Teaching Endowment Fund

Two challenge grants of $100 each have been made to the ASA Endowment Fund for Teaching. The first grant was made by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education during the ASA Annual Meeting in New York. The second grant was made in October by an anonymous donor who deposited the funds with her attorney.

The Endowment Fund for Teaching is one of the constituencies of the ASA Teaching Services Program which was established by Council three years ago. The endowment fund was established to provide long term financing for the teaching activities of the Association. A campaign to raise funds for the endowment will be launched in 1981. The goal is $200,000.

Contributions may be sent to the ASA Endowment Fund for Teaching, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Season's Greetings
Freeman Reports on Committee Activities; Calls for Cooperation

(continued from page 1)

ness problematic. Among the major issues and considerations are the following ones:

1. Views range on the boundaries of the field. For some it includes all research and analytic work that touches on contemporary issues; for others, the types of activities connected with the terms "sociological practice" and "clinical sociology." And for others, its central thrusts are the policy and evaluation functions undertaken by consulting firms. One result is great variation and lack of consistency in graduate education in applied sociology and in selection of students.

2. Applied sociology continues to have low prestige in the academy, which undoubtedly has an impact on the development of strong educational concentrations at both graduate and undergraduate level levels. The low prestige of applied sociology may dissuade budding sociologists from seeking concentrations in this area, despite the growth of applied research opportunities and the leveling off of academic posts.

3. Sociologists who do compete with persons trained in the other social sciences and in a variety of professional schools (e.g., public administration, public health, and social welfare) both for applied research funds and for employment opportunities may be at a disadvantage because not only are their training and limited opportunities to acquire appropriate apprenticeship experience.

4. It may be desirable, despite current commitments and pressures for resources, for the American Sociological Association to take a more active role and provide more Association funds for furthering the growth of applied sociology and career opportunities for its members.

5. Compared with the associations of other social science disciplines and professional groups, ASA takes a relatively passive stance in the growth of applied sociology and political issues to increase public funds going into applied research and related activities.

The Committee's own deliberations, discussions with ASA Council, and with individual sociologists provide convincing evidence that a significant, albeit unknown, proportion of persons in our discipline are ambivalent, if not opposed, to increased efforts in relation to applied research. The reasons range from a belief that such an effort would be divisive, to a lack of interest in such efforts. The Committee's position is that efforts to aid sociologists in the teaching, research, and evaluation that will be required to provide training and career opportunities for our members might be more productive if more of us, with more effort, were to take a more active role in the development and support of applied sociology.

The Committee, therefore, urges the ASA to consider a number of steps that would strengthen the role of applied sociology in our discipline and in the larger society.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee's work is of two types: Last year we recommended that the Association commit staff resources to encouraging applied sociology job opportunities, and to increase activities that promote the growth and development of applied social research.

Association resource constraints and competing demands on staff time and funds have not permitted full implementation of these recommendations, although the Executive Office staff has been conducting a number of outreach efforts to member organizations. We believe that we can look forward to the continued cooperation of the Executive Office in this respect, and anticipate increased responsiveness to opportunities to maximize applied research activities.

At least equal importance is a financial commitment and formal support for developing a small working conference on graduate education in applied sociology approved by the Council in August 1980. The Committee is currently making arrangements for this conference, and will seek extra-Association support for it and for dissemination of the proceedings.

The goal of the conference is to provide a series of concrete recommendations on the scope and substance of graduate training for applied sociology. At the same time, we envision a conference that takes into account fundamental issues that surround applied sociology. The committee member Clark Abt has been most persuasive about the need to document carefully and to understand thoroughly the supply and demand for these positions, and those that must underlie any recommendations on graduate education for applied roles. A subcommittee chair by Ron Alston has been conducting a comprehensive study of the N.I.M.H. is collecting existing information, and will suggest alternative ways to develop a systematic body of data on supply and demand issues. The Committee hopes funds can be obtained to undertake such an effort, either as part of conference support, or as an independent project.

