "ten years hence from the Section on Rural Sociology.

In 1932, the Scope of Research Committee offered a new Constitution that (1) kept membership open to interested persons; (2) created sections; (3) created a Board of Directors as the general governing body; (4) assigned the Executive Committee specific responsibilities for research and financial policy; (5) authorized the establishment of funds and endowments; (6) created the position of full-time Executive Secretary; and (7) raised the approval of amendments from a majority to a two-thirds vote.

In 1933, the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution composed of W. B. Berger, L. L. Ber- nard, W. E. Greysen, M. C. Elmer, C. E. Lively, H. A. Miller, and Jerome Davis, at Chicago, produced the version that was adopted by the Society. It followed the model suggested by the Research Committee except for the following: (1) established divisions as well as sections; (2) deleted the Board of Directors; (3) retained the Executive Committee as the general governing body; (4) created a Research Planning Committee; (5) deleted the position of Executive Secretary; (6) required the appointment of a nomination committee that would solicit nominations from the membership; (7) required a majority vote for approving amendments, but required any amendment to be read at one business meeting before it could be passed at another; and (8) required the President and Secretary to meet with the chairman of sections to consider plans for the next annual program. Amendments kept coming. In

1953, to establish an editorial board for the Society, and in 1956, to limit the Society in the case of a particular Executive Committee, in 1958, to allow an "independent society or association devoted to a special field of sociology to form a Section. The last one was apparently not passed. It was submitted to the membership of the Society for the price now paid for the University of Chicago Press." The Publications Committee, however, would have to be merged with the new journal. The contract for the Publications was cancelled effective January 1, 1936.

In 1935, the Committee reported that in view of the low rates paid and the payments the Society was making for ASP-a bi-monthly journal equal to the AJS in every respect could be published by the Society and sold to its membership for the price now paid to the University of Chicago Press. The Publications Committee, however, would have to be merged with the new journal. The contract for the Publications was cancelled effective January 1, 1936.

In 1935, the Committee presented us an idea and recommended the establishment of a bi-monthly journal called "The American Sociological Review," with a subtitle, The Official Organ of the American Sociological Society. In February 1936, the first issue of the journal appeared under the editorship of Frank H. Hanks.

AMERICAN SOCIOLICAL REVIEW

The founding of the American Sociological Review in 1935 fulfilled an aspiration of the Society that went back, if not as far as the charter meeting, at least, as far as the appointment of the Committee on Advisability of Issuing a New Publication, in 1939.

The publication question came up in 1939 when a quarterly scheduled for the American Sociological Review, was sold for the American Sociological Society: (1) annual proceedings of the Annual Meeting and abstracts of the Annual Meeting; (3) membership list; and (4) amendments.

When Parmelee raised the journ- al question in 1931, the Committee to Consider the Publications of the Society was created. Reporting for the Committee in 1932, Rice said: "Since the founding and support of such a journal does not at present time appear to be possible, it may justly be urged that the Society should at least have a more active and responsive branch in the management of the American Jour- nal of Sociology.

Rice urged the Society to exercise its rights under the existing agreement to name five to seven advisory editors, one of which would serve as review editor. These editors were to constitute the majority of the Board. Rice further suggested that an appointment committee in the Annual Meeting. Sims moved that another committee be appointed to look into all the factors associated with the publication of a journal. The Committee to Consider a Plan for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Publications of the Society was composed of Harold Rorty, Howard Becker, W. F. Meroney, Bernard, and Sims, as chair.

In 1933, Ellsworth Pariss, Editor-in-Chief of AJS, suggested a new publication arrangement. Pariss suggested that membership dues be used to "give members the option of subscription to the American Journal of Sociology, Sociological Review and Social Forces or any other recognized journal in the field of sociology and that in addition, the privilege of subscribing to other journals that the one selected under their dues, at such reduced rates as may be secured." The arrangement which was accepted. On January 1, 1935 was not employed. Notification was given that AJS would be discontinued as the official journal in December 1934.

Announcing...

New Publications from ASA...

New editions of the ASA Directory of Societies and the ASA Directory of Members are available from the Executive Office.

Directory of Members of Society

The 1980 Directory of Societies provides information on 1,905 institutions that offer degrees or courses in sociology.

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

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

Directory of Members

The 1980 Directory of Members provides the following information for each member: name, preferred mailing address and section membership. A geographical index is also included.

The Directory is available for $5.00 to ASA members, $10.00 to non-members and institutions.

SPECIAL OFFER TO ASA Members!!!

Order all three of the above publications and save $2


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NIMH Grants Cover Basic & Applied Research; Career Awards

(continued from page 1)

Garland White, Old Dominion University, "Home Ownership and Consequences of Well-Being", $94,658.
William F. Whaley, Cornell University, "Organizational and Community Employment Strategies", $150,506.
Robert L. Yancey, Temple University, "Ethnicity and Community in an Urban Metropolis", $2,490.

Epidemiology

Alfred Drum, Albany Medical Center, "Stressful Life Events, Social Support and Illness", $22,872.
Jean-Claude Lavelle, Jewish General Hospital, "Hospitalized Mental Disorder in Quebec and Israel", $97,910.
David Mechanic, Rutgers University, "Epidemiology of Psychiatric Need and Primary Care", $157,490.
Jerome Myers, Yale University, "Epidemiology of Catchment Area Programs", $92,261.
Robert E. Roberts, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, "Measurement Problems in Psychiatric Epidemiology", $36,479.
Lee R. Sabin, Washington University, "Epidemiology of Substance Abuse in American Indian Communities", $64,816.
Lori L. Schecter, University of Michigan, "Sex Differences in Morbidity and Health Actions", $149,865.

Minority Studies

Esther N. Choi, American University, "Acculturation of Asian American Professional Women", $17,504.

CLINICAL


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A Summary: Sections and the Changing Structure of the ASA

by Doris Williamson

INTRODUCTION

This descriptive account focuses on the growth in the number of Sections within the American Sociological Association and the increase in Section memberships. It is based on information obtained by the Executive Office and permitted to three members of the Association who served as respondents during the 9 year period, 1971-1979. The objectives of the report are to outline a brief history of Sections and to present data on the number and distribution of Section members in the decade of the 70s. An examination of such trend data permits the detection and description of membership patterns and changes within the professional organization. It should be noted that figures in the table are subject to potential errors: errors in counting, coding, and in processing membership data.instructions.

