Footnotes

Report of the President
Rossi Expresses Concern About Diversity in Sociology

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

CORRAT has recently attempted to provide some help to members who claim that their traditional freedoms of teaching and research have been violated.

On the other hand, the ASA faces problems, if not in the present, in the less predictable future. The diversity of viewpoints among our members and accompanying pluralism of substantive and professional paradigms has meant that the ASA cannot speak authoritatively on most substantive issues. For example, at the January and March Council meetings, we spent considerable time discussing how the Association could relate to the world of publications and how to relate to the growing field of social research. Although the discussions were interesting and insightful, it was also abundantly clear that not only was there no consensus among Council members, but there were also no major modes. Little groups of two or three Council members appeared to share somewhat common views but the diversity among such groups was great that the Council was not able to agree on anything other than that there should be more discussion of the two issues. It should be noted that the discussions were not particularly rancorous; I have experienced considerably more bitter discussions in department meetings over considerably more trivial issues. What this means is that the ASA is hampered in providing intellectual leadership for the profession.

See Rossi, Page 7

Peter H. Rossi

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

Form accepted the temporary appointment, effective July 1, 1981. The Review’s Editorial Committee on Publications more time to conduct its search process.

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

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

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

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

Whyte Aims 1981 Program At Reorientation of Research

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

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

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

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

See Whyte, Page 5

William Foam Whyte

Goffman Wins Presidency; Huber, Vice-Presidency

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

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

Electoral procedures for Council members. Elected to a three-year term on Council began this September were Edna Bonacich, University of California-San Diego; Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging; Sheldon Streeker, Indiana University, and Jacqueline P. Wiseman, University of California-San-Diego.

Elected to committee posts were:

Major Organizational Steps Taken During Disruptive Forties

by Lawrence J. Rhodeses

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

Besides coping with the war, the Society took four major organizational steps in the forties, faced traditional issues, and began to take a stand on an emerging issue—social racism. The major organizational steps taken were incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the establishment of an Executive Office with a part-time Executive Officer, adoption of a revised Constitution, and the establishment of qualifications for membership.

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

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

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

See Annual Page 18

Membership Renewal

Membership renewal notices for calendar year 1981 will be mailed to all ASA members in September. By paying your dues before December 15, 1980, you will avoid the $5.00 late charge approved by ASA Council to offset the additional cost involved in processing late renewals.

As usual, a coupon listing and publications price list will be enclosed in the mailing.
Announcing New Fall Books from Jossey-Bass

Social & Behavioral Science Series

Samuel B. Bacharach, Edward J. Lawler
POWER AND POLITICS IN ORGANIZATIONS
The Social Psychology of Conflict, Coalitions, and Bargaining

Lee J. Cronbach, Susan Robinson Ambron,
Sanford M. Dornbusch, Robert D. Hess,
Robert C. Hormik, D. C. Phillips,
Decker F. Walker, Stephen S. Weiner
TOWARD REFORM OF PROGRAM EVALUATION
Aims, Methods, and Institutional Arrangements

Bruce R. Fretz, David H. Mills
LICENSED AND CERTIFICATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND COUNSELORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Johannes P. Munro, David M. Ollila
INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES:
Facilitating or Fostering Coercion Among Organizations' Boards of Directors

Kenneth S. Pogue and Associates
ON LOVE AND LOVING

David Horton Smith, Jacqueline Maanashay,
and Associates
PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
A Comprehensive Analysis of Political Involvement, Expressive Leisure Time, and Helping Behavior

Arthur L. Synchcombe, Rebecca G. Adams,
Carol A. Heimer, Kim Lane Scheppele,
Tom W. Smith, Darci Taylor
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT — CHANGING ATTITUDES IN AMERICA

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

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

Higher Education Series

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

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

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

David Riesman
ON HIGHER EDUCATION
Origins and Consequences of the Academic Counterrevolution in America
Larsen Directs Social Sciences at NSF

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

As director, Larsen will supervise the grant program of the division and represent the interests of the social sciences within NSF and the nation’s capital.

The division is headed by an acting director since Herbert L.

Research Data
Not Available
Through FOIA

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

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

The case, Forsman vs. Harris, involved a request for data on a treatment program for diabetics funded by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

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

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

The requestors contended that NIAMD did have a right of access to the records to assure compliance with the study’s grant conditions.

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

For additional information contact: Bowen Hoxford, J.D., NIH Freedom of Information Coordinator, Room 2837, Building 31, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205.

Gordon Calls for Consensus On Rules of Evidence

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

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

Gordon believes that interaction requires the development of a consensus among sociologists on “what constitutes acceptable rules of evidence” for evaluating various theories and methodologies.

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

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

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

Illustrating the antagonistic relations between these theoretical and methodological groupings, Gordon said, “All too typically, a leading functionalist charges ‘irrationality’ to definitional analysis, a leading definitionalist charges such functional and conflict theories rest upon generally unacceptable quantitative data bases, and a leading sociologist charges a positivist with all his theoretical houses, except his own, being weakly supported reductionist theories.”

Proposing his presidential alternative, Gordon said, “‘Adherence to these and other theoretical orientations would do well to take...’

A Presidential Invitation to the Annual Meeting

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

Here are seven excellent reasons for coming to New York:

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

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

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

Ridiculous seminars run by particularly knowledgeable experts can bring you up to speed on technical issues that concern you, ranging from the proper use of surveys to data collection problems using video and audio recordings. Area Studies Seminars will provide discussions by experts on four areas of the world. If you don’t know enough about Latin America, the Arab World, South Africa or Western Europe, the seminars will provide you with additional knowledge.

Professional Workshops: These sessions, run by experienced persons, will provide forums for the discussion of issues confronting us as a profession. Sessions include “How to Write a

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

Social Policy Seminars: These sessions are designed to deal with such issues as the proper plan for national institutions, the environment, and housing.

Lunchroom Roundtable Discussions: Want to meet people who are interested in some topic? 61 lunchroom Roundtables have been organized, led by someone working in a field and who leads a discussion on that topic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peter H. Rosiil
President

Phone Number

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

See Gooden Page 10
Sessions, Organizers Announced for 1981 Annual Meeting

President-Elect William Foote Whyte has announced his theme for the 76th Annual Meeting to be held in Tacoma, August 25-26, 1981. The theme, "Discovering the Frontier of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems," is the second of the three Plenary Sessions as well as a series of Thematic Sessions which have been planned for the meeting. President-Elect Whyte and his Program Committee have announced the Program Committee Members. The 1981 Program Committee is headed by Eugene Bergers (Indiana University), and includes two University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.


Class Action Lawsuit: Bryant Garrett, School of Law, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

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

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

Communes: Benjamin Zelbicki, Department of Sociology, 5060, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08803.


Community Support Groups: Kathleen G. Orsborn, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68102.

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

Delinquency: Delbert S. Elliott, Behavioral Research Institute, 2030, East Glen, Boulder, CO 80302.

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

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

Disasters: J. Rick Burton, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary, Canada, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.

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

The Dual Career Family: Hanna Panek, 52 Mason Street, Lexington, MA 02173.

The Effect of the Economy on Health and Mental Health: Richard M. Suls, L.L.P., 11901, 11901, 11901, New York, NY 10011.