Also, the conference and our work must attend to the question of what the needs of some ASA members with the implications of encouraging applied work on the field in general. It would be important that our efforts will almay fears and anxieties about the consequences of promoting applied work in our discipline, it would be equally foolish to ignore the outlooks of our politically and ideologically heterogeneous membership.

A CALL FOR COOPERATION

The Committee, in its enthusiasm for our assignment, must not be overly optimistic about what we can accomplish. Not only has the debate about the issues that surround applied sociology been around for a long time but, our efforts represent, to a large extent, a "volunteer" effort.

At the same time, the interest of President Rossini and now, Whyte, and the cooperation of the other Association officers and the ASA Executive Office are reassuring. Moreover, individual Association members are collaborating actively with us. For example, Professor Joseph DeMartini of Washington State University, who has been developing plans for a conference along the same lines with a group of colleagues, agreed to fold their efforts into ours. As noted earlier, we hope others, as individuals, and as representatives of ASA Sections and other interested groups, will share their wisdom and ideas with the Committee.

* Last year's Committee, chaired by Howard B. Freeman (UCLA) and Clark Abt (Abt Associates, Inc., included Lon Jones, (Drexel), Nancy Tuma (Stanford), Barbara Williams (Rand Corp.,) and Sue Wright (Massachusetts), and Diane Wilkinson (ASA).

This year's Committee, chaired by Howard B. Freeman (UCLA), consists of Clark Abt (Abt Associates, Inc.), Joseph Bass (Harvard), John Evans (BTA), William Friedland (California-Santa Cruz), Ronald Manderscheid (MD) Carol Weiss (Harvard), Barbara Williams (Rand Corp.), and Robin Williams (Cornell).

THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

Lee J. Cronbach and Associates

TOWARD REFORM OF PROGRAM EVALUATION

Aims, Methods, and Institutional Arrangements

Program evaluations now constitute a major field of application for social science, but at present they are often feeble, one to one. Reasons for the discrepancy: a lack of technical and philosophical sophistication. In an attempt to address these and other complaints, veteran evaluators Lee J. Cronbach, Saeed Robinson Ambrun, Sanford M. Dornbusch, Robert D. Hauvitz, Horak, D. C., Phillips, and David S. Weiner conducted several seminars at Stanford University. Working as a team, they hammered out the argument presented here, providing it with a rare unity of vision and depth of treatment.

The authors call for a thoroughgoing transformation of program evaluation. They describe it as it is and as it could be, in light of political economy and institutional research. They argue that the inaccurate image of one rational decision maker is contrasted with the reality of pluralistic, accommodative decision making that affords many opportunities for the evaluator to influence thinking. The evaluators' role would be to educate their constituencies as to the questions and problems at hand.

In addition, the authors discuss the design, analysis, and reporting of evaluations, addressing specific issues, such as how formal a plan to use and what conditions to make. They examine in detail the current process of contracting for evaluation, recommend an alternative to this, and point the way to building a stronger profession. Sociologists, policy makers, and others who are involved in evaluation will benefit from the new perspectives presented in this book.

October 1980, $16.95

On Higher Education

David Riesman

On Higher Education

Much has changed since Christopher Jencks and David Riesman published The Inner Life of the University (1968), which documented the triumph of the faculty over all contending powers in the university. Today, a virtual counterrevolution is taking place. Students have also been establishing plans and now wield growing influence as institutions frantically compete to maintain enrollments. In his new book, Riesman alerts readers to what is happening: a shift in power from the faculty to students and administrators.

Riesman goes on to show that the wants of students to which competing administrations, departments, and individual faculty members are different from the needs of students, and he points out the dangers of allowing students to view themselves as passive consumers, rather than active producers, of their own education. He discusses the ill-informed efforts to undertake their colleges, resulting in mismatching of students and institutions.

In addition, Riesman explores student dissatisfaction during the 1960s and considers the largely untapped power of students to promote educational reform. He criticizes in particular what he calls "organizational policy" to recruit minority groups with no regard for differences among the individuals within the group; he also explains the benefits of students attending community colleges and gaining enough self-confidence there to go on to complete higher degrees. The book is not only a thoughtful account of the problems facing higher education today but a vision of the potentially bright future that those problems are likely to face as well. It is important reading for sociologists and others concerned with higher education and society.