HISTORY

To accommodate the growing differentiation within the field, easily in the history of the Society, a number of SectionS were formed. In 1921, the minutes of the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society reveal that the rural sociology group outlined its history and indicated an interest in beginning a Section with a meeting at a designated time. The group on Social Research made a similar request. Motions were carried that invitations be extended to this group of sociologists to permit them to become Sections of the Society, and that after consultation with the President, their activities would be incorporated in the general program. The Section on Educational Sociology had its inception at the Society's meeting in 1922; and the Section on the Family held its first meeting in 1928. But not until the summer of 1958 were the following motions was made and carried:

"That the President and the Secretary be empowered to grant recognition to groups desiring to organize as Sections in order to hold parallel meetings at a session as signed for that purpose."

Five years later, six Sections and four Divisions held parallel meetings. A number of earlier Divisions and committees had become Sections and were in the process of evolving. By 1930, there were nine Sections participating in the annual program: Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, Educational Sociology, Community Organization, The Teaching of Sociology, Sociology of Religion, the Family, Social Psychology and Social Welfare.

By 1938, the Rural Section had become the Rural Sociology Section and during that year, sixteen structural units participated in the general program. Current Sections participating in the program are: Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, the Family, Social Psychology, Sociology of Religion, Community Organization, Social Identity, Social Research, Social Biology, and Political Sociology, Political Sociology, Educational Sociology, Sociology of Religion, Sociological Theory and Social Problems, Sociology and Psychiatry, and Sociological Social Work. This listing illustrates growth and change as well as professional interests at different times.

In the evolutionary history of the structural diversification of the Association, attempts were made to "order sections," i.e., to define their composition, objectives, and functions. Article IX of the 1941 Constitution of the American Sociological Society described them as follows:

A section of the Society shall be comprised of members of the Society interested in a common field of sociological specialization. Sections shall meet annually during the time of and in the same meeting of the Society. Such sections shall be autonomous sections when they elect their own officers and as 'participating sections' when their chairmen are appointed by the Program Committee." The 1980 Manual on Sections offers an extensive description of their objectives and functions:

"The purpose of Sections is to promote the common interests of Association members in specialized areas of sociology. Both the growth of membership in the Association and the proliferation of specialties in sociology has brought about a need for Sections; they are a means of increasing communication and interaction between persons of similar interests within the framework of a large organization. While Sections facilitate relationships and work among persons with common interest, they also provide an opportunity for individuals to participate actively in their national association. By occupying various positions in Sections, individuals may receive recognition for accomplishments in their specialty and also insure that their interests in a subfield of sociology are recognized in the program at the national meeting and in other activities of the Association." Trends

The history of Sections in the Association reveals a continuous process of change: creation, growth, incorporation, and sub-stitution. Further, there has been a measurable increase in interdisciplinary Sections such as Sociological Psychology and Social Work. Specialized units such as Social Statistics and Sociology have incorporated into other Sections (e.g., Sociology and Community Organization). In addition, the Sociology and Religion Section is no longer a designated structural division within the Association. While data for the period, 1971-1979, show an increase in Section memberships, the total active membership has not changed significantly at that time. The number of active members of the Association for the period specified fluctuated between 13,400 and 14,000. The data in Table 1 indicate that Sections have been increasing at a constantly accelerating rate; it is likely that irregular variations in membership and Section affiliations reflect a series of internal organizational as well as external influences, it is difficult to predict whether the patterns observed will continue throughout the 1960s.

Although these data are not presented in this report, it is impossible to tell how many of Section members belong to more than one. Persons hold multiple memberships, disciplinary and job-related assignments. For example, there is a tendency for those in the Sex and Gender, former Sex Roles Section, to belong to the Family Section, World Conference on Family, and Membership to the Theory Section, and Environmental members to the Community Section. Further, activities vary by Section specialty; and according to the most recent reports, these include the publication of newsletters, membership directories, the granting of awards, and the organization of a number of special journals. One noticeable feature of Sections is their increased participation in Annual Meetings and in other activities of the Association."

FOOTNOTES


(5) Committee on Sections, Minutes on Sections of the American Sociological Association, 1966.

(6) Section Reports, "Official Reports and Proceedings," ASA

Event-History Data Workshop

A workshop on recently developed methods for causal analysis of event-history data will be held at the Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University on two occasions May 29-31 and June 2-4.

Nancy Tuma, Stanford University will conduct the workshops on event-history analysis which deals with changes in the state of discrete or qualitative variables in the histories of members of a sample.

Topics will include continuous-time versus discrete-time models of change in qualitative variables: methods of dealing with variation in the change process over time, and models of change in systems of multiple qualitative variables. Participants will be assumed to understand linear regression analysis.

Workshop fee is $220; campus accommodations are $12 per night. For registration information contact: Josephine Cole, Director, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, 401 East 110th Street, New York, NY 10027, Phone 212-854-2305.
The small grants program has been supported by general revenues of the Association since it was created in 1973. The fund for the Administration of the Discipline is primarily supported by royalties by members and contributions.

REGISTRATION
Council increased the on-site registration fees for the Annual Meeting to compensate for the additional personnel and equipment costs associated with on-site registration. Pre-registration fees, however, remain the same.

Beginning with the New York meeting, on-site registration fees will be $8 for students, $20 for members, and $30 for non-members.

JUNE MEETING
Council cancelled its June meeting primarily because of the expected decrease in attendance due to the decision to make a conference in concert with constitutional provisions.

In lieu of the June meeting, Council members were asked to continue the discussion of the issues raised by President Rosai in a memorandum discussing ways by which to deal with the policy making process in government. Rosai was requested to coordinate the written statements for discussion at the Council meeting in August.

COMMITTEES
Council acted on three reports made by the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching in response to the Assistance of the Committee in the matter. It endorsed the procedures outlined in the COFRAT for handling case files; it accepted the recommendations of a subcommittee of the COFRAT concerning the handling of files received from intelligence agencies in response to Freedom of Information Act requests; and it accepted COFRAT's findings in two cases involving National Alliance and Hofstra University and Steven J. Rosenthal and Old Dominion University. See accompanying article for details.

At the request of the Committee on the Profession, Council established a three-person committee to consider general policy issues that emerge from the Committee's deliberations. The committee is chaired by Council. The Committee requested the additional committee because all of its members, except the chair, currently serve on the three committees for which COP serves as an umbrella committee.

The Committee on the Regulation of Research reported that it has final regulations on Institutional Review Boards ready before this summer. The Committee also drew Council's attention to Senate Bill 867 which provides privacy protections for individuals who are subjects of federally funded research.

Council Accepts Recommendations in COFRAT Reports

Recommendations and conclusions contained in four reports submitted to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching were accepted by ASA Council at its March meeting.