Applications of Microeconomics to Sociological Problems: Paul B. Brown, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Art/Culture/Literature: Barbara Rosenzweig, 1929, 1929, 1929, San Francisco, CA 94135.

Biosociology: Allan Mazar, 246 Scottum Terrace, Syracuse, NY 13214.

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


Class Action Lawsuit: Bryant Garrett, School of Law, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

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

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

Communes: Benjamin Zelbicki, Department of Sociology, 5060, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08803.

Community: Elzyh Anderson, Department of Sociology, 3570 Locust Woods, Philadelphia, PA 19204.

Community Support Groups: Kathleen G. Orsborn, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68102.

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

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Applications of Microeconomics to Sociological Problems: Paul B. Brown, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Art/Culture/Literature: Barbara Rosenzweig, 1929, 1929, 1929, San Francisco, CA 94135.
Section Program Organizers Listed for 1981 Toronto Meeting

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

Sociology of Education:
Garrick L. South, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Sociology of Knowledge:
Gilles F. H. Fink, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 274 Administration Building, Columbus, OH 43210.

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

Sociology of Pain and Suffering:
Simone D. Doehn, P.O. Box 29212, Washington, DC 20016.

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

Sociology of Unemployment:
P. S. C. Scherhase, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

Sociology of Work:
Carla Schoenkopf, Laboratory of Socioeconomic and Environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health, Building 31, Room 4C-11, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892.

The State:
Erie O. Wright, 1302 Ralleigh Street, Madison, WI 53703.

Satirification/Status/Mobility:
Robert V. Robinson, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall 778, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47404.

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

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

Unionization/De-unionization:
Leo S. Reback, 4362 King Edward Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3H 2H5.

Urban Degradation, Gentrification, and Displacement:
John Pepe, Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284.

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

Vouchering of Social Services:
John C. Weidman, Institute for Higher Education, University of Pittsburgh, 391 Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

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

Women in Development:
Rae Lesser Blumberg, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039.

Youth Generation:
Dean R. Ingle, Boys Town Center, Catholic University, Washington, DC 20016.

Youth Initiated Projects:
Ray Rist, 313 St. Catherine Circle, Irubco, IA 14850.

SECTION ORGANIZERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marxist Sociology:
James Ges- chwindner, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901.

Community:
William M. Anderson, 17377 Howev Avenue, Hemet, CA 92540.

Organizations & Occupations:
Joseph Langemann, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Public Policy:
Valerie K. Oppenheimer, 10345 Strathmore Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90034.

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

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

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

Sociology of Sex & Gender:
Caro- lyn Perrucci, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Theoretical Sociology:
Anthony Obenshain, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

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

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

Whyte Accents Creation of Social Inventions

(continued from page 1)

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

Social Structure & Personality:
James S. House, 3003 Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Box 1244, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Sociology in the U.S. and Canada: A Convergence or Divergence of Models?: from Leonard Elliott, Box 495, Chicago, Nova Scotia, Canada B1J 1J0.

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

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

Self-Help Groups: Norma Raul Raffi, 106 Markham Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15228.


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

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

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


Social Indicators: Robert Park, Social Science Research Council, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

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

Social Innovations for Non-Violent Resolution of Conflict: Richard E. Yingar, Department of Social Science, Palm Beach Jr. College, 1400 Congress Avenue, Lake Worth, FL 33461.

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


Social Networks: Charles Kadushin, Room 1612, CUNY Graduate School, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10006.

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

Social Problems: Richard M. Col- lard, Department of Sociology, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, OR 97520.

The Status of Our Mothers: Social Roles of Immigrant Women: Fontaine, Jean, Department of Preventive & Community Medicine, Health Sciences Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Social Structure & Personality: James S. House, 3003 Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Box 1244, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

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Whyte Accents Creation of Social Inventions

(continued from page 1)

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

Defining Social Invention

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

Two words in this definition: statement need further definition.

To leave us to historians the task of discovering whether what people think they have invented is absolutely new in the sense that no human beings anywhere have ever had their problems this way before. To sociologists, the important point is that the phenomenon is new, it has worked out their own intended solutions, and, even when they consciously copied something done elsewhere, they have had to make adaptations to fit the invention to their local scene.

Promising means simply a very preliminary judgment that the invention might turn out to be useful enough to warrant study. It remains for research to arrive at a more systematic evaluation.

Method of Research

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

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

The method used to answer the last question is not at all new. The sociologist can perform an intervention in a society involving the flaws in the initial model which, when corrected, might make the invention viable, or in discovering the particular conditions of the socioeconomic and material environment into which the social invention must be fitted if it is to achieve its promise. It is at this point that sociological theory can make its most valuable contributions to solving human problems.

William Foote Whyte

President-Elect
Teaching Workshop Set for November

Workshops on course and curriculum planning and the evaluation of students and teachers will be held November 6-8 in Pittsburgh; the workshop on the evaluation of students and teachers will be held November 14-16 at the University of Missouri-Columbia, Fort Collins, in cooperation with the university. These activities are part of the 1980-81 workshop series which will also include a second national series of regional workshops next spring. Hans O. Mauksch and Gal Woodstock, University of Missouri-Columbia, are serving as coordinators of the workshop program.

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

WORKSHOP CONTENT

The course and curriculum planning workshop will address such specific issues as: (1) planning for courses for students with widely differing interests and backgrounds; (2) experiential learning; (3) field work; (4) research and planning; (5) improving sequence and continuity within the curriculum; (7) creating curriculum options; (8) writing with differing career goals; and (9) adjusting course planning to class size and other logistical constraints. The workshops will last about two and a half days, Thursday to Saturday, and will be limited to about 35 participants on a first-come, first-served basis.

The instructors for the 1980-81 workshops are: Gal Woodstock, University of Missouri-Columbia, and Donald G. Beach, Indiana University; Charles A. Goldsmith, Oberlin College, and Donald G. Beach; and Donald G. Beach and Robert J. Ingersoll, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Mauksch and Woodstock Named Workshop and TRG Coordinators

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

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

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

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

Inquiries concerning the ASA Teaching Workshop Program or the ASA Teaching Resources Group should be sent to Mauksch or Woodstock at TDS-West Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212 (Phone: (314) 882-4370). Inquiries concerning the overall program or the remaining components should be sent to: ASA Teaching Services Program, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-3410.

Teaching Sociology Month Attracts Nationwide Support

An unprecedented event occurred in the profession last spring when 223 sociologists from community colleges, colleges and universities from across the country met together to make a significant investment of time, energy and money to improve the teaching of sociology.

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

Mauksch received over 40 letters and inquiries from departments and associations prior to the workshop.

Submissions Invited

Brief articles on undergraduate and graduate teaching in sociology can be submitted to the ASA Teaching Newsletter. Articles may address specific problems faced by teachers and offer specific steps by which the problems can be handled, call attention to useful resources; present approaches to teaching specific courses or concepts; or enumerate one or more problems that need to be addressed by the profession.

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

Jerry Tailey

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

Champaign-Urbana—Sharon McPherson, coordinator; Paul Baker and Kathleen Czitrom.