January 1981, $16.95

433 California Street • JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS • San Francisco 94104
Pearlin, Hallinan Named Editors

Leonard I. Pearlin, National Institute of Mental Health, will edit the Journal of Health and Social Behavior.

Maureen T. Hallinan, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will edit the Sociology of Education.

Pearlin

Pearlin has previously served as an associate editor of JHSS and as an editor of the American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Forces. He has served as the author of The Structure of Positive and numerous articles and chapters.

Pearlin has also served as an associate professor at the University of Chicago, Stanford University, and the Academy of Sacred Heart of Mary where he was also an assistant principal.

She has received research grants from the National Science Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, the National Institute of Education, the National Institute of Mental Health, and Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Hallinan

Hallinan has served as a member of the Council of the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education.

Three more grants have been made this year by the ASA Program of Discipline Grants to support collaborative behavior and social movements; (2) survey approaches to community organization research; and (3) a laboratory source of American emigration.

Conferences supported by the program are aimed at bringing together sociologists from different institutions to develop

The grant aims at furthering work in collective behavior and social movements was made to a group of sociologists who believe the dominant Blumer-Parnes

The grant will support a meeting next spring that will allow the group to examine the following:

1. alternative models of collective behavior;
2. the most pressing theoretical and research needs in the field;
3. methods for bringing the field closer to general sociology while retaining its unique features; and
4. the development of concepts to capture new and neglected types of collective behavior.

See Grants Page 8

Minority Fellowship Program

Sends 1981-82 Applicants

ASA Minority Graduate Fellowships for Research and Applied Sociology Training. Available to citizens and permanent residents who are studying or planning to study for the PhD in sociology. Application deadline is February 1, 1981. For applications and information, write: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
Executive Office Changes; Teaching and Minority Programs Begin

(continued from page 1)

sociation. Women, racial and ethnic minorities, taught by applied researchers, gays, political activists, non-academics, administrators, "gypsy professionals," and the blacks. Although the Association continued to pursue its original purposes throughout the year, it increasingly responded to the broader agenda emerging from the profession upon whose development the future of the discipline depends.

These responses were made at a time when total membership was no longer increasing. In 1970, however, membership was still growing, but the widening of the field and the increasing acceptance of the field by other professional organizations led to a decrease in the rate of growth. Nevertheless, most agenda items were addressed in the seventies. Some have been dealt with more successfully than others, but all will continue into the eighties and most likely beyond.

Executive Office

Generating programmatic responses to the needs of the profession called for changes in the facilities and staffing of the Executive Office. In 1970, John A. Causen, Chair, Committee on Long-Range Planning, recommended that the Executive Office, said, "Quite clearly, the demands of maintaining liaison within the federal government, both in the Congress and in the Executive Office, would seem to call for some expansion of the present facilities this year." That same year, the first Executive Associate, Kurt Finsterbusch, was appointed. In 1972, the first Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Relations, Maurice Jackson, was added to the professional staff. This position was initially funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation. In 1973, the position was reestablished as Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women.

The final addition to the professional staff came in 1973 when the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs was established to provide support for the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. Cheryl Leggins was appointed Acting Director that year; William Anderson became the first full-time Director in 1974. Prior to 1977, most members of the professional staff served for two or three years. That year, Council moved to increase the stability of staff by instituting the following term limits: Executive Associate—five years, once renewable; Executive Associate—four years, once renewable. The MFP Director does not have a fixed term.

Expansion of the professional staff was only one of the changes created by the increasing number of functions being assigned to the Executive Office. The other was space.

In 1976, Council empowered the Executive Officer "to search for alternative housing for the Executive Office, in light of the anticipated new needs for space." That same year, a red brick house at 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., was purchased. After several months of renovations, the new quarters were occupied in 1977.

Finances

The Association sustained the largest financial loss in its history in 1970-71. N.J. Demerath, Executive Officer, said, "Our financial crisis was the long-term result of major operating costs plus an accumulation of expansionary commitments, both coupled with a rather sudden contraction of income. The Association suffered a sharp drop-off with the end of the NSF secondary school project. Advertising and subscription revenue was reduced, and advertising and publishing higher education industries began to feel the effects.

The Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools project ended in 1971. The Association withdrew from the Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in 1970 and the Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology ended in 1972. To account for these losses, the Executive Office was authorized to incur $319,282 in new long-term debt ($164,925, so have expenditures ($201,962 to $904,273), and equity has increased more than sevenfold ($33,996 to $246,482).

Larsen continued, "Nevertheless, the general economic outlook for the academic labor market, the recent declines in academic labor market, the emergence of labor unions on the college campus, and the public disenchancement with science and education are leading some observers to predict a decade of retraction for the learned societies, including the ASA." In 1976, members were allowed to choose the publications they wanted to receive, but each received one less. In the ensuing years, the Association sought additional revenue through processing fees and registration fees, subscription and advertising rates, and the dues structure.

By 1978, the income had reached $1,098,271; expenditures $1,085,673, and equity $410,412.

Membership

Total membership has not fluctuated much during the seventies even though the greatest number of new PhDs were produced during the mid-seventies. The number of new hires then, however, membership stood at 13,337. It peaked in 1974 at 14,654 and dropped to 12,306 by 1978.

Total membership figures, however, do not give any clear idea of the change difference between trends in the member categories and the associated categories. Between 1972-78, member categories grew from 7,756 to 9,054 while associate categories. Between 1972-78, member categories grew from 7,756 to 9,054 while associate categories.

Editor's Note

This is the ninth and final article in the historical series on the American Sociological Association to be published in FOOTNOTES during this 75th Anniversary year.

This article covers the period from 1970-1980. It is based on the official reports and proceedings in The American Sociologist, Volumes 7-5, Sociological, Volume 1 and ASA FOOTNOTES, Volumes 1-8.

departmental visitation program, (4) an endowment fund for teaching, and (5) a teaching grant development fund.

Besides the Projects, the Association was involved in two other related teaching activities. In 1972, it established the Visiting Scientists Program in Social Policy and Sociology edited by John J. Demerath, III, Otto N. Larsen, and Karl F. Schuessler. In 1973, six projects for secondary school teachers in sociology were held under NSF sponsorship. The projects were evaluated by the Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools project.

Minority Fellowship

Another major effort undertaken by the Association in the seventies was the Minority Fellow-ship Program, initially supported by NSF in 1973. Additional support was obtained from the National Institute of Education.

The development of the Program was aided by the efforts of James E. Blackwell in 1970, calling for the Association to establish and obtain funding for an Opportunities Fellowship Program to provide stipends for graduate training in sociology for representatives of the following groups: Indians, negroes, southern whites, Chicano-Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, and American Indians.

When the Program was funded by Blackwell, Chair, Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, appointed the following members of his committee to serve as the first governing board of the Program: Maurine G. Berry, Arnold M. Hamilton; John Molander, Jr., Frank Bonilla; Joseph H. Stauss; Jaime Serna Rivera, and William H. Sewell.

Additional support for the Program was received in 1975 from the Cornerhouse Foundation, which gave $13,000 to support an international fellowship. The Fund continued to support the Program throughout the decade. The Program was expanded again in 1979 when the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, NBMT, funded a proposal prepared by the then current MFP Director, that established a predoctoral fellowship program for minority students.

By 1980, the Program had supported 168 Fellows and had added 21 new PhDs to the profession.

Caususes

The caususes which became active in the latter part of the sixties have continued their activities in the seventies. The caususes represent the interests of blacks, Chicano, women, radicals and gays.

Among the causes supported by the Caucus of Black Sociologists was the establishment of a fellowship program for race and ethnic minority graduate students, a staff position in the Executive Office for racial and minority relations, and greater representation in the activities of the Association. In addition, the Caucus of Gay and Lesbian Sociologists sought an award that recognized the research tradition of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and Frank F. Frank.