The reports covered two cases involving Steven Rosenthal, the Department of Sociology, and Old Dominion University, and Natalie Allen and Hofstra University, the handling of intelligence files received in response to Freedom of Information Act requests, and procedures for handling COFRAT case files.

ROSENTHAL
The Rosenthal case involves his termination by the Department of Sociology Tenure and Promotion Committee, effective at the end of the 1977-78 academic year.

The report states that "Rosenthal charged that denial of due process and other procedural irregularities had taken place during the termination decision and subsequent to it, that the evaluation by the department was substantively flawed, and that the termination reflected political pre-judgment against him as a Marxist sociologist and antiracist activist."

After its investigation, COFRAT concluded that "there is no clear and convincing evidence" (1) the termination decision involved the application of inappropriate evaluative and improper tenure standards, and (2) the Administration of Old Dominion University harassed the Department of Sociology or any member of that department regarding Rosenthal.

The Committee formed the view that the examination requires some simple treatment "inconclusive" and found Old Dominion University in full compliance with AAUP standards regarding notification of probationary faculty in the second year.

The Committee further concluded, however, that "there is certainly convincing evidence that...the substance of the procedures followed and communication used by the Department of Sociology...is considering an appropriate point's renewal, terminations, tenures, and promotions was seriously deficient" and that the Promotion and Tenure Committee's recommendation be accepted by the ASA Council and COFRAT "readily understand that these circumstances are being rectified." The Committee also recommended that Old Dominion University adopt the "Guidelines for Initial Appointments in Sociology" and develop "rules for good cause dismissal by a probationary faculty."

The Committee further recommended that the ASA Council on the Promotion study the AAUP standards of tenure for this year because COFRAT members are "of mixed views" on their adequacy.

COFRAT concluded, therefore, that the FOIA and Privacy Act be declared professional concerns; (2) the Committee continue to provide information on procedures for FOIA requests along with the caveat that an information request may start a file where none previously existed; (3) the information collected by the ASA be filed at the Executive Office and made available for research; and (4) the individuals who furnished personal files be asked about the disposition of their files after their cases will not be pursued.

In addition, the Committee recommended that the Executive Office work with other agencies to maintain the COFRAT by notifying them of the Office of the Act when it is considered in Congress by urging other social science organizations to request their files.

COFRAT FILES
The COFRAT report on the handling of its files outlines procedures for increasing the confidentiality of professional concerns, providing for the duplication, storage, transfer, and destruction of files.

The recommendations also require the Executive Office to hold a complete set of files and authorize the President or Executive Officer to immediately challenge omission or deletions from files obtained under FOIA requests.

INTELLIGENCE FILES
A subcommittee of COFRAT was appointed in 1979 to examine the materials collected by the ASA and its members in response to Freedom of Information Act requests related to COFRAF and other intelligence activities of the Federal government.

The subcommittee recommended that: (1) the FOIA and Privacy Act be declared professional concerns; (2) the Committee continue to provide information on procedures for FOIA requests along with the caveat that an information request may start a file where none previously existed; (3) the information collected by the ASA be filed at the Executive Office and made available for research; and (4) the individuals who furnished personal files be asked about the disposition of their files.

In addition, the subcommittee recommended that the Executive Office work with other agencies to maintain the COFRAT by notifying them of the Office of the Act when it is considered in Congress by urging other social science organizations to request their files.

Copies of the CONFRAT PRO reports are available from the ASA Executive Office for $1.00 per copy.

NOMINATIONS
Nominations for elected and appointed positions within the Association will be invited by the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees.

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

The nominations will be considered by the Committee on Nominations during the Annual Meeting of the ASA in New York. For a complete listing of ASA positions and their current occupants, see "FOOTNOTES." Submission deadline is August 10.

Nominations should be sent to the ASA Executive Officer, 1272 N. Street, Washington, D.C. 20005.
Bills Support Confidentiality of Data

Bradford H. Gray

Many social researchers have been concerned for years (or their inability to assure the confidentiality of research data under existing circumstances. In several cases law enforcement agencies have sought the identity of persons included in research studies, and the recognition has spread that researchers express little legal basis on which to base a claim of privilege and to resist a subpoena. Legislation has now been introduced that would address this problem in federally funded research. The bill, known as the "Privacy of Research Records Act" (S. 867 and H. R. 3409), was reviewed and discussed at meetings in March of the ASA Committee on the Regulation of Research, the Committee on the Profession, and the ASA Council. There was strong support for the bill in all of these meetings, although there were concerns about several provisions of the bill. A more general concern was expressed as part of the President's privacy initiative more than a year ago. No hearings or vote on this bill has yet been held in Congress, and there has been little evidence of public or Congressional interest in the bill as part of the President's privacy initiative more than a year ago. No hearings have been held nor has any other Congressional action taken place. Thus, there may be a need to develop interest in the bill, as well as to try to correct its shortcomings.

As a first step, the Committee on the Regulation of Research suggested, and the Council concurred, that the views of the ASA membership be sought by mailing a survey in which the importance of the bill and about potential problems with it.

S. 867/H. R. 3409

The bill provides that research records that are maintained for a research purpose shall not be used in individually identifiable form to make any decision or to take any action affecting the individual to whom the record pertains, other than within the context of the research. Furthermore, an identifiable record shall not be disclosed without prior consent, except under the following circumstances: to meet a bona fide medical emergency; in compliance with a judicial order to assist inquiry into an alleged violation of law by the person or agency maintaining records; for purpose of conducting a program evaluation or audit of the research; for a research purpose; or to prevent a "crime of violence that results in physical injury to an individual." The bill also contains the following provisions: when the recipient of the research record protects the information collected thereon and no evidence derived therefrom may be received as evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, judge, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee, or other authority of the United States, or a State, or a political subdivision thereof. Only exceptions are when the subject gives consent or when the records are needed to assert an injury against an alleged violation of law by a person or agency maintaining the research record. The bill also contains provisions for recontact of subjects for research purposes, specifies some consent requirements when data is being collected that will possibly be used or disclosed in identifiable form (for additional research purposes), and sets forth requirements for establishing procedures to protect records from unauthorized disclosure. There are also exceptions for criminal penalties for researchers who knowingly disclose information covered by the bill, civil penalties to compensate subjects harmed by disclosures of information covered under the bill, and administrative sanctions against contractors or grantees who knowingly violate the provisions of the bill.