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

Cleveland—John Schnabel, coordinator; Charles Goldsmith, Irwin Deutscher, Albert Chubat and William Evans.

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

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

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

Call T.I.E.

For Assistance

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

You can take advantage of this free service, sponsored by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, by simply calling T.I.E. at 800-209-7800.

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

So, assistance is only a phone call away.
Max Weber: A Spy!

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

Max Weber stories “about students in an undergraduate course taught by Larry G. Keeter, Appalachian State University, heard from two eyewitnesses to the visit as part of an oral history project.”

The literature table will be jointly sponsored by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology and the ASA Teaching Services Program.

Full details on the new TPC products will appear in the October issue of FOOT-HOLES.

Prevention Office

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

Part of the mission of this new office is to serve as an exchange for persons working in the prevention area. To get on a mailing list write to: Dr. Tom Plast, Di- rector, Office of Prevention, NIMH, 5650 Fishers Lane, Room 17C20, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone: (301) 443-4233.

Rossi: Develop a Point of View


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

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

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

Keeter and his students then informed them about the Webers’ visit to the United States and the contributions that Max had made to sociology. The students told Keeter that the project “made Weber come alive” to them and increased their interest in his contributions to sociological knowledge.

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

Send remittance with order and make checks payable to:

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1729 New York Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Sheppard Advises President on Aging

Harold L. Sheppard

from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and served on the faculty at Wayne State University when he joined the staff of the first Senate Committee on Aging.

from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Texas.

PROGRAM OPTIONS

To accommodate the meeting site options, the Committee provided the suggestion of organizing the program by specialization to reduce the need for inter-hotel travel, and finding ways to increase the use of double or multiple occupancy rooms in the convention hotel.

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

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

CRITERIA

In evaluating the various options, the Committee used the following criteria: (1) the quality and quantity of time and space; (2) cost to attendees; (3) cost to the ASA; (4) income for the ASA; (5) impact of the site on attendance; (6) impact of site on attendees and distribution of opportunities and costs to attend; (7) convenience and satisfaction of site not related to program; (8) minimizing the difficulty of getting from session to session; and (10) excluding non-ERA states.

Problems of Discipline Grants

Final deadline for submitting proposals to the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants Committee is November 1. Proposals may be brief, but they should set forth an objective or objectives and a budget.

Grants generally do not exceed $1,000. For complete guidelines see the May 1980 issue of FOOTNOTES.

Site Options for Annual Meetings Outlined by Study Committee

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

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

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

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

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

The Committee also concluded that universities were not likely meeting sites because of lack of adequate meeting and exhibition space, inadequate housing, and dates of availability. This conclusion was based on information received from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Texas.

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Harvard University

The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is open for a full year in Social Psychology to begin July 1, 1981. The program is broad in scope and is primarily graduate-level as well as the psychological side of the discipline, with a strong emphasis on methodology and statistical application as well as theory. Address inquiries to the Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Deadline for applications is October 1, 1980. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Title VI Employer.
ASA Minority Fellowship Program: The First Seven Years

by Paul Williams

The Association’s Minority Fellowship Program, the first of five such programs to be supported by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, is entering its eighth year. During the past year, two new grants were awarded by NIMH, the new and funds totaling approximately $1.5 million can be expected each year remains somewhat uncertain. Altogether, there is much less flexibility than before for the kind of program expansion that was possible during the program’s early years.

In an effort to recruit applicants, the program has in recent years been offering various incentives to applicants. This has led to a significant increase in the number of applicants, with over 200 applications received each year. The program administration has continued to receive positive feedback from applicants, with many expressing satisfaction with the opportunities offered by the program.

Overall, it can be concluded that the Minority Fellowship Program has been successful in achieving its goals of increasing diversity and providing opportunities for underrepresented students. The program has continued to evolve and adapt to changing needs, and it has provided a valuable resource for students seeking to pursue careers in the field of psychology.

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*New and old awards minus withdrawals and terminations

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

The second three-year period was initially designed for phasing out, but was actually dominated by efforts to secure support for the program beyond the original six-year cycle. It was also during this time that the applied sociology for which the program was developed. This was not a very favorable period, since support of predoctoral training by the Federal government was being questioned, and the idea of re-evaluation was dominant. Uncertainty characterized the administration of the fellowship program, recruitment of applicants was tentative at best, and the provision of special activities for fellows was largely cut back.

The program is now well into its third phase which began with the funding of the two new grants in the summer of 1979. The awarding of applied sociology fellowships, pending since 1977, was made possible on a limited scale, and the original awards to support mental health research training were extended. There has been a modest increase in the amount of money given to each fellow as stipend, and awards can now be renewed for five years rather than three. However, continued budgetary constraints at the level of the Federal government and NIMH, continued uncertainty about the desirability of government support for predoctoral training, continued failure on the part of some to acknowledge the need for special efforts to assist minorities, and a variety of other issues have combined to keep the level of support well below what is desirable. In addition, the level of support that can be expected each year remains somewhat uncertain. Altogether, there is much less flexibility than before for the kind of program expansion that was possible during the program’s early years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 Annual Meeting
August 27-31, 1980
New York Hilton Hotel

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO

Director of the Program in Human Development and Aging, Department of Psychiatry. The candidate will normally hold a PhD in a social or behavioral science or a related area of human development. The director will be responsible for the leadership and administration of a multidisciplinary research and teaching program in adult development and aging. Responsibilities include directing and overseeing the implementation of a PhD program in human development and aging as well as clinical development and teaching for pre- and postdoctoral students in the Department of Psychiatry and other departments of the University. The director of this program the candidate will be responsible jointly to the Dean of the Graduate Division for the campus and to the Chair of the Department of Psychiatry. The Director will be an Associate Professor or Professor (tenured). The position will be available July 1, 1981.

Community Section

Community Section To Honor Lynds

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

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

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

Why not use some of your 1980-81 speaker funds to pay for the printing of this brochure? Sociologists are not all bad. Experienced university sociology professor available to speak about particular experiences in sociological research and teaching. Contact William Beverly Long, P.O. Box 50, Santa Fe, NM 87501.


DAN Party Scheduled

The Eighth Annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) Party is scheduled for Friday, August 29, at 10:30 p.m., immediately following the Plenary Session. Just find the banner from the institution you attended, served, being received, and where you are. This gathering provides an opportunity to "see and be seen," renew past acquaintances and form new connections.

Boston, 52 university departments of sociology were represented.

After returning with the New York Hilton, we're decided to try a slightly different approach. We were invited to a BEEF BASH! Instead of the usual cash bars, stations will be set up around the ballyhoo where we'll be and cash bars to sell beer by the glass. What could be more appropriate, especially when you're being reunited with old friends, colleagues, and students?

Further details will appear in the Final Program.
Report of the Executive Officer

Dynes Outlines Association Activities

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

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

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

—a new theory publication was approved with Peter Berger, Randall Collins and Irving Zeitlein to edit. William D’Antonio will replace Norval Glenn as editor of Contemporary Sociology. William Form will replace Rita Simon as editor of American Sociological Review until a permanent editor is chosen. Four new volumes were added to the Rose Monograph Series. The current editor is Suzanne Kellner. The Publications Committee, headed by Rich Ben-Jonin, is considering the development of an editor’s handbook and is making progress on it.