In 1970, an Ad Hoc Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology was appointed. It was composed of John D. Con-

In 1977, The Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology was edited by Elise M. Boulding, chair, Rose Lab Closs; Peter C. Glick, Cora Bagley Marrot, James W. Street, and Lenore J. Weitzman. In 1973, The Status of Women in Sociology was published by the Committee and edited by Helen MacGill Hughes, was published with support from the Russell Sage Foundation. In 1974, Council affirmed its support of the ERA and in 1978 a referendum moved the 1980 Annual Meeting from April to May because Georgia did not support the ERA.

A resolution presented by the Radical Caucus in 1971, calling for wider representation in the nominating process eventually resulted in a new nominating process used in elections since 1974.

The Gay Sociologists Caucus sought recognition of the civil rights of gays. In 1979, Council appointed a task force to review existing knowledge in the sociology of homosexuality and to iden-

In 1971, Council initially addressed the problem by authorizing the formation of an "university talent bank for PhDs interested in non-academic employment" on a trial basis for two years. In 1973, the Executive Office also compiled a list of new PhDs for circulation to potential employers.

Employment

Employment re-emerged as a problem of both the profession and the declining academic market. In 1971, Council initially addressed the problem by authorizing the formation of an "university talent bank for PhDs interested in non-academic employment" on a trial basis for two years. In 1973, the Executive Office also compiled a list of new PhDs for circulation to potential employers.
Employment Problem Returns: Association Continues to Evolve

(continued from page 4)

and published as a separate document to shorten turnaround time on forthcoming issues. The 1980 issue of the Bulletin was quicker delivery by first class mail. The Bulletin is distributed to all departments of sociology free of charge.

In 1977, the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities prepared a set of recommenda-
tions for action that included conducting studies of potential employers of sociologists; expanding the scope of listings for sociologists on civil service regis-
ters; developing substantial retaining programs; and increasing the visibility and enhancing the status of careers outside of academia.

The Committee was composed of Albert E. Gollin, Chair; James Cowhig; Nelson Follo; Charles Kadushin; Paula Leventman; and John Pease.

In 1979, Council appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology to determine if this area might improve (1) graduate and undergraduate training in sociology to meet the needs of applied social science research; (2) the functioning of the labor market in making employers aware of the skills of sociologists; and (3) the general awareness within the profession of the opportunities for employment as applied sociologists. The report of the committee chair is published elsewhere in this issue.

Publications

The publications program continued to expand in the seventies. In 1971, the Association established a newsletter to be published nine times a year by the Executive Office. Initially entitled Sociol-Log, it was merged with The American Sociologist in 1972 before becoming ASA FOOTNOTES in 1973.

In 1972, Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews appeared under the sponsorship of Peter M. Blau. Two years later, Council authorized the Executive Office to develop and disseminate publications to satisfy professional needs of members by creating the Professional Information Services.

The first publication in this series was the Author's Guide to Selected Journals, compiled by Lawrence J. Phares. The first issue was published in 1972.

In 1974, the first publication in the Presidential Series appeared—Approaches to the Study of Social Stratification by Peter M. Blau. These books were based on the plenary sessions at Annual Meetings. In 1977, the University of Chicago Press became the publisher of the Annual Review of Sociology and the ASA Directory of Departments of Sociology which listed undergraduate as well as graduate departments. In 1978, Council approved the publication of a new annual, Sociological Theory, and appointed Peter Berger, Randoll Collins, and Irving Zatzl as editors. The first issue was published in 1979.

Besides creating new publications, the Association also agreed to equally share reprint fees with members of multiple submission unethical; set a 12-week limit on turnaround time; insist on manuscript format for manuscripts; and, adopted a general policy on publications.

Awards

Several new awards and a general award policy were established in the seventies. In 1970, Council approved the biennial DeBuon-Johnson-Frazier Award. The first award was made in 1971 to Oliver H. Cooley.

Grants from The Cornerhouse Fund enabled the Association to give Sydney Spivack Fellowships for significant contributions to the area of intergroup relations starting in 1977 and ending in 1979. The first recipients were R. A. Schermehrn, J. Wilson, Ernst Borinski and James W. Loewen.

In 1976, Council established the International Bernard Award to recognize "work that has enlarged the horizons of the discipline to encompass fully the role of women in society." The first award was made in 1977 to Madura Komarovsky.