Some Concerns

The provisions of the bill apply only to research conducted by institutions of individuals who may use the bill. The possibility that the researcher could still be asked to testify from memory was one concern raised by the Committee on the Regulation of Research. Other committee concerns pertained to the lack of clarity in the bill as to the use of records to make an initial research contact with prospective subjects (that is, do the bill's provisions for "research records" apply?) and the flexibility of the bill's requirements for the destruction of research data that would allow individuals to be identified. A number of reservations were expressed about the necessity for flexibility and desirability of the, criminal penalty provisions. Finally, there was a general concern about the possible unintended or unanticipated consequences of the bill. For example, it was feared that the specification of exceptions might actually stimulate governmental activity in this area, or that the bill might somehow create incentives to mask other activities as research. It was therefore thought to be important to encourage sociologists to review the bill carefully and to express their views of it to the Committee on the Regulation of Research.


Annual Meeting

Chili Care

Child care at the 1980 Meeting will be provided by personnel from the Bank Street College of Education, a well known center for training in early childhood education. Care will be available during daytime program sessions (8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.) for children three months and up.

Payment this year will be by the day and half-day, rather than by the hour: $5 for a half-day (3:30 p.m.) to $10 for an entire day. Children may come for shorter periods, but the half-day (5 p.m.) will still apply, in order to encourage more stable use, discourage frequent dropping in and out (which is difficult for both children and staff), and to simplify payment.

In the past some parents have been dissatisfied with child care provisions, while the Association has faced limited and sporadic use and frequent failure of parents to pay for hours used. This year a determined effort is being made to improve the quality of the program staff and the costs are not only to be heavily subsidized by the Association. In response, parents who support this commitment should help in the following ways:

1. Preregister, even if your plans are still tentative; this way, we can estimate numbers and plan appropriately.

2. Be responsible about fee payments, which represent only a small part of the total cost.

Further questions about child care may be addressed to the ASA Executive Office, 1727 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (301) 833-3410.

Task Group on Homosexuality Questionnaire

The ASA Council mandated the Task Group on Homosexuality (John Gagnon, Joan Huber, Chair; Suzanne Keller; Joan Lanxon; Pat Miller; Bill Simpson) to conduct research and prepare a report on research and teaching in the area of homosexuality. Please fill in the questionnaire below and return it to Joan Huber (Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801).

1. Have you ever been discouraged from conducting research on the topic of homosexuality? (CHECK ONE)

   Yes  No

2. Have you ever discouraged anyone else, for whatever reason, from conducting research on this topic? (CHECK ONE)

   Yes  No

3. Have you ever experienced discrimination on the basis of your sexual orientation in:

   a. graduate student aid?
   b. research funding?
   c. dissertation supervision?
   d. promotion or tenure?
   e. appointment/instruction?
   f. Sex: male  female  non-member

4. Explanations of your answers (and any other comments) would be very welcome.

Share a Room

Those members who have recently visited New York City are aware of the effects of inflation on lodging and food costs; those who have not may get a shock. The Executive Office has negotiated the best possible convention rates for the 1980 Annual Meeting; however, some members may still find the room rates prohibitive. We are discussing the problem with hotel people in the city, as well as with other Associations, one possible solution emerged. Members who do not mind sharing a room with another sociologist could cut their hotel room costs almost in half by finding a like-minded colleague. This idea was also expressed in a report to ASA Council by the Annual Meeting Site Committee. The Committee found that many members would be willing to try sharing a room but that the idea simply had not occurred to them. It is to the ASA's advantage for convention attendees to stay at the headquarters hotel. This hotel allows the Association to use all public space at no charge if we fill a specified amount of our sleeping rooms. Oddly enough, a hotel would rather fill 400 double rooms than 800 single rooms. Consequently, our sleeping room commitment to the New York Hilton could be increased if we add the increase in percent of double rooms used this year over double rooms used during the last meeting in New York in 1976.

Unfortunately, neither the Executive Office nor the Housing Bureau can become involved in matching roommates. It would, however, be most helpful if members who try sharing a room this year could let the Executive Office know how they reacted to the experience. Was it too inconvenient? Was it worth the savings? Would you do it again?

1980 Annual Meeting

August 27-30, 1980
New York Hilton Hotel

ASA Distinguished Scholarship Award

Given annually, this award honors the scholar who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has shown outstanding standing commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed to the advancement of the discipline. The recipient will be announced at the Annual Meeting and will receive a plaque or certificate of recognition.

Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: William Form, Chair, Committee on Distinguished Scholarship, ASA, 1216 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Nominations should be received by June 1, 1980.

Privacy Due Rape Victims

The American Sociological Association has gone on record opposing media disclo¬sure of any identifiable information on victims of rape because such action has no bearing on value and results in adverse consequences to victims, their families and friends.

The exact wording of the resolution passed by ASA Council follows: "WHEREAS, the disclosure of names of rape victims in mass media has shown through sound social research to have adverse consequences to victims, their families and friends; and

WHEREAS, the disclosures of names of rape victims can serve no purpose legally or morally or socially.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The American Sociological Association goes on record as opposing the disclosure of the names of rape victims or of any other information that would identify the specific victim of any rape, or any other information that would identify the victim of rape; or any newspaper, magazine, television broadcast or other widely circulated media, and urging editors, writers and commen¬tators to observe this princi¬ple as a policy."
21 Countries Seek Fulbrights In Sociology

Twenty-one countries have asked for Fulbright scholars in sociology for the 1981-82 academic year. In addition, many countries want lecturers or researchers in any field.

An additional twelve long-term (six to ten months) and nine short-term (two to three months) research awards, without restriction as to field, are available from the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture.

Countries requesting Fulbright scholars in sociology, specified specialization, and language requirements follow:

Australia: race relations, labor relations, social and industrial administration.

Austria: contemporary America.

Brazil: theory, social and religious movements, social classes and change, Portuguese or Spanish.

Colombia: contemporary society.

Dominican Republic: no specialization specified.

Greece: no specialization specified.

India: no specialization specified.

Indonesia: social science research techniques.

Italy: no specialization specified.

Japan: social change and other issues.

Korea: no specialization specified.

Mexico: demography, border issues.

Peru: and zones development.

Philippines: no specialization specified.

Sudan: no specialization specified.

Sweden: Swedish culture and society.

Tunisia: social policy and planning, Chinese culture and society.

Uruguay: study of divorce.

Venezuela: social development/management.

Applications are due June 1, 1980 for the American Republics, Australia and New Zealand and July 1, 1980 for Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Indo-U.S. awards.

The Council

American Sociological

We have examined the balance sheets of American Sociological Societies of District of Columbia corporation, not-for-profit, as of December 31, 1979 and 1978, and the related statements of revenues and expenditures, and found the figures and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of American Sociological Societies of District of Columbia corporation, not-for-profit, as of December 31, 1979 and 1978, and the results of operations and changes in financial position for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexander Grant & Company, Washington, D.C.
February 18, 1980

BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Restricted (Note B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT HOT</td>
<td>$136,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$136,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit plus accrued interest</td>
<td>$25,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>$7,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and mailing list</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds (Note B)</td>
<td>$25,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less allowance for doubtful accounts receivable</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories—at cost</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>$102,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT: AT COST (note A and F)</td>
<td>$264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and improvements</td>
<td>$264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and equipment</td>
<td>$124,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
<td>$166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$1,090,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$53,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>$30,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds (note B)</td>
<td>$64,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$14,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income (note A2)</td>
<td>$69,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes payable (note A3)</td>
<td>$2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>$60,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEXPENDED GRANTS AND RESTRICTED FUNDS</td>
<td>$365,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSOCIATION EQUITY</strong></td>
<td>$410,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>$1,090,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Revocation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Commissions</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total revenue</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>$347,438</td>
<td>1,090,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members dues</td>
<td>28,153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section dues</td>
<td>200,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>300,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>34,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales—back issues</td>
<td>9,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales—publications</td>
<td>66,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting</td>
<td>114,738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of administrative costs (note B)</td>
<td>47,685</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing list rentals</td>
<td>23,938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>66,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return permissions</td>
<td>14,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing fees</td>
<td>10,352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>3,742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES** | $30,805

**STATEMENTS OF ASOCIATION EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Restricted (Note B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at January 1, 1979</strong></td>
<td>$370,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross of revenue over expenditures</strong></td>
<td>$132,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reversal of restriction for building fund and 1978 Directory (Note D)</strong></td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at December 31, 1979</strong></td>
<td>400,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of revenue over expenditures</strong></td>
<td>9,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at December 31, 1979</strong></td>
<td>$410,412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

2. Deferred Income

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the following:
(a) Member dues which are applicable to subsequent periods.
(b) Subscriptions to periodicals which are to be issued subsequently.

3. Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for mailing list rentals and other unrelated business income that resulted in Federal and District of Columbia income tax due of approximately $3,500 at December 31, 1979, and $3,000 at December 31, 1978.

**NOTE B—RESTRICTED ASSETS**

These funds are held by American Sociological Association, as custodian, to be used for specific purposes and are therefore restricted. At December 31, 1979, the following amounts remained in Unexpended Grants or Restricted Funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restricted fund</th>
<th>Cash and Sociological Association investments</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REU—National Institute of Mental Health and National Institute of Education</strong></td>
<td>$36,818</td>
<td>$28,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pocil Priscilla Award</strong></td>
<td>10,063</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carnegie Corporation</strong></td>
<td>6,966</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ford for the Advancement of the Discipline</strong></td>
<td>56,916</td>
<td>66,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIB Associates</strong></td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lilly Foundation</strong></td>
<td>10,045</td>
<td>10,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rose Maryl Gray Series</strong></td>
<td>252,500</td>
<td>9,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less amounts due Unexpended</strong></td>
<td>370,457</td>
<td>(1,877)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total balances</strong></td>
<td>330,518</td>
<td>95,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sections**

Medical Sociology | 622 | 622 |
| Sociology and Organizations | 5,996 | 5,996 |
| Sociology of Education | 4,389 | 4,389 |
| Undergraduate Education | 4,222 | 4,222 |
| Methodology | 2,313 | 2,313 |
| Environmental Sociology | 1,969 | 1,969 |
| Sex Roles | 2,046 | 2,046 |
| Sociological Practice | 1,002 | 1,002 |
| Criminology | 1,689 | 1,689 |
| Ethnicity | 718 | 718 |
| Sex Roles | 381 | 381 |
| Aging | 322 | 322 |

| **EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES** | $345,925 |
| **STATEMENTS OF ASOCIATION EQUITY** | $30,805 |
| **Funds held by American Sociological Association, as custodian,** | $16,000 |
| **Unexpended Grants or Restricted Funds** | $410,412 |
| **Total balances** | 330,518 |

Certain grants and cost reimbursable contracts provide for the allowance of costs by budget categories as set forth in the grants or contracts including reimbursement of administrative expenses which were $47,685 and $66,433 for the periods ending December 31, 1979 and 1978, respectively. The expenditures made by the
Problems of Discipline Awards Four Grants; Deadline August 1

Four grants have been made by the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants Program to support conferences aimed at developing four lines of social network sociology. The conference topics are (1) social exchange and social networks; (2) time and temporal structures; (3) empirical taxonomies of organizations; and (4) transition to socialism in China. The next deadline for submitting proposals to the program is August 1. Grants do not generally exceed $1,500. Guidelines and additional information about the program are available below.

Proposals are reviewed by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline composed of Immune Wallerstein, SUNY-Binghamton chair; Norman Birnbaum, Georgetown University law Center; Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland; Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington, and Russell R. Dynes, ASA Executive Officer, ex officio.

EXCHANGEWORKS
Frank Southard, State University College at Buffalo, received a grant for a conference on social exchange and revitalization of several years. Elementary theory is a general theory of social action that emphasizes both structural and social psychological perspectives. It has its roots in Marx and Weber, exchange theory, and social network analysis. The conference, scheduled for June 22-24 at State University College at Buffalo, will further explore social network analysis, develop models that include symbolic and material exchanges and continue development of elementary theory as it applies to issues of social structure, constraints upon individual action, information, and belief systems.

Participants include: Editor Anderson, Michigan State University; Michael Loosmoen, Northern Michigan University; Richard E. Smith, University of Iowa; Richard H. H. Bassett, SUNY-Albany; William H. Beal, Cornell University, ex officio.

TEMPORAL STRUCTURES
Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois, and David Mapes, Northwestern University, received a grant for a conference on time and temporal structures. The symposium, held in March, explored the historical and theoretical foundations of a theory of time and social structure. The symposium included: Richard M. Sennett, University of Chicago; and Robert D. Merton, University of California, Berkeley.

SOCIALLY
Mark Selden, SUNY-Binghamton, and Vincent Lloyd, University of California, Riverside, received a grant for a conference on social structure and organized crime. The conference, scheduled for June 20-21, at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

The interdisciplinary conference was held to develop a theoretical model of socialization and to assess Chinese practice in the transition. Richard Bell, Cornell University, and Robert K. Merton, participants in the conference included: Richard M. Sennett, University of Chicago; and Robert D. Merton, University of California, Berkeley.

TAXONOMIES
Charles K. Warriner, University of Kansas, received a grant for a conference on taxonomies in social sciences. The conference, scheduled for June 21-22 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be held to develop a theoretical model of socialization and to assess Chinese practice in the transition. Richard Bell, Cornell University, and Robert K. Merton, participants in the conference included: Richard M. Sennett, University of Chicago; and Robert D. Merton, University of California, Berkeley.

Chautauqua Short Courses
A brochure containing dates, course descriptions, names of course directors, and maps to the campus for the 1980-81 NSF Chautauqua-Type Short Courses will be published. Requests for a copy should be sent to: NSF Chautauqua-Type Short Courses, Box 8, North American Association for the Advance- ment of Science, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.
NSF Sociology Directors Describe Program: Provide Data on Projects

(Related Note: The following article describes the basic sociology research programs of the National Science Foundation. Other research program managers are invited to submit descriptions of their programs that are of interest to sociologists.)

Roland J. Liebert
James J. Zwez

The Sociology Program aims to improve understanding of the basic social processes and institutions accounting for patterns of social organization, social change, and shared and individual values and behavior. To accomplish this goal requires continual strengthening of the theoretical foundation of sociology to interpret and explain social phenomena, as well as improvements in the methods for analyzing and modeling social behavior. Better measures of crucial social relationships and their use in empirical research are sought to strengthen general knowledge in the substantive areas of sociology. Research in which further these objectives is eligible for consideration for support by the Sociology Program. Interdisciplinary studies are also eligible, including research combining sociology with demography, quantitative history, other social sciences, the natural sciences, and engineering.

The core of the Program consists of theoretically focused empirical studies, both qualitative and quantitative. Such projects are essential for the cumulative development of social science. The Program also provides support for studies designed to develop theory, methods, data bases, and illustrative models in newly emerging projects, and similar resource development efforts are supported where their potential contribution to empirical research and theoretical advance in sociology is evident. The Program also supports systematic theoretical investigations designed to synthesize or to guide empirical research on social phenomena.

Types of Research

Among the many types of research supported by the Program are studies on:

- The determinants of organizational growth and survival, contraction and dissolution, bureaucratization and innovation.
- The effect of labor markets, industries and organizational structures on careers, attitudes, and behavior of the labor force.
- The basic principles of social control and deviance, influence, power, and autonomy in social groups.
- The social factors that influence how science is accomplished.
- Comparative and transnational studies, including research on cultural and structural factors accounting for differences in national trends.
- The consequences for families, communities, and private and public organizations of the changing value and accessibility of jobs, energy, and other resources.
- The determinants of population changes in fertility, mortality, and migration.
- The effects of population and occupational change on family structure, industrial and community development, and societal change.
- The processes by which social movements, social conflicts, and collective preferences emerge, diffuse, and affect new and continuing institutions.
- Improved techniques for the quantitative analysis of social processes.
- The consequences of technological development for social institutions.
- Note that this list is neither exhaustive nor a set of priorities; all topics and approaches in sociology are eligible.

A classification of research projects that have been funded by NSF in fiscal years 1976-79 is presented in Table 1. The classification is based on the substantive content of the projects.

Apploration Procedures

Formal proposals should be submitted to the Central Processing Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550, following instructions in Grants for Scientific Research, NSF 78-41. Proposals for research support may be submitted at any time. Reviewing and processing usually require six to eight months. Proposals are normally evaluated by ad hoc reviewers selected for their expertise from throughout the scientific community and by an advisory subcommittee that meets those times a year to discuss and make recommendations on proposals. The timing of proposal submissions may be guided by the table of dates determined by meeting times for the Sociology Advisory Subcommittee listed below:

Further information on the Sociology Program may be obtained from Dr. Roland J. Liebert, Program Director, or Dr. James J. Zwez, Associate Program Director, Sociology Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550 at their new phone number: (202) 357-7803. The program staff will respond to preliminary inquiries and will assist in identifying the appropriate agency in order to acquire a proposal.

Enrollments May Not Plunge

College and university enrollments may not take the deep plunge they were projected to take in the 1980s, according to a new American Council on Education study. The new study projects a 1 percent increase in total enrollments over the decade depending on which of 12 enrollment strategies colleges and universities adopt. The study, College Enrollment: Testing the conventional Wisdom Against the Facts, will be published in June by ACE, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036. Price: $11.50. For more information on the study contact: Dr. Carol Frances, Director, Division of Analysis and Research, ACE Phoen (202) 833-4778.

Call TIE: (513) 873-2039

If you have a question about teaching, you may be able to get it answered by calling the Teacher Information Exchange at (513) 873-2039. The Teacher Information Exchange is the newest service offered to teachers of sociology by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. It is located at Wright State University, Dayton, and directed by Jeannine Ballantine and David Orens. There is no charge for the service.

Sociologists calling TIE will be referred to an individual with expertise in that subject. The TIE secret will be on duty 3-7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday. A 24-hour recording machine will take requests at other times.

Table 1. Number of NSF Awards in Sociology, by Project Type and Topic for Fiscal Year 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Award</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISKETTE</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Projects: Topics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Movements/Collective Behavior</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Change</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnic Studies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Studies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods/Techniques</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Sociology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Organizations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Sociology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Social Structures</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics, Research Methods and their Applications</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Research</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Society</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Group Decision Making</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Inequality: Theory and Measurement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force and Mobility</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations and Stratification</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy/Ethics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 1979, the Federal Government switched from a July to an October start date for its fiscal year. Hence, the 1979 column is for five months from July 1, 1979. All other year data are for four quarters, or one calendar year, each beginning October 1 of the preceding year.

May 23–25. Annual Spring Conference on the Political Economy of the North-South System, Hopkins University. Contact: Richard Black, Department of Political Science, Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.


May 29–30. Conference on Implementing Community Based Correction. Boone, NC. Contact: Dr. Russell W. Estes, Bureau of Justice Programs, Justice Department, Washington, DC 20530.


August 20–24. First World Congress of Vicotrophy, Shoreham Americana Hotel, 220 East 59th Street, New York City. Contact: Robert Lord, Secretary, Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.


Conference on Popular Culture in Latin America, at the El Paño-Laraue Los Arcos complex. March 5-7, 1981, invites papers on different aspects of popular culture, including comics, radio, television, tabloids press, carnival, sports, and popular postcard, cartoons, popular poster and art work. Selected conference papers will be published in the theme issue of a new journal, the Journal of Latin American Popular Culture, edited by Harold Hicks and Charles Thomas. Submit 250 word abstracts as soon as possible to Charles Tatsar, 316, Department of Foreign Language, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.


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PUBLICATIONS

QUALETIQUATE Sociology is preparing a special issue on the structure and processes of American life. It is interested in theoretical and empirical papers on issues for the study of society, including but not limited to criminal and civil aspects of the economy and its structural dimensions. Four copies of the manuscipt should be sent to Derald Cheatham, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

Children and Youth Services Review invites papers for a special issue on foster care for children and adolescents. All topics related to foster care will be considered. Empirical studies and theoretical approaches are equally desired. Deadline is October 1. Contact: Linda Stanley, Coordinator, Children and Youth Services Review, Social Work School, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

Journal of Psychiatric Drugs seeks papers on topics related to drug addiction. Papers may deal with any aspect of drug addiction, including drug abuse, treatment, and prevention. The journal is interested in theoretical and empirical papers on these topics. All manuscripts should be submitted to Dr. David M. Murphy, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Urban Affairs Paper, a quarterly publication of the Urban Affairs Association, publishes original research and analysis, and presents an active forum for debate. The journal is interested in research that has implications for urban policy and planning. Authors are invited to submit papers for review. Contact: Dr. Frederick F. Galbraith, Department of Urban Affairs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The American Sociologist has published a special issue on constraints and opportunities for urban planning, edited by Frederick L. Campbell. The issue includes articles on volunteer work, the development of a multicultural neighborhood, and the role of community development in urban planning. All papers are invited to submit papers for review. Contact: Dr. Frederick F. Galbraith, Department of Urban Affairs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The City Planner's Report on Regional Development, includes articles on regional planning and development. The journal invites papers on topics related to regional planning and development. Contact: Dr. Frederick F. Galbraith, Department of Urban Affairs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The Urban Lawyer is a quarterly publication of the Urban Lawyer, a professional organization. The journal is interested in articles on urban law and policy, including issues related to urban development, urban planning, and environmental law. Contact: Dr. Frederick F. Galbraith, Department of Urban Affairs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

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1979 Committee Reports

Committee on Committees

The Committee met from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on August 28, 1979, with all Committee members present except for [name]. The Committee had four resolutions passed: (1) That the nominations for the chairpersons of the Committee be confirmed, and that the Chairpersons serve for one term; (2) That the nominations for the members of the Committee be confirmed, and that the Committee members serve for two terms; (3) That the nominations for the subcommittee chairs be confirmed, and that the subcommittee chairs serve for one term; and (4) That the nominations for the committee secretaries be confirmed, and that the committee secretaries serve for one term.

All resolutions were duly seconded and passed by unanimous vote. The Committee then proceeded to discuss the nominations for the chairpersons of the Committee. The Committee recommended that the nominations for the chairpersons be confirmed, and that the Chairpersons serve for one term.

The Committee then turned its attention to the nominations for the members of the Committee. The Committee recommended that the nominations for the members be confirmed, and that the Committee members serve for two terms.

The Committee then considered the nominations for the subcommittee chairs. The Committee recommended that the nominations for the subcommittee chairs be confirmed, and that the subcommittee chairs serve for one term.

Finally, the Committee considered the nominations for the committee secretaries. The Committee recommended that the nominations for the committee secretaries be confirmed, and that the committee secretaries serve for one term.

The Committee then adjourned.

1979 Section Reports

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

1979 Meetings: The main activity of the Section on Sex and Gender was the organization of sessions for the 1979 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston. Session organizers and topics were announced at the Business Meeting in San Francisco. Papers were submitted and the stimuli were invited (1) on Sex Roles and Organizations, organized by [name]; (2) on Male/Female Comparisons, organized by [name]; (3) on the Dynamics of Sex Roles, organized by [name]; (4) on the Development of Sex Roles, organized by [name]; and (5) on the Sociology of Sex Roles, organized by [name].

1979 Representative Reports

ASA DELEGATE TO AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies was held in Washington, D.C. with [name] representing the sociology section.

The Council then considered the following:

1. A discussion of the role of sociology in the contemporary world.
3. A discussion of the future of sociology as a discipline.

The Council then adjourned.
The Office of Naval Research is becoming interested in developing a new area of basic research—organizational sociology. Currently, ONR invites statements of interest, suggestions and ideas from researchers who are capable of doing basic programmatic research on organizational structures. The kind of work that would apply to correctional facilities, renal training activities, socialization programs, and programs, transition from education and training to work settings, and situations where it is advantageous to increase individual control over behavior. Such research may focus on individuals and organizational levels.

Send five copies of your statement to Dr. Robert Hayes, ONR, Code 412, 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217.

ONR Interested in Organizational Socialization

The Office of Naval Research is becoming interested in developing a new area of basic research—organizational sociology. Currently, ONR invites statements of interest, suggestions and ideas from researchers who are capable of doing basic programmatic research on organizational structures. The kind of work that would apply to correctional facilities, renal training activities, socialization programs, and programs, transition from education and training to work settings, and situations where it is advantageous to increase individual control over behavior. Such research may focus on individuals and organizational levels.

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ASA FOOTNOTES

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Seminars, Workshops Set for Meeting

(continued from page 3)


Measuring Sex and Race Discrimination, Ronald Farley, University of Michigan.

Using Lay Persons in Social Research, Tom Van Valey, Western Michigan University.


Social Policy

Health, Stephen M. Skellern, University of Washington, and Marian A. Solomon, System Development Corporation.


Education, To be announced.

Housing, Suzanne Keller, Princeton University.


Environment, Allen Schneider, Northwestern University.

Affirmative Action as a Solution in Institutional Discrimination, Problems and Prospects, Rudolf Altner, UCLA.

Weapons and Gun Control Issues, Alan J. Lizzio, Emory University.

New Asian Immigration in the World System, Peter Park, University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

Clavaries Among Corporate Elites, Michael D. Oreskes, York University.

Area Studies

Latin America, Louis Wolf Goodman, Yale University.

The Arab World, Janet Abu-Lughod, Northwestern University.

Southern Africa, Paul Hare, University of Cape Town.

Western Europe, Jerald T. Hage, University of Maryland.

Professional Workshops

How to Write Textbooks, Stanley Holz, UCLA.


Clinical Sociology, Barry Glassner, Syracuse University, and Louise How, The Cleveland Clinic.


Ethical Problems in Research, Martin Bumner, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Graduate Training in Applied Sociology, To be announced.

Library Research, Hugh Cline, Educational Testing Service.

Department Chairs, Russell R. Dyne, American Sociological Association.


Realpolitik, L. Feldberg, Boston University.


Proximate to Pay Settlement

In Golden Fleece Libel Suit

Senator William Proxmire has announced that he will pay $10,000 from his own funds to psychologist Ronald Hutchinson as an out-of-court settlement of an $8 million libel suit stemming from a Golden Fleece article.

In an announcement, Senator Proxmire also corrected some of the statements he made in the press release that announced the award.

Proxmire awarded the Golden Fleece in April 1976 to three government agencies for spending nearly $1 million a year on research on aggressiveness in monkeys.

The settlement ends a legal battle that has traveled up and down the federal court system for several years. A Senate Rules Committee had found Proxmire's libel allegations against 12 Gold Fleece winners as without merit.

In his press release, Senator Proxmire stated that "Dr. Hutchinson's projects were extremely similar and perhaps duplicative. I know of no evidence that Dr. Hutchinson ever received extra money for work that duplicated earlier work that had already been funded."

In his press release, Senator Proxmire stated that "Dr. Hutchinson made a fortune from his monkeys. While the amount of federal expenditure for Gold Fleece research was large and provided support for Dr. Hutchinson's research for a number of years, the fact is that Dr. Hutchinson did not make a personal fortune."

The critical turning point came last June when the U.S. Supreme Court, in an 8-1 decision, ruled that (1) scientists do not become "public figures" just because they receive public research funds for their research, and therefore, do not have to show "actual malice" in a libel suit and (2) the immunity granted members of Congress by the Speech or Debate Clause of the U.S. Constitution does not extend to remarks made in "newsletters and press releases."

Hutchinson's appeal of lower court decisions to the Supreme Court was supported by several scientific organizations, including the American Sociological Association.

In his announcement, Senator Proxmire also admitted that some of the statements he made in the press release that announced the award were not accurate.

Robert K. Merton is the first sociologist to be awarded the Talcott Parsons Prize in the Social Sciences by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Merton, University Professor Emeritus and Special University Professor, Columbia University, received the 1979 Prize, named for his mentor, in the House of the Academy, Boston, during the 160th Annual Meeting last March.

Previous recipients of the Par- sons Prize, 1937-1978, are C. Wright Mills, Clifford Geertz, Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and Talcott Parsons, University Professor Robert A. Dahl, Yale University.

In recommending Merton for the award, the Parsons Prize Committee said, "Professor Mer- ton, probably the most influential and widely cited sociologist of our time, has devoted a lifetime to widening our understanding of human actions and motives, and to making the study of man and society something more like a sci- ence of man and society. He has advanced the claims of sociology with learning, wit, and modesty, and his own work shows us what sociological rigor, and uncommon psychological insight..."

During the award ceremony, Delia Hymes, currently chairing the award committee, said, "My field work revealed that the whole edifice of social science will be grievously mislaid if Bob Merton's publica- tions are not read by people who bear his name. Members of the culture of sociology know how many paragraphs and how many wished a reference were written by a person whose name bears his name. Members of the culture of sociology know how many people read his work with a sense of their publication, and perhaps duplicative. I know of no evidence that Dr. Hutchin- son's projects were extremely similar and perhaps duplicative. I know of no evidence that Dr. Hutchin- son ever received extra money for work that duplicated earlier work that had already been funded."

"In my press release, Senator Proxmire stated that "Dr. Hutchinson made a fortune from his monkeys. While the amount of federal expenditure for Gold Fleece research was large and provided support for Dr. Hutchinson's research for a number of years, the fact is that Dr. Hutchinson did not make a personal fortune."

When you get right down to it, satisfactions in life usually involve little things. Some involve accomplishments—finishing an article, having students show they learned something, seeing your child graduate from school. Others involve appreciations—talking to a friend, seeing a good performance, listening to the ocean, watching a good fire in the fireplace.

I get a great deal of satisfaction from ironing in life. When there is not much one can do about ordering a disorderly world, the best thing to do is to order that ironing.

Over the years, Senator Proxmire has been trying to protect me, as a taxpayer, by his "Golden Fleece" awards. He has used his office to do much mischief and perhaps some good. I recall that one of his awards went to a research project intended to study the relation of religion and social change in some obscure Asian country. He suggested that it was a waste. It has occurred to me, however, that those in the embassy in Tokyo are not the only ones surrounded by ignorance. We certainly have saved a lot of money on that one.

One of Proxmire's other recipients, Ronald Hutchinson, did sue him for libel. The point he made was that the Constitution protects lawmakers from what they say in speech and debate but the Supreme Court ruled that that protection did not extend to press releases or reckless statements on talk shows. Proxmire settled out of court with a small cash award and an "apology" from the Senate floor. Hutchinson has a large legal bill along with his satisfaction. The legal bill of Proxmire is estimated to be about $125,000 and may be paid by the taxpayers.

"I understand that Senator Proxmire has a heart but I don't mind paying my share since I think that case produced "useful" knowledge. I would hope, however, that when Proxmire finishes his announcement he will somehow put together a "Statement of America" that he would be ashamed to have us sign up to ratify it. "An Autobiographical Statement". I would enjoy that immensely.—RKO

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I get a great deal of satisfaction from ironing in life. When there is not much one can do about ordering a disorderly world, the best thing to do is to order that ironing.

Over the years, Senator Proxmire has been trying to protect me, as a taxpayer, by his "Golden Fleece" awards. He has used his office to do much mischief and perhaps some good. I recall that one of his awards went to a research project intended to study the relation of religion and social change in some obscure Asian country. He suggested that it was a waste. It has occurred to me, however, that those in the embassy in Tokyo are not the only ones surrounded by ignorance. We certainly have saved a lot of money on that one.

One of Proxmire's other recipients, Ronald Hutchinson, did sue him for libel. The point he made was that the Constitution protects lawmakers from what they say in speech and debate but the Supreme Court ruled that that protection did not extend to press releases or reckless statements on talk shows. Proxmire settled out of court with a small cash award and an "apology" from the Senate floor. Hutchinson has a large legal bill along with his satisfaction. The legal bill of Proxmire is estimated to be about $125,000 and may be paid by the taxpayers.

"I understand that Senator Proxmire has a heart but I don't mind paying my share since I think that case produced "useful" knowledge. I would hope, however, that when Proxmire finishes his announcement he will somehow put together a "Statement of America" that he would be ashamed to have us sign up to ratify it. "An Autobiographical Statement". I would enjoy that immensely.—RKO

ASA Contributions To Teaching Award

This annual award is for outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution to a specific project such as a textbook, course, curricular innovations, and journal or a single effort by a department, school, or other collective effort. The award may recognize an individual or an effort by a department, school, or other collective effort. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a plaque or certificate of recognition.

Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to Raymond E. Brown, Northwestern University, O333 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60201. Deadline for nominations is June 1, 1980.