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

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

—the Asian and Pacific Islander section, chaired by Pat Miller, is preparing a new Code of Ethics; the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, chaired by Barrie Thorne, produced a document on “Sexist Bias in Sociological Research”; the Committee on Research and Publication, chaired by Brad Gray, provided testimony to governmental agencies; the Committee on Freedom of Speech and Teaching, chaired by Linda Bourque and Jack Ladinsky, published documents and letters; and the Problems of the Discipline Committee continued its small grants program, to support collaborative scholarship, with impressive results.

—a second Research Skills Development Institute was held this summer at UCLA and directed by David Silverman. Based on the previous seminar, the preparation reports on the profession and materials on careers were prepared.

—the Minority Fellowship Program enters its eighth year, directed by Paul Williams. The original grant has been supplemented by a new NSF grant for an applied program, and dissertation support from the Cornerhouse Fund, MFP supports 54 fellows across the country.

—April was celebrated as “Teaching Month” by the ASA Project for Teaching Sociology with a series of regional workshops on teacher development across the country.

—the Teaching Services Program was expanded by Council by assuming responsibility for workshop coordination and the Teaching Resources Group. The materials available from the Teaching Resources Center and in the Teaching Resources Catalog, a new series of workshops, are being distributed.

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

—there has been a continual effort by the Executive Office to keep members alert about developments in the discipline, profession, the social science and larger scientific community, higher education and governmental agencies. Particular attention this year has been given to tracking developments in the law, and in the current association leadership has been exceptional—Peter H. Rossi, President, who spoke with knowledge directed and expedited the work of Council; Helen Hughes, Vice President, who was very helpful and knowledgeable; and Anne Elazar, who was intensive, and carried out over a three-year period with salary.

—the retiring members of Council—Pauline Bart, Ernest Campbell, Immanuel Wallerstein, and Maurice Zeitlin—who left the Council is immaterial; James F. Short, Jr., Secretary, who was superb; and Edward Mayers, who was in many different ways.

—the future association leadership will provide continuity.

—the major event at this conference was the AAA meeting in Chicago — the new members of Council, Edna Bonesteel, Leslie Riche, Robin Parker and James Westman, the newly elected officers, Erving Goffman and Joan Huber.

-Russell D. Dynes Executive Officer

National Council Formed to Promote Languages, International Studies

A national council has been formed “to focus public attention on the nation’s declining competence in foreign languages and the urgent need to develop undervalued international affairs.”

Allen H. Kassof, a sociologist, will serve as executive director of the new organization. The National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, 603 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Kassof also intends to work with the new council to direct the efforts of the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, which was formed to promote the study of foreign languages and international affairs.

NSF Law, Social Sciences

The program for Law and Social Sciences at the National Science Foundation supports basic social scientific studies of law and legal institutions. This research includes but is not limited to the study of law and legal institutions, the nature of law, and the consequences of legal institutions.

In its initial budget, the Carter Administration solicited public comment on the proposed budget, which was cut back by the budgeting process. The Senate, however, reduced the budget to $7.2 million, which was passed by the House of Representatives.

The final FY 1981 budget will be a consequence of inflation, recession, international events, fiscal restraints, election year maneuvering, or organized interests and, on occasion, the needs of programs. It will be completed until the last gavel falls in the fall...
Discussion of Revised Code of Ethics for Annual Meeting

Revised ASA Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE

Sociological research, teaching, and practice, like other social processes, have positive and negative consequences for individuals and institutions; consequently, the work of sociologists must be guided and restrained by ethical considerations. Sociological knowledge can be a form of economic and political power, and sociologists therefore need to protect themselves, their discipline, the people they study and teach, their colleagues, and society from abuses of power that may stem from their work. Agreement on what constitutes misuse of power is not easily reached. In addition, researchers and teachers face inherent ethical dilemmas. On the one hand, they must be responsive and responsible to the truths they uncover in research and promulgate in teaching; they must not distort or manipulate truth to serve untruthful, personal or institutional ends, and they must make the findings of basic research available to the public domain. On the other hand, however, a first principle of ethics holds that people are always to be considered ends and not means, so that whether they are being studied or taught, their integrity, dignity, and autonomy must be maintained. The possible consequences of the abuse of power by sociologists to truth and knowledge and to the rights of their subjects, students, associates, and sponsors is therefore one justification for a code of ethics. Another is that, as professionals, sociologists are expected to regulate themselves through individual, peer, and organizational action.

This code is for several purposes. First, to provide guidance to sociologists in matters of professional conduct. Second, to reduce the number of required comments; without an agreed-upon code of ethical behavior, that is, standards that are neither unachievably utopian nor crazily “realistic.” These regulations cover many— but not all— of the potential sources of ethical conflict that may arise in the research and teaching processes. Third, to establish a framework for the regulation of non-ASA members. Where full ASA membership is not possible, full ASA rights must be obtained.

E. Respect for the Rights of Research Subjects

1. Research subjects are entitled to rights of privacy and dignity of treatment.
2. Research must not expose subjects to substantial risk or personal harm in the research process.
3. Informal subjects are entitled to be identified and to consent to the use of their data.
4. Confidential information provided by research participants must be treated as such by sociologists.

F. Publications and Review Process

A. Questions of Authorship and Acknowledgment

1. Sociologists must acknowledge all persons who contributed significantly to the research and publication process, including colleagues, student assistants, typists, editors, etc.
2. Claiming and ordering of authorship must accurately reflect the contributions of all major participants in the research and writing processes. (When both first names of names in a joint-authored piece is anonymous, a note may be used to explain the ordering.)

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

1. Journal editors must provide prompt decisions to authors of manuscripts submitted for their consideration. They should review the work of associate editors and other referees so that delays are few and reviews are conscientious.
2. Editors must promptly acknowledge receipt of manuscripts and inform authors of the status of the review progress.
3. An editor’s commitment to publish an essay is intended to bind the journal. Authors should be given realistic estimates of the likely date of publication of their manuscripts.
4. In their review for fairness in the publication process, editors may view the work of associate editors and referees and, if so, especially to not dismiss summarily a paper on a novel or undervalued area of investigation.

C. Participation in Review Process

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

1. Unless requests of evaluations of colleagues’ work can be met on time, they should be declined soon after they are received.
2. Sociologists should decline requests for reviews of the work of others where strong conflicts of interest are involved, such as when a person is asked to review work by teachers, personal friends, or colleagues for whom he or she feels an overriding sense of obligation, competition, or loyalty.
3. Materials sent for review should be read in their entirety and considered carefully. Evaluations should be explicative and justified with explicit reasons. The reviewer should identify and explain the substance of his or her own sociological perspective that influence the frame of reference from which an evaluation is made (especially when the work being evaluated is based on different theoretical or methodological preferences).
4. It may occasionally happen that a sociologist is solicited to review the same book by the editors of two or more journals. Usually, books should be reviewed by various sociologists in order to encourage evaluations from a diversity of perspectives. In no case should the same test of a book review be submitted to more than one journal. Furthermore, no sociologist should review the same book more than once without notifying the editors of
Harvard, and “put him out of ac-
tion for about eleven months.” He
resumed both his teaching and re-
search as an Assistant Professor, and
later as a Professor, in the School of
Sociology at the University of Chi-
ca(1944-1948), where he was a
member (and from 1946 to 1948, Execu-
tive Secretary) of the Committee on
Human Relations in Industry. In 1948, he
became a Full Professor at Cornell
University. In the 1950s, he led a
School of Industrial and Labor Relations, which remains his home base to
today. Prominent among the
special topics and positions he has
held are: Editor of Human Or-
President of the Industrial Rela-

Social Survey: Data Ready
The National Data Program for the
Sociology of Education found that the National Opinion Re-
search Center has completed the 1960 General Social Survey, the
seventh since the series began in 1972.