In 1979, Council approved a new policy that established four categories of awards: General, Traditional, Section, and Special Awards and Prizes. The three new general awards were first presented in 1980: ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship to Robert K. Merton; ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship to John Hopf and Howard Wainer; and Thea Sko-

c pol for States and Revolutionary and the ASA Award for Contributions to Teaching to Everett K. Wilson.

Sections

Relations between Sections and the Association were somewhat strained through a major part of the seventies. The problem centered on the amount of time allocated to Sections during the Annual Meeting and the scheduling of Section Day activities. In 1979, Council re-established a Standing Committee on Sections as a first step in improving coordination and communication between Section and Association activities. The Committee had been eliminated by an earlier Constitutional revision.

In addition, Council supported the formation of Section Chairs to facilitate communication among Sections on matters of common concern. Sections were also permitted to give awards under the new awards policy.

Research

In 1973, Council established the Problems of the Discipline Small Grants Program to support small groups of sociologists and other social scientists interested in working on the synthesis, integration and evaluation of the knowledge base and methodology of the profession.

That same year Council also created the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline "to establish a means whereby persons not currently holding, including the assignment of royalties to the Association." In 1975, the Association joined with other funding agencies to establish funds to support a program to "fund projects on questions concerning confidentiality of social science research under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation."

The Association began moving toward continuing education for sociologists in the seventies. Early in the decade, it organized didactic seminars at the Annual Meeting. In 1975, it held the first ASA Research Skills Development Institute with support from the National Institute of Education.

CROFAT

CROFAT also censured several universities and departments for not allowing equitable proce-
dures in making decisions concerning tenure, promotion and termination of sociologists. These actions were based on investigations conducted by the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

In 1979, the Committee prepared guidelines for counseling in an attempt to reduce the number of these problems.

Legal Actions

In addition, the Association joined with other associations in filing or supporting "friend of the court" briefs in cases related to recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1972, it supported the "right of scholar to choose to make single copies" or parts thereof for their scholarly and educational activities under the "fair use" doctrine in the Williams and Wilkins Co. vs. the United States.

In 1973, it supported the right of Samuel O. Popkin, a political scientist, to refuse to disclose the names of persons with whom he had discussed the secret war study conducted by the Pentagon because "the First Amendment of the Constitution protects confidentiality essential in scholarly and political activities.

In 1979, the Association supported Ronald E. Hutchison, an experimental psychologist, who was suing Senator William Proxmire and his legislative aide, M. ron Schwartz, for actions involved in a "Golden Fleece Award. The brief argued that scientists do not become "public figures" just because they accept public funds for research and that findings in professional journals, and therefore, do not have to show "actual malice" in a libel suit.

TAS Issue: ASA at 75

A special issue of The American Sociologist will contain additional information and perspectives on the present and future of the American Sociological Association. The issue, titled "The ASA at 75," will be published in February 1981.

ASA PROBLEMS OF THE DISCIPLINE

DEADLINE: February 1

1981 Annual Meeting
August 24-28, 1981
Sheraton Centre, Toronto
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE 1980 ASA COUNCIL

The fourth meeting of the 1980 ASA Council was held in New York City, August 1980, at the New York Hilton Hotel on Wednesday, July 30, 1980. The meeting was attended by: Pauline Bart, Norman Bernstein, Harry Blackman, Jessica Campbell, Herbert L. Counts, Arlene K. Dubin, David D. Easton, Helen M. Hughes, Helena Z. Lopata, Thomas E. Pettinger, and Kenneth J. Sharpe. Following the meeting, the Council adjourned.

1. Approval of Agenda. A discussion followed the approval of the agenda.

2. Report of President. Ross reported that the Common Weal trustees accepted the request of President Ross to act as the President of the 1980 ASA Council. The meeting was adjourned.

3. Secretary. Ross reported that the Secretary of the 1980 ASA Council adjourned the meeting.

4. President's Report. Ross reported that the 1980 ASA Council meeting was adjourned.

5. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned.