The General Social Survey, sup-
ported by the National Science
Foundation, replicates questions
according to a fixed schedule to
build a social indicators series and
to study social trends and consis-
tencies. The series includes more
than 100 variables and covers
about 12,000 respondents.

GSS covers a range of demog-
graphic and behavioral items on
such topics as organizational membership, voting, gun own-
ership, smoking, and teenage preg-
nancy, among other questions. The
authors include trends in such areas
as age, political and religious con-
mmitments, and personal values.

The GSS is available for purchase from
the Roper Center, U-1649, Univer-
sity of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269.

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

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

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

III. TEACHING, SUPERVISION AND THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS
The routine conduct of faculty responsibilities is treated in a lengthened section and AACAP
rules adopted as governing procedures. The term "supervision" refers to the teaching roles of higher
Sociologists in teaching roles should be familiar with the contents of the codes in force at their
institutions and should perform their responsibilities within those guidelines.

A. Sociologists are obligated to protect the rights of students to fair treatment. Sociologists should perform
their international duties and responsibilities to achieve educational excellence.

1. Where programs are under departmental control, Departments of Sociology must provide students with explicit policies and criteria about research and publication, and financial awards and possible dismissal.

2. Sociologists must provide clear expectations for a student's work and make fair evaluations of their work.

3. Sociologists should help to locate employment for students who complete programs.

4. Sociologists should provide students with a fair and honest statement of the scope and perspective of their courses.

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

1. Students must refrain from disclosure of personal information concerning students for whose work information is not directly relevant to issues of competence or professional ethics.

\[\text{Whyte: Personal Involvement in Research}\]

(continued from page 2)

President of the Society for Applied Anthropology (1964).

Kathleen King Whyte, his wife, and an artist and editor, has been
an active participant in his professional work, and in all his writing. (And
it was she who designed the book jacket for the first edition of Street Cor-
ner Society). Their children, Martin and John Whyte, have taken up,
and expanded the family's social science tradition: Martin, as sociologist,
and John, as a physician and psychologist. Their children: Joyce Whyte
Weizs, lives in North Carolina, and works in stained glass; is involved
in community service as Chair of the Long Island Women Voters; and
is currently in charge of the U.S. Census operations in her
town. Lucy Whyte Ferguson lives in Alameda, California, has
stage work in migrant labor camps and in OEO clinics in city
slums. She is currently completing her master's degree and teaching toward be-
coming a choreographer.

William Whyte.
Annual Meetings Cancelled; Executive Office Established

(continued from page 15)

ship committees. The financial picture also showed that funds did occur, but a reserve fund began accumulating.

WORLD II

The Society became involved in the advent of the war in 1939 with the appointment of a Subcommittee on the Part of the War of the Sociologists in the National Emergency Program composed of J.K. Folsom, E.H. Sutherland, Maurice Price and Donald Young. President Roosevelt had declared the national emergency.

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

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

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

Following Pearl Harbor, sociologists entered all branches of government and military, and the greater number of scientists being called upon to give specialized services. The Committee on Education was then held between Christmas and New Year's Day.

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

1949, the Committee on Education expressed its attention to postwar planning. Secretary Conrad Tauber, in his annual report, pinpointed the following areas of concern: (1) stimulation of research; (2) training of personnel, especially the resumption of training for persons whose graduate work or citizen work was interrupted by war service; (3) the adequacy of professional training programs in light of anticipated demands for training in sociology; (4) the place of sociology in the schools of social work, and opportunities for professionally trained sociologists in other academic positions.

On the recommendation of Joseph Haines, the Society appointed a Committee on Training and Recruitment in 1947 consisting of W. Burgers, Chair; L.S. Cottrell, Jr., Philip M. Hauser, Debert C. Milor, Carl C. Taylor and Donald Young.

Reporting in 1944, the committee estimated that postwar staff increases would range from 45 to 70 percent and that the graduate student population increase would range from a return to the prewar peak at 25 percent higher than that peak because of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The committee recommended that graduate training in the postwar period include more quantitative methods and research experience. A new position was created in industry, journalism and public administration as well as for teaching and research.

In his report for President Kimball Young called attention to a set of problems that went beyond the professional. The "reconversion" process was the "looking glass" especially as to sources of support, the kinds of topics which would interest the public and the omnipresent matter of practical applications of our findings.

He said, "In the years ahead public sociology and public sociological research is very likely going to be more much larger than private. Moreover, federal aid will probably be much smaller in its scale than the state out or their universities or otherwise, may be expected to provide. The implications of such a trend are clear. In many instances government subventions for research, as in other matters financial, he who pays the piper calls the tune." The trend raised the following questions: How much place will there be, under government auspices, for the more abstract, less immediately practical, and long-range research? And, how much will be the requirements of the policy-makers and applicants of research results influence not only the topics to be investigated but the interpretations of the results obtained?

He concluded, "Just as many of us were not intellectually or emotionally prepared for the impact of the war, the procedures the sociologist and sociologist may not be adequately prepared for the crises of peacetime conditions.

INCORPORATION

The move to incorporate, which started with the incorporation of the Columbia Chapter on December 31, 1943. To incorporate the Society, it was necessary to dissolve another corporation, the American Sociological Congress, chartered in 1920 "to promote health, justice, patriotism and training for citizenship; to further the interests of social science, and to make the benefits of a full-time social science available to the public at large."

In 1942, an ad hoc committee composed of Raymond Bowers, Chair; Conrad Tauber and Peter Lejmi initiated the point administration arrangements for conducting the Society's business are inadequate to handle that business properly in the best interests of the members. It believes further that more adequate arrangements would not only yield increasing return, but the profession is also in the national interest. The effective use of scientific knowledge and skills is as important to the nation as to the individual scientist and a national scientific society has by its existence assumed some responsibility for the effective use. Finally, the committee believes that the problem of a more adequate management is but one part of the larger problem of organization and reorganization in the interests of the sociological profession.

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

Consequently, the committee recommended the establishment of a Committee on Reorganization "to investigate and make recommendations concerning paid secretariat for the Society; to negotiate with other sociological societies concerning the possibility of cooperation of Scope of Research and its successor, the Research Planning Committee; to formulate the need for such action as is evidenced in a recent letter from Ern. H. Mower, Secretary, 1947-48, that describes the office of the Society during his tenure: "I established an office for the Society at Northwestern University in 1947. The office is now in the sociology department of the University and the society is now in charge of the University." I am almost always here and I have been able to contract with the university departments for the work of the society; greater recognition of the needs of specialized groups within the society; an executive assistant to the president and paid secretary or a paid secretary."

In addition, the committee called for the development of a Constitution and By-Laws. The Constitutional amendments were to establish the position of president-elect; reduce the term of past-presidents on the Executive Committee from five to three years; move the election of officers amended by mail ballot; require 45-day notification of proposed amendments before any vote; and provide for the assignment of subject matter divisions in the Society that would be represented on the Executive Committee.

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

A $10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to support reorganization activities was partially used in 1949 to establish Executive Office at New York to take care of the Executive Office and to appoint Manilla White Rice, the Executive Officer on a part-time basis.

In addition, "a larger and more geographically representative Reorganization Committee was appointed for 1950, composed of Gordon Blackwell, Maurice Davies, H.A. Curtis, J.C. Hottinger, Talcott Parsons, John Riley, Frederick Stephan, Dorothy Thomas, Donald Young, Bowers, Frazier, Hausner, Taylor, Wirth and Cotrell, Chair.

CONSTITUTION

The revised Constitution, effective January 1, 1947, was the product of reorganization efforts in the previous two years.

Among the new provisions in the Constitution were (1) representation on the Executive Committee for regional affiliated societies; (2) the use of mail ballots in election of officers; (3) formation of administrative subcommittees; (4) development of a research planning committee; (5) addition of the improvement of instruction as an objective of the Society; (6) the elimination of sections and divisions.

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

The termination on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was composed by Ray E. Barber, E.K. Kreuger, Dwight Sanderson and J.O. Hertler, Chair.

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

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

Qualifications for Active membership were (1) PhD in sociology or (2) Master's Degree with two years of graduate study or professional experience in teaching, research or practice in sociology after receiving the degree. The PhD or its equivalent in a closely related field and have had at least three years of teaching, research or practice properly classifiable as sociological (or be elected by the Classification Committee). The Committee on Membership by the Classification Committee because of contribution to sociology.

See Society Page 15
Society Enters Debate on Postwar Role for Social Sciences

(continued from page 14)

The Classification Committee was composed of R.E.L. Faris, Chair; James H. Bissard and Leonard P. Loomis. The new social sciences were incorporated into the Constitution effective January 1, 1947.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

In 1946, Professor Loomis urged the Society to “make every contribution possible; in fact, influence in every possible way, the thinking concern[ing], the legislation providing for, and the setting-up of the program of the National Science Foundation.” To insure some control, the Society appointed a committee to look into the matter in 1945.

The inclusion of social sciences in the new foundation, however, became a major point of controversy. Testifying before a Congressional committee, William F. Ogburn addressed the resistance to the social sciences by pointing out that every technological advance creates new social problems and, therefore, it did not seem sensible to pour resources into the acceleration of technological change without making possible means of coping with the social problems such change produced or foretold.

In an ASR article in 1946, Parsons, reporting for the committee appointed by Taylor, said the urgency of the need for social science being generated by technological developments “means that someone is inevitably going to undertake action, whether or not anyone was worried about who that ‘someone’ was going to be.”

As experts on technology many natural scientists now think and consider to their responsibility to attempt to intervene in this field. The enormous popular prestige of the physical scientists will favor this tendency, since their pronouncements are widely considered as authoritative.

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

Parsons viewed government as ‘an essential source for the kind of support needed for many new developments of social science’ and urged that the Committee was in effect setting up a new scientific age, even though there were ‘serious dangers in the involvement of the social sciences in this “role”’ which could “only be minimized, not altogether eliminated.”

That same year the Society passed a resolution calling for the full participation of the social sciences in a “National Science Foundation or other means for aiding scientific research and training through public support.” Publicly, before NSF was established, its organic act allowed it to support the social sciences, but such support was not made available.

While the conflict over NSF was going on, another bill passed unnoticed through Congress that had implications for the social sciences—the 1946 National Mental Health Act. As John Clasen pointed out in ASR in 1950, this act “carried the general declaration of public policy that the government would provide for the development of means of dealing with our mental health problems.”

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

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

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

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting was a topic of discussion and a subject of surveys throughout the decade. The issues were timing, location, cost, organization and participation. Timing became an issue because the meeting was held during the Christmas holiday season. Although this time period received the highest “preference” score of all sessions, the first September meeting was held in December in 1950.

The location issue involved several Sub-Sections: for cities, smaller cities or college towns, hotels vs. universities, and East/Midwest vs. West. One meeting was scheduled for Cornell University had to be relocated because the university could not provide space on the campus grounds. A poll on the membership indicated that the 1948 meeting, proposed for the Pacific Coast, would be attended primarily by members living on the West Coast. The meeting was held on plans being formulated by UNESCO for an international association of sociological societies. This proposal was the official position of the International Sociological Association during its organizational meeting in 1949. The Society is a charter member.

The Society also established ac
crion, the Societies.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Interest in the teaching of sociology in secondary schools which initially was demonstrated in the formative years of the Soci-ety was revived in 1943 with the appointment of a Committee on Sociology in the Secondary Schools, composed of Lloyd A. Cook, Chair; Edmund del. Bruner; M.C. Elmer; Wayland J. Hayes; C.R. Hoffer; Paul H. Landis; G.L. Marwell; Elio D. Monarch; and Robert L. Sutherland. The interest was maintained through the decade by the com-
ftee’s careful supervision and its success in redeveloping a relationship with the National Council for the Social Studies.

Diamond Anniversary Quiz: Questions, Answers, Winner

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

1. Among the Presidents, name the pair:
   a. husband and wife
   b. father and son
   c. uncle and nephew
   d. father-in-law and son-in-law
   e. wife and husband
   f. in-laws
   g. daughter-in-law and son-in-law

2. What is the key to the label on the $20 bill?
3. What is the origin of the $5 bill?
4. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
5. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
6. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
7. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
8. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
9. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?
10. Which country is the only one that uses the dollar as its official currency?

1. A and B are correct.
2. The key to the label on the $20 bill is the year of the seal of the Treasury Department.
3. The origin of the $5 bill is the Bank of England.
4. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
5. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
6. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
7. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
8. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
9. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.
10. The country that uses the dollar as its official currency is the United States.

Winner:

The winner of the ASA Diamond Anniversary Quiz is the person who correctly answered the following questions:

1. Who is the current president of the ASA?
2. Who is the current president of the ASA?
3. Who is the current president of the ASA?
4. Who is the current president of the ASA?
5. Who is the current president of the ASA?
6. Who is the current president of the ASA?
7. Who is the current president of the ASA?
8. Who is the current president of the ASA?
9. Who is the current president of the ASA?
10. Who is the current president of the ASA?

The winner, chosen at random, is:

Hanan C. Selvin, University of Minnesota, with 10 correct answers.
Rosenthal Questions COFRAT Findings
I conducted research at Old Dominion University which indicated that racism was a widespread problem at that institution. Shortly thereafter, I renewed my interest in the study of Integrated Education ("Racism at Old Dominion University," Volume XVII, Nos. 3-4, pp. 40-62), and I am the author of this article in press with Phylon.

COFRAT investigated my termination and report on the grounds that this research was of dubious quality and not publishable. That research was conducted under the auspices of COFRAT, which is an organization that has been accused of racism by many groups, including the NAACP and the ACLU.

I suggest that this latter conclusion was an inevitable artifact of the methodology used by COFRAT. I believe that COFRAT's findings are not valid. I would argue that COFRAT's methodology was flawed and that the conclusions drawn from it are therefore invalid.

My research has been widely cited and has had a significant impact on the study of education in the United States. I have been interviewed by a number of major news organizations, including CNN and the New York Times, and my research has been published in a number of academic journals.

Overall, I believe that my research has contributed significantly to our understanding of the problem of racism in education, and I am proud to have been a part of that effort.

Sociologists Win Guggenheim Fellowships
Six sociologists were awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for the 1980-1981 academic year. The sociologists and their proposed studies are:

Herbert C. Kelman, Harvard University, "The Social Role of Social Class in the Development of Social Class Identification and Individual Responsibility."

Howard Shuman, University of Michigan, "Social Mobility and Attitudes in the United States over Fifty Years."


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

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

Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University, "Demographic, Family, and Community Change in the United States."

Differences in Research Performance Between Men and Women Scientists and Scholars."

4 Sociologists Receive Public Service Residencies
Four sociologists have received Public Service Residencies at the NSF Science for Citizens program to provide scientific and technical assistance to community groups. The Public Service Residencies enable experienced scientists and engineers to work with groups of citizens, such as public interest groups, minority organizations, or government officials, that normally lack access to scientific expertise and information.

The residents and their host organizations design specific projects that will help the community groups at raising the level of public understanding and debate on policy issues involving science and technology.

The residents receive the awards, their host organizations, activity periods, and award amounts are:

Peter Dreier, Tufts University, Massachusetts Community Environment Group, Inc., $20,000, 24 months.

Eric Margolis, Boulder, Colorado Public Interest Research Group, Boulder, $24,000, 24 months.

Richard E. Raloff, Washington University, The Institute for Social Policy, New Orleans, $24,000, 24 months.

Charles W. Tucker, University of South Carolina-Columbia, is serving as President of the South Carolina Sociological Association, the second largest of its kind. Hill is on leave from Chicago State University and a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago.

Leonard Broom has joined the Department of Sociology, U.C. Santa Barbara as a Research Associate. He is also continuing his work in connection with the Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University, and is Emeritus Professor of Sociology.

Diane S. Fiskelhast has been promoted to Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. and to Assistant to the president of the University of Massachusetts. She has been the department director at Denver University and a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago.

Earl Keeter, Appalachian State University, has been appointed as chair of the Department of Sociology, University College, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, $20,000, 24 months.

Peter M. New, Columbia University, and Angas A. Campbell, University of Michigan, have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. New has been the administrator, Division of Research and Training, National Institute for Environmental Research and Development, $24,000, 24 months.

Charles L. Jones, McMaster University, will spend the 1980-1981 academic year as a visiting scholar in the Department of Sociology at Harvard University.

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

Herbert Costner, ASA Secretary-Elect, has been re-elected President of the Social Sciences and Special Programs, University of Washington, Seattle. Richard J. Hill is serving as Acting President and Provost of the University of Oregon. He is also Dean of the Faculty of Community Service and Public Affairs.

William Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, has been promoted to Acting Chair, Social Sciences Department Research Manpower Branch, Division of Manpower Training Program, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, successor to a seven-year term as chairman, followed by a three-year term as chairman after his appointment in 1979.

Sandy Shapiro, Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, has been appointed as a 1981-1982 co-chairperson of the Virginia Sociological Association. She has been a member of the Association since 1973.

F. Marcan Bishop, Chair, Department of Community Medicine, University of Ala., has been elected President-Elect of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine. William T. White, Atlanta, has been promoted to senior sociologist with Dames & Moore, engineering and environmental consulting firm, and, in addition, is also a nuclear engineer, joined the firm in 1973.

Daniel F. Bellanyi, Director of Figurative Art, Cranbrook Institute of Science, has been named President Elect of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine. William T. White, Atlanta, has been promoted to senior sociologist with Dames & Moore, engineering and environmental consulting firm, and, in addition, is also a nuclear engineer, joined the firm in 1973.

Bryan J. Nuijn, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, has been appointed by the 1981-1982 co-chairperson of the Virginia Sociological Association. She has been a member of the Association since 1973.

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POSTDOCTORAL

(Editors’ Note: The following announcement concerning the new Carnegie- Mellon University postdoctoral program was originally published under the “postdoctoral” heading in the May issue.)

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

The Wilson Center invites applications from scholars in any country for fellowships for a one-year period. Following six categories: History, Culture and Society, American Society and Politics: The Making of America for Advanced Russian Studies: The Latin American Program, East Asia Program; and The Social Science Studies Program. Deadline is October 1. For information on application procedures, interested fellows should contact the particular category of study and write to: Fellowship Office/Oldis Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, DC 20560. Write: WIL.

The Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies has been awarded a grant from September for research on psychosocial aspects of alcohol and drug use. Interested persons are invited to apply, but other social scientists may apply. Fellows will work in conjunction with the Rutgers Center on long-term study. Stipends provided by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) range from $12,000 to $20,000 per year. Contact: Mark Lender, Center of Alcohol Studies, Busch Medical Center, University Office, 1234 University Avenue, Brunswick, NJ 08901. Phone: (201) 932-3110.

Carnegie Corporation Fellowships in Child Development, supervised by the Society for Research in Child Development and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are being offered to postdoctoral scientists or professionals from the social, behavioral, and biological sciences, to spend one year, beginning September 1, 1981, on a Congressional Internship. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged to apply. Contact: Dr. Karen Fisher, Society for Research in Child Development, Room 223, Eye Street, N.W., #905, Washington, DC 20006.

Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer international research grants for research in or on Africa, Latin America, the Near and Middle East, and the former Yugoslavia, and for their countries within an area, or comparative research between areas. There is also a special program for collaborative research between American and foreign scholars in Latin America. Deadline is December 1, 1980. Contact: SSRC, Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The National Humanities Center is seeking applications for its 1981-82 fellowship program. The Center is available to (1) Young Fellows—three to ten years beyond the doctorate; (2) Senior Fellows—more than ten years beyond the doctorate; and (3) Fellows for the following specialist seminars: (a) Latin America, (b) the Idea of the Nation, (c) The Charles Frankel seminar on citizenship, (d) 1930, (e) Envisioning Europe for whom the dead-line is December 10, 1980. Information and applications written to the National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. European scholars should write to Dr. Raymond Georis, European Cultural Foundation, 31 Rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

DISSERTATION

Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer fellowships to graduate students in the social sciences, the humanities, and the natural sciences who will have completed all requirements for the PhD except the dissertation by the time of the fellowship. These fellowships are for dissertation research to be carried out in Africa, Latin America, the Near and Middle East, Western Europe, or for cross-area research. Deadline is November 1, 1980. Contact: SSSC, 607 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The Travel Research Association and the World Travel Research Association are offering Traveling Research Dissertation Competition which carries a $1,000 travel grant and an opportunity to enter if you have recently written or are planning to write your dissertation on a tourist oriented subject to a degree. Deadline is December 1, 1980. For information contact: James M. Bowdle, Travel Administration Graduate School of Management and Urban Professional Studies, Office of the Dean, 4751 Biddle Avenue, Washington, DC 20016.

The Sociology of Business, a newsletter, is soliciting articles for its first issue. It welcomes contributions, announcements, short 200-word book reviews, and other items related to the sociology, psychology, politics, ethics, and technology of business that would be of interest to social scientists. Send to: The Sociology of Business, 4751 Biddle Avenue, Brookline, MA 02146.

Sport Scene, a quarterly publication distributed to people in youth sport programs, invites articles, research summaries and practical hints. Articles must be no more than 1,000 words and in plain language. Send to: Jack Hult- ler, Editor, North American Youth Sport Institute, 885 Oak Garden Drive, Kernersville, NC 27284 (919) 784-4926.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are sponsoring a fellowship to a publication on creative alternatives to the death penalty. Send to: Sarah Dike, Director, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 411 Hackness Avenue, Jenkintown, PA 19046.

Reading Research Quarterly, a journal of the International Reading Association, seeks empirical, descriptive, or theoretical papers on such topics as cognitive processing, reading acquisition and development, assessment and evaluation, social context, cross-cultural studies and communications research. Send to: F. David Pearson, Jr., Samuels, Box 721, Fort Worth, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Developing Countries

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

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

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

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

Contributions are invited for an edited book focusing on the social, political, and cultural history of the region. The volume will consist of a few short entries and will be submitted to critical review. The journal will be an official publication of the Cultural Sociology, published inCalled for submissions is the first issue of April 15. Send original and two copies to: William A. Miller, Editor, Cultural Sociology, P.O. Box 2345, Grand Rapids, MI 49505.

California Sociological Review invites contributions for a special issue on current research on crime, delinquency and youth. The theme to appear in summer 1981. Preference will be given to manuscripts that systematically analyze how social control approaches fail to reduce crime and its consequences. Deadline is January 31, 1981. ATR format. Send three copies to: Delia H. Kelly, Special Issue Editor, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Submissions for regular issues are also welcome.

Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control, an expanded annual series published by the National Institute of Mental Health, is now seeking articles for its first volume. Contributions on the sociology of crime and deviance are welcome. Send two copies to: Samuel K. Cove, Editor, Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control, 2101 W. Nevada Street, Urbana, IL 61801. Deadline is September 1.

PAGE 17 ASIA FOOTNOTES AUGUST 1980

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Bonachie, Riley, Stryker, Wiseman Elected to Council

(continued from page 2)

Vice-President-Elect
Joan Huber
Melvin L. Kohn

1980 Program Changes Listed

Since the Preliminary Program was mailed to the membership, there have been adjustments made in the scheduling of several sessions, as well as additions and changes to the Luncheon Roundtable Discussion.

The Thematic Session entitled “Competing Perspectives on Diversity” (Session 160) scheduled on Saturday, August 30 at 2:30 p.m., has been moved to Wednesday, August 27 at 8:30 a.m. (now Session 4).

The Social Policy Seminar entitled “Penal Policy in the 80’s” (formerly Session 3), scheduled on Wednesday, August 27 at 8:30 a.m., has been moved to Thursday, August 28 at 10:30 a.m. (now Session 57a).

LUNCHEONS

Session 112, Friday, 12:30 p.m. 

The luncheon to be presented by Thomas R. Cole has been cancelled. In its place, a luncheon entitled “Social and Cultural Reproduction in 19th Century Los Angeles: Work in Progress” by Barbara Lasnick, professor of History, University of Southern California, will be presented. Pre-registration is required; send reservation and check to the Executive Office, indicating “Luncheon 43—Lascott.”

Session 144, Saturday, 12:30 p.m. 

The luncheon to be presented by Jonathan R. Cole has been cancelled.

OppORTUnItiES

Rossi thinks applied social research offers opportunities for undergraduates, graduates, departments and universities.

“Until recently, I suppose, one could be prepared for employment in the applied social research industry as research assistants if they are given some training. My own department,” he said, “has started a small program within our major to train juniors to take such jobs within the research industry in New England, a tactic that has served us fairly well.”

Career opportunities are also available in that industry for MAs and PhDs because “some of the larger research firms are now dwarfing university social science divisions.” He pointed to ABT Associates in Massachusetts and RAND in California as examples. In addition, opportunities are also available in federal, state, and local government.

Rossi believes departments and universities have “a major opportunity to serve as suppliers of social science expertise through bidding on applied social science contracts.”

He said, “The applied social scientist field offers intellectual opportunities of considerable interest. Solving social problems is not easier than solving some problem in the physical sciences. And since applied social research is more important in the sense that more depends on its outcomes, it should be a lot more interesting.”

Rossi cites opportunities in applied social research

Harvard University

The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is searching for numerous positions (initially for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1981) in the areas of social, personality, and cognitive psychology. Applications should include a current curriculum vitae, and applicants should ask at least three individuals familiar with their work to write directly to: David M. Green, Chair, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Applications received after November 1, 1980 may not be considered. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Simirenko Apple: Tribute to a Colleague

Early in this century, Lev Simirenko, a noted Ukrainian agricultural scientist, developed a new variety of apple, Reineet Simirenko, which was grown in the Ukraine and Russia.

His grandson, Alex, enjoyed eating this apple when he was a child in the United States.

Many of the Simirenko trees, however, were destroyed in the thirties after Simirenko was sent to Siberia as a revolutionary and his son, Volodymyr, a leading horticulturist, was arrested for failing to follow Marxist agricultural doctrine.

Alex did not follow the footsteps of his forefathers, but he did dream about bringing a Simirenko apple tree to Penn State University where he was a sociologist and he frequently mentioned this dream to a colleague, George A. Theodorson, who decided to locate the tree for him.

“My effort at searching the world for a Simirenko apple tree,” Theodorson said, “was primarily to try to strive for a spectacular favor for Alex to partially repay him for the many unobtrusive acts of kindness he showered on others.”

The Russians did not respond to his inquiries, but eventually, Theodorson found a Simirenko tree at the National Fruit Trials, a tree museum in Faverham, England. The budwood arrived at Penn State on April 25, 1979, two days before Alex Simirenko died.

“I knew the budwood was being shipped to the U.S. when I last saw Alex,” Theodorson said, “but his circumstances were so desperate at the time that I did not have the heart to tell him that his dream of getting a Simirenko apple tree was not to be, even though the process of getting the material was still moving forward.”

The cuttings are currently quarantined in a U.S.D.A. facility in Maryland where they have been grafted on to trees to avoid virus indexing. If it is established that the cuttings will not transmit new viruses into this country, budwood will be shipped to Penn State.

Theoerdon plans to graft the trees with two of his apple trees: a yellow delicious and a wild seedling. “I thought it symbolic to graft the Ukrainian apple on to a native American seedling,” he was telling the symbolism of Alex at the time of the grafting. “I thought it would be especially appropriate with my off-beat imagination, and I anticipated shaking his hand pretending to be mildly disappointing of the superficial symbolism…”

Now, Theodorson hopes the introduction of the new apple variety into this country will serve as a living memorial to his colleague. It is really too early to tell if it will work out that way, but a memorial to Alex Simirenko already exists in the effort.