RESOLVED, That the resolution be adopted and transmitted to the ASA Board of Directors for consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
James C. Ross
Secretary


P.S. The meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE 1980 ASA COUNCIL

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RESOLVED, That the resolution be adopted and transmitted to the ASA Board of Directors for consideration.

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Secretary


P.S. The meeting was adjourned.
Family Syllabi Set Issued in 2-Volumes

A two-volume set of syllabi and instructional materials for marriage and family courses is now available from the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Publication of the set was delayed because the response of contributors pushed the size of the publication beyond what could be accommodated in a single publication. Consequently, the description of the product, Marriage and Family: Syllabi and Other Instructional Materials, published in the ASA Teaching Resources Center brochure sent to all ASA members in September, is no longer correct. The first volume, now entitled Marriage and the Family Courses: Sample Syllabi and Reading Materials, is available to ASA Section on Undergraduate Education members for $4.50 and to others for $5.50. The second volume is now entitled Marriage and the Family: Instructional Materials. It is available to ASA Section on Undergraduate Education members for $3.00 and for others for $4.00.

The two-volume set was edited by Carla L. Farrow, formerly of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and issued by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education.

Volume I

The first volume, 181 pages, contains 28 syllabi, including 14 which are fully reproduced and 14 which are partially reproduced. The partially reproduced syllabi are limited to the special features of the course.

In addition, the first volume contains a section that identifies ten basic modules of material which may be included in a course and cross-classifies the titles with the test material in eighteen major textbooks.

The second volume also contains a bibliography of basic textbooks, readers, supplementary books, and sample novels and popular books relevant to marriage and the family courses as well as some special resources for those courses.

Volume II

The second volume, 125 pages, contains 21 devices to illustrate major topics, and family courses and 20 sample assignments and classroom exercises that are based on the computer, field work, papers, sex role relationships or application and participation.

In addition, the second volume includes a film guide which provides information on about 120 films that may be used in marriage and family courses.

Orders for the prepayment checks should be made payable to the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Orders should be sent to the ASA Teaching Resources Center, 237 N. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Grants Support Groups Studying Organizations and Emigration

(continued from page 3)

The findings of the conference will be presented at the ASA Annual Meeting, in the writings of the participants, and possibly in a separate publication.

Members of the group are Gary Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Lofland, University of California, Los Angeles; John McCarthy, Catholic University; Clark McPhail, University of Illinois-Urbana; Alden D. Morris, University of Michigan; Harold W. Pfautz, Brown University; E.L. Quarmatelli, Ohio State University; and Richard W. Wilman, University of North Dakota.

Community Organizations

The grant made to further work in survey approaches to community organization research will fund a conference next spring that will begin to fill the knowledge gap that exists in this country concerning the number of community organizations and the information available on their organization and distribution by type, their structures and bases of support, and their rates of birth and demise.

The working conference will bring together researchers involved in undertaking organizational censuses who, until now, have been working in isolation and begin communication between this group and a "group of sociologists of organizational issues involved in frontier studies of organizational populations."

By doing so, "the conference will (1) permit a cross-fertilization of theoretical and methodological perspectives between students of communities and of formal organizations; (2) establish a network of researchers who can interact over time around core theoretical and methodological issues in both of these fields; and (3) develop methods of conducting community organizational censuses that will allow a standardization of the parabability of data collected in different locations and the utility of such data for the widest possible variety of purposes and perspectives."

Proceedings of the conference will be published in an edited volume and presented at ASA Annual Meetings.

The conference will be organized by Karl Milofsky and Paul DiMaggio, both of Yale University, and Barbara Heyns, New York University, and will include sociologists and other social scientists.

Besides the organizers, the participants sociologists are Scott Boorman, Stan Morrill, Walter W. Powell, and Albert J. Reiss, all of Columbia University; and John Lofland, University of Minnesota; Michael Hannan, Stanford University; Albert Hunter, Northwestern University; Robert Harriss, Harvard University, and Bert Useem, University of Michigan.

Other participants are John Kimberlin, organizational behavior, Yale University; Laura Linen, anthropology, Wellesley Center for Research on Women; and James Tobler, economics, Marquette College.

Alienation and Emigration

The grant aimed at furthering work on the concepts of alienation and emigration will support a conference at the University of Connecticut that will be attended by sociologists and members of other disciplines.

The conference will (1) seek clarification of the conceptual and theoretical issues involved in the explanation of emigration and its relationship to alienation; (2) assess which variety of alienation is a source of American emigration; (3) evaluate the alienation explanation alien makes to the explanation of emigration in contrast to other more demographic and sociological explanations; and (4) explore the dynamics of return migration to determine what happens in that process to make the initial alienation something returnees can handle, and (5) seek greater integration of the data sources on emigrating populations.

The conference is expected to result in a research program that will produce a number of articles and a book.

The conference organized by Arnold Dassky, University of Connecticut, and Bernard Lazerwitz, Bar-Ilan University, Israel, both sociologists, will also be attended by Bernard Finifter, a sociologist, Michigan State University; Dov Elitzer, a psychologist, Bar-Ilan University; and Ada Finifter, a political scientist, Michigan State University.

Candidates Named For ASA Election

(continued from page 1)

Committee on Nominations

District 1

Frederick L. Campbell, University of Washington
Harry L. Altschul, University of California-Santa Barbara

District 2

Butler A. Jones, Cleveland State University
Albert J. McQueen, Oberlin College

District 3

Hans O. Maukcz, University of Missouri-Columbia
M. Chandler Davidson, Rice University

District 4

Lynda Ann Lucas, West Virginia Institute of Technology
Marriet Cantor, American University

District 5

James S. House, University of Michigan
Sol Levine, Boston University

District 6

Bogdan Dovchin, CUNY-Graduate School and University Center
Myra Marx Ferree, University of Pennsylvania

Committee on Committees

District 1

Francesca Cancian, University of California-Irvine
Robert Hargrave, University of Victoria

District 2

James E. Conger, Indiana State University
Michael Feldman, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

District 3

Jacqueline Jackson, Duke University
Alexandre Portes, Duke University & Center for Advanced Study, Stanford

District 4

Ralph Davis, Virginia Commonwealth University
Harold L. Sheppard, Counselor to the President on Aging

District 5

Michael Ostrom, Boston University
Rath S. Hamilton, Michigan State University

District 6

Henry Barbery, SUNY-Purchase
Cynthia Hucks Epstein, CUNY-Graduate School & University Center

Georgia Sponsors Teaching Workshops

The Georgia Sociological Association will hold two teaching workshops in February.

The first workshop, "Communicating the Excitement of Sociology," will be held February 5-6 at the Ramada Inn-East in Atlanta. This workshop will be led by Jacki Bolen, Georgia State University.

The second workshop, "A Systematic Approach to Teaching," will be held February 19-20, at Georgia Southern College, Statesboro. It will be led by Charlene Black, Georgia Southern College.

For more information on the workshops, please contact: Barbara Karcher, Kennesaw College, Marietta, GA 30061. Phone: (404) 422-8770.

Vitaes on Women Being Collected

Summaries of vitaes of women sociologists are being compiled for the second time by the ASA Committee on the Status of Women to call attention to women interested in more active participation in professional associations in sociology.

The summaries will be forwarded to committees which nominate people to run for office, serve on committees, and organize meeting sessions in the ASA and regional sociological associations.

Only pre-photocopy summaries, organized according to the following categories will be accepted by the Committee: (1) name, (2) address, (3) current position, (4) areas of interest, (5) professional activity, (6) degrees earned. Each book has about 50 entries and 30 pages. Order the set for $19.95 plus $.50 postage and handling ($25 Canadian; $35 in Australia). For Book 1: ASA 1280, Box 17222, Irvine, CA 92713.

1981 ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship

Nominations are invited for the 1981 ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. The Award is given for a single work, or a body of work, as a book or an article, published in the preceding three calendar years (1978-80).

The winner of this award will be offered a luncheon address at the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations may submit nominations to ASA to receive this award. After the award recipient is announced for the 1981 ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto, the nominations from each society will be sent to the ASA Board of Directors. The Board will then make its decision. The Board will announce the award of the 1981 ASA Award at the 1981 ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto.