Rossi Wins Presidency; Wilson Vice-Presidency

Alice S. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was chosen President-Elect by the members of the Association in the 1981 Balloting, to serve as President following the 1982 Annual Meeting.

Everett K. Wilson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was designated Vice President-Elect. Both he and Rossi will begin three-year terms on Council in August. As President-Elect, Rossi will chair the 1983 Program Committee, and as Vice President, Wilson will chair the 1983 Committee on Nominations.

Elected to three-year terms on Council, beginning at this year's Annual Meeting, were M. Elaine Burgess, University of North Carolina-Greensboro; Hans O. Mauksh, University of Missouri-Columbia; Theda Skocpol, Princeton University; and Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University. New members were also elected to the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees. Their names and affiliations are listed below:

Publications: Rae Baumer, University of Illinois-Chicago; and Morris Zelditch, Stanford University.

Nominations: George Bohmstedt, Indiana University; Randall Collins, University of Virginia; James S. House, University of Michigan; Harvey Molotch, University of California-Santa Barbara; Seymour Spilerman, Columbia University; and Charles K. Warinner, University of Kansas.

Committees: Francesca M. Seer 1983 Election Page 20

ASA Workshop on Directions in Applied Sociology

The American Sociological Association's Workshop on Directions in Applied Sociology will be devoted to an identification and examination of the roles of sociologists in non-academic settings; the educational preparation required at graduate and undergraduate levels for applied sociology positions; and the current and future trends in the teaching of applied sociology.

Day One will be devoted to a consideration of the boundaries of applied sociology, implications of applied work for the discipline, and the range of specific activities undertaken by applied sociologists, and the supply and demand for applied sociologists. Day Two will discuss undergraduate and graduate preparation for applied sociologists, including substantive and methodological training, collateral education in other social sciences and opportunities for joint programs with professional schools. Day Three will consider issues of student selection and support, apprenticeship opportunities, faculty resources, and relations within non-academic and government and community groups.

Eight papers covering the topics are being commissioned which will be prepared in advance and distributed to participants prior to the workshop. They will serve as the basis for the discussions by panels of participants.

In addition, short papers (about 10 to 15 manuscript pages) on specific applied sociological roles on existing graduate and undergraduate programs are being solicited. These 15 to 20 papers will be reproduced and distributed in advance and will serve as the basis of some of the sessions.

Search on for New ASA Executive Officer

The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget is seeking an Executive Officer to serve a five-year term beginning in the summer of 1982. At that time, Russell Dynes, who became the Executive Officer in 1977, will turn over the responsibilities of that office to his successor after five eventful years that have witnessed major changes in Executive Office staffing and a variety of new activities for the Association.

At its May 1981 meeting, the Council passed the following resolution commending Dynes for his work:

"Whereas Russell Dynes has served the Association capably and well during his term as Executive Officer, has steered the Executive Office through a series of difficult transitions, and has served as a vigorous spokesman for the discipline during a challenging period, the Council, on behalf of all members of the Association, expresses its deep appreciation to Russ for his excellent service and wishes him continued success in his career."

The duties of the Executive Officer are varied and demanding. Some of the many responsibilities of the office are identified in the following quotations from Article III, Section 4 of the By-Laws: "The Executive Officer shall be the chief administrative officer of the Association and shall transact its business. The Executive Officer shall have charge of the central office of the Association and shall have jurisdiction over and attend to the business details of the Association's publications... In accordance with the Council's policies, the Executive Officer shall formulate plans for the accomplishment of the Association's objectives, and upon approval of the Council, the Executive Officer shall be responsible for coordinating the public relations activities of the Association... The Executive Officer shall receive and have custody of the funds of the Association, discharge its obligations, and maintain its accounts... The Executive Officer shall make an annual report to the Council and shall be a non-voting member of the Council and such committees as may be designated by the Council. The Executive Officer shall hold no other office in the Association while serving as Executive Officer."

The Executive Officer also serves as the Editor of FOOTNOTES. But these statements provide no more than an abbreviated outline of the many facets of the job, which is always evolving to fit specific circumstances. The Executive Officer is assisted by an administrative-clerical staff of twelve and a professional staff of three.

Candidates for the Executive Officer position should have a PhD in Sociology and demonstrated managerial skill, familiarity with the activities and governance of the Association, sensitivity to the diverse interests represented in the membership, facility in communicating relevant information to the Council and committees of the Association, the ability to serve as an effective spokesperson for the discipline, and the capacity for staying on top of a varied and frequently changing set of issues and problems.

Whyte Calls for Practical Sociology

ASA President William F. Whyte recently addressed the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society and reviewed, in light of the current proposals to reduce government spending to support the social sciences, some of the ways that sociologists might go about demonstrating their usefulness. Whyte cited work by Robert Cole, University of Michigan, and others who have examined various aspects of Japanese and U.S. industrial management from a social perspective. The social science research reveals much about how the Japanese have been able to manage the automobile industry and in consumer electronics.

Drawing on his own work, Whyte discussed the development of an "academic-activist network" outside of Congress which coordinates its efforts closely with a network of congressional staff people who were interested in employee business ownership and brought about the passage of the Small Business Employee Ownership Act of 1980.

Whyte also called for reorienting the way for applied research and em See Whyte Page 8
The New President

Presentation of Goffman

The incoming president of the American Sociological Association is Erving Goffman, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Goffman spent his early years in Canada, completing his AB in Sociology in 1941 at the University of Toronto. He then came to the University of Chicago for graduate work, completing his MA in 1949. He served as an Instructor in the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Edinburgh, from 1949-51 while he was doing field research in the Shetland Islands. He returned to the University of Chicago where he completed his PhD in 1953.

From 1954-57, he was a Research Associate in the Visiting Scientist Program, Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health, in Washington. In 1958, he became Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, and the next year, Associate Professor and in 1962, he became Professor of Sociology. He remained at Berkeley until 1968 when he went to his present position at the University of Pennsylvania.


Goffman has been given the Maxwell Award by the Association in 1961 and, in 1979, was given the Mead-Coleby Award by the Society for Social Psychology. In 1973-75, he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship and, in 1979, he was given the George Orwell Award by the Harvard University Press. He has received honorary degrees from the University of Minnesota and the University of Chicago.

According to a recent survey, most ASA members know about and give good ratings to most of the services that are available to them through the Association. The survey, conducted in July of last year by William E. Brown and Ida J. Cook from the University of Central Florida and reported in a recent issue of The American Sociologist, also found that a majority of members questioned consider a number of services that are not currently offered as being potentially useful, and would be willing to pay increased dues in order to pay for them. Most of the members surveyed favor increased involvement by the Association in a variety of professional and political activities. At the same time, they give the annual meetings a mixed rating and reassociation of the Association's major publications is reported to be low.

Due to the Canadian postal strike, any reservations for hotel accommodations in Toronto which were mailed after June 29 may not have reached the ASA Housing Bureau. To ensure that your reservations have been made, you might wish to telephone the ASA Housing Bureau at (416) 970-3133 before departing for the 1981 Annual Meeting.

The Association should take a public position on certain issues, members were more clearly divided. For example, thirty percent view the Association should take a public position on issues where majorities of members had taken advantage of the services considered them useful and only small percentages of all respondents felt that any should not be continued. The largest negative rating was given the group life insurance plan (65% for discontinuing) and the smallest went to the employment activities (2% for discontinuing).

Among services not currently offered but thought to be of potential value by the respondents were: the provision of information and advice regarding grant resources (90 percent), low cost foreign tours (79 percent), curriculum guidelines for graduate programs (64 percent), and accreditation of undergraduate programs (53 percent). Fifty percent of the respondents felt that the certification of Sociologists-Practitioners would be a useful service for the Association to perform. About half of the respondents indicated willingness to have their dues increased by 10 percent or more in order to pay for the new activities.

The question of whether the Association should be involved in various types of political activities produces the greatest division among members. Most feel that the Association should engage in at least some activities to encourage governmental support for sociological research and training (92 and 83 percent, respectively). However, when asked whether

Members Like Services; Want More

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Sociological Methodology 1981

Carol Schneider Lidz


Inkeles, Tilly

Elected to National Academy

Two sociologists, Alex Inkeles from Stanford University and Charles Tilly, Professor of Sociology and History at the University of Michigan, were recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. Inkeles and Tilly were among the sixty U.S. scientists and 12 foreign associates who were chosen for membership.

The Academy, a private, co-optative society of distinguished scholars in all branches of science and engineering, is dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. It was established in 1863 with an Act of Incorporation passed by the Congress and signed by the President, and serves as an official advisor to the federal government on questions relating to science and technology. Its operating arm is the National Research Council.
New Executive Office Appointments

During the summer, certain staff changes have been made at the Executive Office in Washington. Paul Williams became Assistant Executive Officer on July 1st, in addition to continuing his position as Director of the Minority Fellowship Program. In August, Bettina Huber will join the staff as Assistant Executive Officer with special responsibility for career development. William Howery will become Professional Associate with particular concerns for teaching. William, who has been Director of the Minority Fellowship Program since 1975, will have additional responsibilities to assist the Executive Officer in the total range of Association activities. He will have continuing responsibilities for the Center for Community Development, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. Huber comes to ASA from the University of Wisconsin at Madison where she was a member of the faculty since 1972. She received her Ph.D. from Yale University, and there, she chaired the sub-committee on the Status of Women. Academic Science Committee on Affirmative Action. Her academic interests include the sociology of the future and the sociology of gender. She has served as an advisory editor for Sociological Quarterly. She will have continuing responsibility for careers and women within the Association.

Howery has previously been on the faculties of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside and Milwaukee. She is currently completing her Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota, with major interests in family sociology as well as methodology and statistics. She has served as a member of the ASA Committee on the Status of Women and has been an active participant in the Teacher Development Group of the ASA Projects on Teaching. While she will have the same responsibilities in the teaching area, she also has an interest in applied sociology.

COSSA Responds to Budget Crisis

Over the years, the Executives of the various Washington-based social science associations have discussed common problems under the designation of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). Since the budget revisions by the present administration have cut across many agencies and programs, COSSA has become the focus of a collective response on behalf of the social science community.

For a short term response, COSSA was able to obtain Dr. Roberts Brueckner’s resignation as the head of the leave from the Washington staff of the Social Science Research Council. The President has a broad appreciation of the services and has had experience in working with multidisciplinary groups. Her responsibility has been to work with key Congressional officials and staff in making the case for the social sciences. This has involved aiding in testimony on behalf of COSSA. For example, Edward Mansfield of the University of Pennsylvania, an economist interested in institutional changes in the economy, testifies on behalf of COSSA before the Senate appropriations committee in support of National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, and Mortimer Appley, President of Clark University and a psychologist, testified before the House appropriations committee on COSSA’s budget.

For a longer term response, COSSA is seeking various opportunities, legislative and organizational, to seek the case for continued research funding for the social sciences.

Another strategy is to try to keep track of the process of legislative action and to encourage and facilitate action on the part of all individuals in various COSSA organizations, particularly with the White House Conference on Aging, due in 1981. COSSA is the organization that will be the major participant in the conference. COSSA is the organization that will be the major participant in the conference. COSSA is the organization that will be the major participant in the conference.
Sessions, Organizers, Announced for 1982 Annual Meeting

The 1982 Program Committee has announced the topics and organizers for the sessions included in the 1982 Annual Meeting, to be held September 6-10 at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel. In addition, the committee has also announced the Presidential Address to be delivered by Erving Goffman, Harvard University, as well as a variety of other general topics which have been provable to be popular components of each Annual Program. The 1982 Program Committee members are: Erving Goffman, Chair; Herbert L. Costner (Washington); Jacques Doly (Montreal); Joan Huber (Illinois-Urban); John Lofland (UC-Davis); Peter E. Sherif (McMaster); Theda Skocpol (Chicago); Harold Wilensky (UC-Berkeley); and William J. Wilson (Chicago).

A series of featured Sessions has also been announced in so-called "Thematic Sessions," the change in name reflects the increased diversification of interests among members. The programs will reflect the difficulty of realistically representing leading current work under the auspices of any single theme. Also planned for the 1982 Program are: Didactic, Social Policy, Area Study, and a few "Special" Seminars. Didactic Seminars are designed to provide opportunities for members to update their knowledge in various specializations; pre-registration is required and attendance will be by invitation only. For Area Study, Social Policy, and Special Seminars, the Program Committee has selected organizers who are considered to be eminent teachers and specialists in the field. Pre-registration for these seminars is not required, nor is attendance limited.

Next year's Program will also include Professional Workshops, presented by individuals or a panel which the Committee considers knowledgeable and capable of presenting the topics involved in the Program on topic. These sessions have been designed to provide professional concern rather than substantive areas of the discipline.

Luncheon Roundtables

Luncheon Roundtable Discussions for the San Francisco meeting will be organized by Joseph Gusfield, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037. This popular feature of the Program was originally designed for two purposes: (1) to "have lunch with...", and (2) to give persons actively engaged in the research and production of research an opportunity to have an informal chat with other persons currently involved with the same area of specialization. Each roundtable will have 15 to 25 discussions being held at the same time in one of the hotel restaurants. Hotel reservations are not required to attend any of the sessions. There are no presentations, nor is audiovisual or tape recording equipment permitted. Members who have organized a specific topic discussion should contact Joseph Gusfield.

Supplementary Sessions

Organizer for the 1982 Supplementary Sessions will be Frank Furstenberg, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19174. Because it is not possible to cover all interests when cataloging the list of topics, an organizer is chosen to receive and review papers for each such topic and announce that topic has been announced. The organizer then selects papers worthy of presentation and molds a limited number of sessions around general topics.

Informal Discussions

Informal Discussion Roundtables will be organized by John P. Clarke, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 55455, and Willie Edwards, Social Science Research Division, Richard Colton, 12900 Albritton Road, Dallas, TX 75243. Informal Discussions are particularly valuable for those who are developing new ideas and would like to have these explored further by colleagues with similar interests. The organizers do not have the opportunity for those with similar scholarly, instructional or policy concerns to gather and initiate and expand networks. Recommendations for specific topics should be sent to either Clark or Edwards at the addresses listed above.

Submission of Papers

Members of the ASA should submit papers directly to the organizers listed below. Papers are limited to 20 pages, including notes and tables. Although this may appear to be too constraining, it is the maximum length for presentation at a 10-15 minute paper period. Longer version are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Papers are expected to reflect original research or major developments in previously reported work. Preference will be given to those papers not eligible for inclusion if they have been published prior to the meeting or accepted for publication elsewhere. Papers submitted for consideration for presentation at the conference must be available for consideration; or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when considering inclusion for the sessions; therefore, your opportunity for acceptance will be enhanced if you submit a completed paper.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the Program Committee reserves the right to issue any submission that has a significant paper that may be submitted to the program that is subject to the conditions stated above. The Program Committee also reserves the right to organize some of the papers into panels.

The Program Committee encourages papers on a range of Methodologies

The 1982 meetings in San Francisco will not have or make claims to a special substantive thrust. It can be argued (as Peter Rossi has) that sociology has become too specialized for a broader committee. If a Program Committee can try to correct what it feels to be having wanting in recent meetings and in the standards journals. But this apart, all a committee can really do is use its discretion to try to ensure that people will be included for the establishment of a theory and methodology work in promising ones are assured attention. Accordingly, the Committee has charged the name of '82 invited sessions from "thematic" to "Feastful" if, as Chair of the Committee, I believe it practical to exert the traditional privilege of the office, I would try to encourage people across the range of methodologies that gave consideration—each in its own way—to the development of a sociological concept, and so, along with a thought that some thought to the conceptual framework required to appropriately house such an undertaking. I have grave doubts about the value of recent grand sociological theories, and even about their circumstantial successes—theories of the middle range. It is our easy use of the term "theory" everywhere in sociology, our not having any thing, that marks us off from those disciplines that do.) Yet I believe that the provision of a single conceptual distinction, of the orders, and Illuminates, and reflects delight in the contours of our data, can warrant our claim to be students of society. And surely, if we can uncover processes, mechanisms, structures and variables that cause others to see in the past that we hadn't put together, then we have failed critically. So what we need, I feel is a modest but persistent analytically: frameworks of the lower range. But if I feel even more that it is unrealistic, and abnormally in a manner we must not allow to become characteristic of us, for a president-elect or anyone else to proclaim what the theme of an annual meeting is to be. There are already enough inflated pronouncements in the world; our job is to dissemble such activity, not increase the supply.

Erving Goffman, President-Elect & Chair, 1982 Program Committee

Guest Workers and Labor Migration: Maria Candelaria, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 240 AG Hall, Madison, W1 5706.

Hispanics in North America: Phillip Garcia, 6803 IRS, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Historical Demography: Allan Sharlin, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Historical Methods: Ronald R. Amundset, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Social Science Building, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Historical Sociology: Victoria E. Bonnell, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

History of Sociology: Donald N. Longenecker, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1156 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Human Ecology: Francois D. Nelkin, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, IL 60637.

Humor & Embarrassment: Edward Gross, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
Section Organizers Listed for 1982 San Francisco Meeting

Industrial Sociology: Jon M. Shepard, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, 1501 Pat- terson Office Tower, Lexington, KY 40506.

Institutional Context of Social Policy: Rosyne R. Taylor, Department of Sociology, Tufts Uni-
versity, Medford, MA 02155.

Interpersonal Violence and Public Order: Robert Lejung, Depart-
ment of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588.


Medical Sociology: Cecil L. Dewans, Department of Public Health, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Patterns of Public Behavior: Barry Schwartz, Department of Sociol-
ogy, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Polling: Albert J. Reis, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Political Sociology: Kathleen O'Sullivan, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Popular Culture: Paul J. DiMaggio, Program on Non-Profit Organiza-
tions, Yale University, 88 Trumbull Street, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

Poverty: Kirsten A. Grownberg, Department of Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan, Chicago, IL 60625.

 Prestige, Honor and Esteem: William J. Goode, Department of Sociology, 147 Hoover Memorial Building, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Primary Relations: Robert S. Weiss, Laboratory of Community Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, 58 Fenwood Road, Boston, MA 02115.

Privacy, Information and Social Control: James S. Coleman, University of Chicago, 5843 E. And Avenue, #70, New York, NY 10025.


Social Stratification: Margaret I. Vadeboncoeur, Department of Sociol-
ogy, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

Raper: Sarah Fleisher, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Rebellions, Revolutions & Coups D'Etat: Joan D. Lind, 215 La Roca-
con Court, Locust Valley, KY 40223.

Research on Desegregation & Affirmative Action: Jeffrey Prager, Department of Sociology, University of California-Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Social Contexts of Childhood: John A. Sizemore, 5 Millbrook Woods Road, Evanston, IL 60202.

Social Movements: Myra Marx Ferree, Department of Sociology, New York, NY 10231.

Social Networks: Peter A. Dorenbosch, Department of Sociology, Hamilton Hall 070A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Social Organization of Lesbians and Gay Men: W.F. Draxl, Department of Sociology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

Social Stratification: Paul Bernard, Department of Sociology, University of Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succ. “A”, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3J7.

Social Structure and Personality: Guy E. Swanson, Institute of Human Development, 1203 Tol-
mann Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Sociobiology: Pierre L. van der Bergh, Department of Sociology—DK 40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Sociology of Aging: Jane Syng, Department of Sociology, McMaster University, Hamilton, On-
tario, Canada L8S 4M4.

Sociology of Culture: Chandra Melwani, Department of Sociology, C-002, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039.

Sociology of Education: Gail E. Thomas, Center for Social Organiz-
ation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

Sociology of Emotions: Thomas J. Screech, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Sociology of Gender: Cynthia F. Epstein, 425 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10025.

Sociology of Human Sexuality: John H. Gagnon, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Sociology of Law: Rita J. Simon, Institute of Communications Re-
search, University of Illinois, 222B Arbord, 305 E. Arbord Street, Chicago, IL 60607.

Sociology of the Military: John Sibley Butler, Department of Sociol-
yogy, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Sociology of Public Occasions: John J. Vickers, Home Economics, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

Collective Behavior/Social Movements: Joseph Galuf, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Community: Irvin Sanders, 400 School Street, Wellesley, MA 02181.

Cloning: Lemar Emery, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Environmental Sociology: Alyce D. Enoby, Department of Sociology, Washington State Uni-
versity, Pullman, WA 99164.

Family: Bert A. Adams, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Marxist Sociology: John C. Leggett, Department of Sociology, Livingston College, Rutgers Uni-
versity, New Brunswick, NJ 08902.

Medical Sociology: Fred Davis, Department of Sociology, University of California San-Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Methodology: Seymour Spilerman, Department of Sociology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Organizations & Occupations: Jerald Kay, 7200 Broadway, Wilton Lare, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Political Economy of the World System: Christopher Chase-Dunn, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Balti-
more, MD 21218.

Population: Larry Lampaces, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Sex & Gender: Joyce M. Nelson, 208 Clermont Street, Denver, CO 80207.

Social Psychology: Howard Schon-
man, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Ar-
bor, MI 48104.

Sociological Practice: Albert E. Schuck, Department of Sociology, Washington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Sociology of Education: Zella Gammon, CSHE—207 SBF, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Theoretical Sociology: Neil J. Smelser, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Bar-
s, CA 94720.

Undergraduate Education: Frederick L. Campbell, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105.

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

Chinese-American

A group of Chinese-American sociologists is interested in forming a semi-annual forum to promote information exchange regarding sociological developments in China and studies of Chinese-Americans as a minority group in the United States. A formal gathering of this group is planned during the 1981 ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto. Interested persons are requested to contact the editors, Articles and Abstracts Committee, American Sociological Association, 1750 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Symbolic Interaction: Bernard N. Melzer, Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work, Pennsylvania State University, Amherst 144, M. Teasle, 48859.

Sociological Applications of Time Series Analysis: Nancy B. Tuma, 482 Gilbert Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Total Institutions: Craig A. Mc-
Curley, Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011.

Urban Ethnography: Jacqueline P. Wiseman, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92038.

Urban Sociology: William L. Yar-
sey, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

Violence Within the Household: Murray A. Strauss, Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

Voluntary Associations/Action: James S. Coleman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Welfare State: Richard F. To-
massen, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708.

War & Society: Daniel Chirist, 1520 18th Avenue East, Seattle, WA 98112.

SECTION ORGANIZERS

Aging: Helena Z. Lopata, Depart-
ment of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626.

Collective Behavior/Social Movements: Joseph Galuf, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Conflict

For a bibliography on the sociology of conflict and conflict resolution with an introduction to the field to be publi-
ished by Garth Press of New York, I would be interested in any reading lists, syllabi, to bibliographies, and other materials on the subject. Write to Jack Nussan Porter, 42 Englewood Avenue, Brookline, MA 02446.

Louis Wirth

A dissertation is being developed concerning Louis Wirth and his contributions to urban theory and social action. Being sought is the cooperation of former colleagues, students and associates of Wirth who might be able to shed some insight into Wirth's work and intellectual development. Anyone interested in cooperating in this project is requested to contact the editor, R. Vinkatainan, 54-22 72nd Street, Jackson Heights, NY 11372.

Visiting Professor

R. Vinkatainan, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, India, is visiting the U.S.A. and will be pleased to have contact with sociologists interested in Indian Studies as well as medical sociology, sociology of science, and occupations and professions. Please contact: Dr. R. Vinkatainan, c/o Department of Community Health, St. Louis University Medical Center, 1402 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104; (314) 773-3295.

Expert Witnesses

An AWS Committee is preparing guidelines for sociologists who might be called upon to provide expert testimony in cases concerning women. For the benefit of those experiences in preparing or presenting expert testimony are requested to respond to a brief questionnaire. For a copy of the questionnaire, write: Barbara Reskin, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47403. The Committee is also interested in any information or advice former colleagues, students and associates of Wirth and additional volunteers to serve on the committee are welcome.
Costner Reports Executive Office Activities & Changes

Assuming that there are many members of the Association who do not know what the Secretary does, it seems appropriate to begin the report with a description of that role in the By-Laws.

The Secretary shall be an advisory and recording officer of the Association and shall provide liaison between the Executive Office and the President and the Council on the other at the request of either. The Secretary shall serve as an observer of the Committee of the Association and shall attend all the business meetings of the various committees as herein specified, and shall perform such other duties as the Council may assign.

In all cases, I'm not sure what is implied by designating the Secretary an "advisory" officer, why the Council does not specifically state the duties as between the Executive Office and the President and Council, or why the Association has not specifically described the role of the Secretary. But I have advised freely, provided liaison between the Council and the various committees, and performed the other duties as the Council may assign.

The Executive Office is the nerve center of a busy, active office. With a professional staff of 3-5 (depending on how many full-time people count—see my report from last year) and an administrative-clerical staff of 12, the Executive Office takes care of the membership records and mailing lists, in-house printing, annual meetings, advertising, and publications, reprints permissions, bookkeeping, and budgeting. There are no substantive problems, support services for the Council and committees, the teaching services program, the membership fellowship program, the summer research training institutes, liaison with other organizations, numerous inquiries and complaints, and whatever other problems may arise.

The President, for the year as Secretary (1987-88), the Committee on the Executive Office Operations, the recommendations emerging from that review of Executive Office operations, the recommendations...uncontested and chartered recommendations for the Executive Office staff and as an attempt to diminish attention to the concerns of women and minority sociologists. Actually, our report found that the Executive Office was performing quite well and the recommendations were designed, among other things, to integrate the concerns of women and minority sociologists more closely into the activities of the Executive Office. We also found reason to be concerned about the increasing demands on our Executive Office staff with several interest groups requesting "their" specialist on the staff. Recognizing the need for more responsibility for the expanding Executive Office staff continuously in response to such requests, but also recognizing that the Executive Office staff is not responsive to the demands for new kinds of Association activities, the recommendations proposed an increase (by one) in the size of the professional staff and emphasized the need for all professional staff of the Executive Office to have broad and flexible roles.

The staffing recommendations of the report on Executive Office activities were approved by the Council, and an outstanding set of applicants made it possible for us to recruit high-quality people for the new roles: Paul Williams as Associate Executive Officer, Richard Haber as Assistant Executive Officer, and Carla Howey as Professional Associate. All will add important strengths to the Executive Office.

In the meantime, other staff changes have been effected or are in prospect. Jo Ann Ruckel has assumed the responsibilities of the Associate Executive Officer, replacing Midge Millet who decided to leave the Washington, D.C. area. Both Doris Wilkinson and Larry Rhoades decided to leave their Executive Office positions prior to the end of this year in order to take advantage of other opportunities. The Executive Office has thus been faced with an unusually high rate of turnover over the past year, but has continued to function effectively with the help of some temporary appointees. All of these changes have not made the role of the Secretary easier, but the major burden has fallen on the Executive Officer. We have had a number of times in the past year when the number of people in the staff has been rather small, for me, for whom I am grateful—having been supported by the good work of the staff on the other. But there is more change on the horizon. The five-year term of Russell Dynes as Executive Officer comes to an end in the summer of 1987. I will, of course, search for his successor. I wish to add my personal thanks to Russ for his work as Executive Officer, which has been noted and appreciated by the Council at the spring meeting (and reported elsewhere in this issue of ASA Notes).

Budget problems are always with us, but they are not constant and recent variations have not been in a favorable direction. The number of Association members has not changed appreciably for many years, and the costs of running the Association have not quite equal expenditures in 1980, and a negative balance seems likely also for 1981. This does not mean that the Association is unable to pay its bills; it does not mean that the contingencies for which we have reserved funds have been diminished slightly instead of growing a little over the past year. We have taken a number of steps in an attempt to control increasing costs. For example, we have reduced the number of Council, mid-year, and mid-year committee meetings to accommodate rapidly increasing travel costs. In an attempt to engage a broader membership in the Association, we have revised the budget format so as to make budget information more readily comprehensible to members of the Council, and we have supplemented the traditional budget format with a "functional" format, providing a new dimension to expenditures and revenues associated with each of several specific activities (e.g., each of the three types of activities is set forth so that we can be pinpoint trouble spots in the budget more precisely so that specific corrective action can be taken). I also wish to review the revenue side of the budget, with the intent of taking appropriate steps to increase the income, and I am looking forward to seeing the revenue side that we are attempting to decrease costs.

Inflation is not the only reason for increasing costs; the scope of Association operations has also been increasing in response to new demands and opportunities. Probably the most notable of these changes over the past year has been the extensive cooperation with other sociological associations to attempt to enhance the social science presence on Capitol Hill and to increase the flow of government policy and legislation actions and pending decisions of the Federal government that may have an impact on sociology. Two temporary employees, funded by the social science associations collectively, are engaged in this effort. I should add that the existence of this collective effort in no way diminishes the need for members who serve on the executive board or represent the Association in the Congress.

This joint effort with other associations seems wise, not only as a way of sharing costs, but also as a way of demonstrating to the social sciences to speak with a common voice on matters of common concern. But the expansion of Association activities is not limited to this innovative endeavor that is still in the trial stage. We have also been expanding our membership services program, laying plans for a conference on sociological applications, and developing a new code of ethics for the consideration of the membership, planning for the addition of an annual theory volume to the list of Association publications, and more. The old cliché about standing around the crossroads is misleading. Your description of our current circumstances. We have left the crossroads behind and are unwilling to choose a single path, we are headed in many directions simultaneously, and we do not need to be responsive to the demands of the membership, the developments in the discipline, and the needs of the Association. All this does generate some strain on the budget and on the Executive Office. I believe a bit of strain on the Secretary, too, but I suppose secretaries are selected, in part, because they are already so worn down that a little additional strain won’t show—much.

Herbert L. Costner, Secretary
University of Washington

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Michael S. Rassell, University of Rhode Island, will become Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

Frederick L. Bates received a Creativity in Research Medal from the University of Georgia Research Foundation.

Gal I. Berlage is the new Chair of the Department of Sociology at Iona College, New Rochelle, NY.

Paul Burstein, formerly of the National Science Foundation, is Associate Professor of Sociology at Vanderbilt University.

Jesus M. De Miguel, University of Barcelona, has been nominated as a member of the European Advisory Committee for Medical Research of the World Health Organization.

Simon Dinitz, Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University, has been selected as one of the outstanding professors of the year by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

Janet Z. Giele, Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University, has been awarded a $160,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., to conduct a study of more than 12,000 graduates of a leading women’s college.

James Green, New York City Police Department, was awarded a Charles H. Ream Fellowship to study urban anthropology and sociology at Columbia University.

Paula Goldsmith will be Dean of Faculty at Scripps College, Claremont, CA.

Chic Goldsmith will be Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology at Pomona College.

Leo A. Goodman presented the keynote lecture at the 1981 Symposium on Discourse Data Analysis sponsored by the American Statistical Association, Chicago Chapter. Goodman is the Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service Professor of Statistics and Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Barbara Goodnight, former Chair of the Department of Sociology at North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has been appointed Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Joseph M. Holtzman has recently become Director of the newly created Gerontology Center at the University of Oklahoma’s School of Public Health in Oklahoma City.

James H. Lauer, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Population Research at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, received the University of Missouri Outstanding Teaching Award. Lauer presented the award at the University City School Board Meeting as a result of having been awarded the Thomas Jefferson Scholarship to UMBL for a University City high school student.

Timothy Lehmann has been appointed Assistant Vice President for Research and Development, Empire State College, SUNY.

Michael Micklin, Battelle Memorial Institute, has moved from Seattle, Washington, to Washington, D.C. to become Director of Battelle’s Population and Development Policy Program.

Janice M. Reynolds is now Acting Dean of Graduate Studies, Central Michigan University.

Ray Rist has accepted the position of Deputy Assistant Director, Institute of International Economics, U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

Eugene Rosas, Assistant Professor at Washington State University, was appointed a visiting scientist at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, NY, and is spending the summer there investigating human factors in nuclear safeguard systems.

Irvin Taylor Sanders, Professor Emeritus and former Chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Boston University, received the honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Washington and Lee University.

Robert N. Stein, Cornell University, recently received a Fulbright Award for research and lecturing on international and organizational sociology in the Netherlands. He will be at the University of Leiden during 1981-82.

Cynthia Sullivan received one of three Danforth/Richter minority fellowships awarded by the University of Washington.

William J. van Almen has opened a new counseling clinic in Frederick, MD, specializing in socioterrorist treatment of alcohol-related problems and has been invited to present his concepts at the American Association of University Women Convention in New York City.
Quellmalz's 30 Years Service Recognized and Appreciated

Few members know the contribution which Henry Quellmalz has made to the Association. It is likely that only those members who read reports recognize his name, although his function was effective. On the other hand, ASA editors over the years are among those who are most appreciative of the contributions Henry has made to the Association.

As President of Boyd Printing Co. in Albany, New York, Quellmalz has been the printer of ASA journals since 1951. Matilda Riley recalls that one of her major tasks as Executive Officer to get the Association on firm financial footing was to examine costs of publications, the major Association expense. The difficulty of developing price quotations from various printers when Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council mentioned a new possibility, Boyd Printing Co. This company had been printing items and other publications for SSRC and had been very satisfied. Boyd submitted a bid which was accepted and started printing ASR with the 1951 volume.

Since that time, other ASA journals have been added. In addition, Boyd has participated in the Annual Meetings as well as registration folders. But Boyd has been more than just a printer for an association. He is a social major printer for countless ASA editors, trying to make deadlines.

DuBois Portrait on Public Radio

Sociologist William Edward Burchardt DuBois is one of twelve eminent thinkers whose ideas and philosophies will be portrayed in National Humanities and History's innovative series A QUESTION OF PLACE: SOUND PORTRAITS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY HUMANISTS. The series, which will be originally broadcast in the fall of 1980, will begin its encore season this October on NPR member stations throughout the country.

DuBois, whose scholarly work was late receiving recognition, partly because his was overshadowed by his contributions as black leader and spokesman and partly because of widespread antipathy for the political views that he espoused, left the United States in the 1950s, joining the American Communist Party and later parting gesture.

Earlier he had founded the Niagara Movement, from which the NAACP emerged, and had edited the NAACP's magazine The Crisis. He spent the last years of his life in virtual exile in Ghana working on his four-volume study of African people. He died in 1963 at the age of 95. Others whose lives and works are portrayed in the series are Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, Robert Frost, Igor Stravinsky, Bertrand Russell, Noam Chomsky, Simone De Beauvoir.

Report of the Executive Officer

Dynes Outlines Association Activities

A year ago report offers the opportunity to highlight features of various programs of the Association’s “routine”. Such routines involve many people and much time and effort. Here I can only hint at that effort and those activities.

As we approach another Annual Meeting, one is reminded of the work of President William Foutte Whyte, Vice President Renee Fox and others on the Program Committee who have worked the last two years along with hundreds of others on the details of the program, in which thousands participate. Many in the Executive Office handled the correspondence, the scheduling, the duplicating and interpretation. The program planning process is never ending. President-Elect Evring Goldman, Vice President-Elect Joan Huber and another Program Committee have already been at work a year on the next program. And soon the 1983 Programs Committee will be organized.

In addition to the officers already mentioned, others participated in the on-going governance of the Association. Herb Comstock, on the staff, kept track of agenda, committees, personnel and many other details while reminding us of the important work of Helena Lopata, Irwin Deutsch, William Gamson and Morris Rosenberg have served their terms and continue in the can.

Many Committee members committed time and energy to important collective tasks. Pat Miller and the Committee on Professional Emotions have been very positive sides. This one has brought the various social sciences to common problems. As a result of this, the Consortium of Social Science Associations has activated a congressional office, housed at the American Psychological Association, but the funding and operational directions obviated to common. I currently chair the Executive Committee which guides the two-person staff in preparing tests, identifying witnesses and, in general, providing a visible presence for the social sciences on Capitol Hill. In addition, CoSSA has organized grass roots efforts in many congressional districts across the country. While we have worked hard over the last six months, the real impact may be more in preparation for a difficult future than in any dramatic turn around in the present atmosphere of Administration. Bill Whyte's interest, experience and advice have been most helpful to me during this transition period. In addition to the CoSSA activities, I also represent CoSSA and ACLS on the Executive Committee of the National Humanities Alliance. New times demand new obligations and efforts.

Aside from the distant domestic picture, there are several positive contacts on the international sociological scene. The Executive Office was honored by a visit from Wang Kang, Secretary of the Chinese Sociological Research Association and the Director of the Institute of Members were all published. The preliminary materials have been in press since an expansion in the bibliographical directory in 1982. Many new products have been added to the Teaching Resources Center, and several workshops were held around the country. A history of the Association has been published. A Section Manual has been compiled and an editor’s handbook is in the works.

The Minority Fellowship Program has completed its eighth year. With 13 graduates last year, the total is now over 34. We expect to appoint 10 new fellows for 1981-82 and to continue support for about 55. While certain aspects of funding are currently threatened, we expect to continue this important program.

Those gains, however, were accompanied by significant losses. Mudge Miles, Administrative Officer, left after 15 years of service to the Association, as did Doris Wilkerson and Larry Rhoades. Jo Ann Ruckel picked up Mudge’s responsibilities while others in the office picked up other consequences of the “ripple” effect. Paul Williams helped me, especially those of Doris and Larry. But such transitions are never as easy as they sound, in retrospect. We look forward to having new staff next year.

Another significant loss, of course, has been the federal funding for social science research. Such crises, however, have positive sides. This one has brought the various social sciences to common problems. As a result of this, the Consortium of Social Science Associations has activated a congressional office, housed at the American Psychological Association, but the funding and operational directions obviated to common. I currently chair the Executive Committee which guides the two-person staff in preparing tests, identifying witnesses and, in general, providing a visible presence for the social sciences on Capitol Hill. In addition, CoSSA has organized grass roots efforts in many congressional districts across the country. While we have worked hard over the last six months, the real impact may be more in preparation for a difficult future than in any dramatic turn around in the present atmosphere of administration. Bill Whyte's interest, experience and advice have been most helpful to me during this transition period. In addition to the CoSSA activities, I also represent CoSSA and ACLS on the Executive Committee of the National Humanities Alliance. New times demand new obligations and efforts.

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Problems of the Discipline Grants

Final deadline for submitting proposals to the ASA 1980 Problems of the Discipline Grants Program for this calendar year is November 1. Proposals may be submitted on a form that should set forth an objective, a modus operandi, the implications of the proposal for the development of sociology as a discipline, plans for disseminating results and a budget.

Grants generally do not exceed $1,500. For additional guidelines, contact the ASA Executive Office.

Clinical Sociology

The Clinical Sociology Association will hold a series of presentations and workshops on August 23 and 24 at the Hotel Toronto. For further information, contact Patricia Soto, 373 Center Street, Orson, New York. The ASA Annual Meeting, which will be held on August 28, will be held on August 28, 1981.

Executive Officer Sought

(continued from page 3)

The salary will be negotiated at a level corresponding roughly to the salaries of upper-level Civil Service employees ($7.1 and 18). Interested applicants should send a curriculum vita and the names of at least three references to the Executive Officer or the Budget, Room 1038, 1981.

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Three New Teaching Aids Offered

The employment problem confronting undergraduate students is explored in a practical, light-hearted manner by using sociological theories, knowledge and skills to assist students to examine their career problems in one of the three new products available from the ASA Teaching Resources Center.

The other new products contain syllabi and other materials for courses on community and urban sociology and environmental sociology.

Up the Job Market: Controlling the Ascent was written by Jeanne Carranza, California State University-Dominguez Hills, and Carol Telesky, UCLA. Price is $7.50. An instructor's manual is also available for $1.75.

Teaching Community and Urban Sociology: Syllabi and Materials from Undergraduate Courses was edited by Marvin David Koenigszeg, Brooklyn College-CUNY. Price for ASA Section on Community members is $4.50; others, $6.25.

Order from the ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. All orders must be prepaid.

Up the Job Market

Up the Job Market uses the macro- and micro-perspectives to help students begin to examine the career opportunities available to them. The middle range is covered by a discussion of organizations and careers.

TRC Materials Requested

Submission of materials is invited for two new products being developed for distribution through the ASA Teaching Resources Center.

The products are a handbook of humorous materials for testing and a collection of innovative methods for testing and evaluating students in sociology courses.

Contributors will receive credit for their submissions plus a complimentary copy of the publication that uses their material.

Humorous material should be submitted to the following address: Department of Sociology, Ohio State University-Lima Campus, Lima, OH 45804. A form for the submission of the humorous materials is available in the handbook to humor will be available at the Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Methods for testing and evaluating students should be sent to: Theresa Turk, Department of Sociology, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Teaching Newsletter to Resume

Publication of the ASA Teaching Newsletter will resume on a calendar year schedule in February if a sufficient number of members enter subscriptions on the renewal notice this fall.

Publication of the Newsletter was suspended after the April issue because of insufficient subscriptions for the period April through December of 1980.

Manuscripts continue to be solicited for regular publication in February. Please submit three copies so that the manuscripts can be reviewed by the editorial board of the Newsletter.

Manuscripts should be sent to: Editor, ASA Teaching Newsletter, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Sociologists Receive 1981 Humanities Awards

Four sociologists were recently awarded Fellowships for Independent Study and Research by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In addition, five sociologists received Residential Fellowships for College Teachers and six were given stipends to attend summer seminars. Two sociologists were given NEH funds to support programs for college teachers.

The recipients of the NEH fellowships and grants are listed below:

Fellowships for Independent Study and Research

Charles P. Boeseman, Salisbury State College, Salisbury, MD

James P. Brady, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA

Richard B. Fox, SUNY, Old Westbury, NY

Carric Stasz, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

Residential Fellowships for College Teachers

Margaret S. Cullen, Middlesex County College, Edison, NJ

Donald R. Gray, Virginia Community College, Annapolis, VA

Ronald M. Larson, Wytheville Community College, Wytheville, VA

Robert M. Platt, Tarrant County College, Fort Worth, TX

T. Darrah Moodie, Hobart-William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY

E. Ann Neel, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA

Paul D. Wiebe, Bethel College, St. Paul, MN

Summer Humanities Seminar for the Profession (grant to support)

Remi Cignaret, Family Relations and Community Development Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Seminar Title: The Culture of Narcissism: Myth or Reality

Summer Seminar for College Teachers (grant to support)

Orlando H. Patterson, Department of Sociology, Harvard University; Seminar Title: The Comparative Study of Slavery

For more information about NEH funding for social science programs, contact: James Blessing, Director, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

Whyte Stresses Social Inventions

(continued from page 1)

phasized the need for sociologists to give more attention to “social inventions”, one example of which is the concept of Quality Control Circles. This is an idea initially developed by a U.S. statistician which the Japanese have adapted to their own industries. Whyte suggests that the mass production and mass consumption of the 1950s which continue to exist in academia between traditional and new departments, and technical assistance.

The idea of social inventions will serve as a theme for the upcoming meeting in Toronto. It is also likely to be the focus of considerable discussion at the workshop on applied sociology which will be held later this year in Washington.

Members Support Association Activities

(continued from page 3)

felt that the Association definitely should take a more pro-active role regarding homosexuality, while thirty-eight percent felt that it should not, with the remainder endorsing minor engagement (21 percent) or falling in the “don’t know” category (11 percent). Most members were divided in a similar way on whether the Association should take a stand on public welfare policy, energy conservation policy, sex, racism, and militarism.

There is very clear support for new and continued professional activities by members. Support for career-related areas. Most members also felt that it was within the province of the Association to formulate a stances. The authors report that while most members receive the Ameri-

Sociological Review, and the majority of them consider it to be useful for both research and teaching purposes, most respondents (78 percent) read one to two articles or less per issue. Larger proportions of members (48 percent) read about one-half to one-third of the material that is included in Con-

contemporary Sociology and FOOTNOTES has the largest readership of all with about 65 percent reading one-half or more of each issue. Various aspects of the annual meetings are given slightly negative to slightly positive responses by members. Social occasions are regarded most highly and the business meeting receives the lowest ratings with intellectual stimulation, learning opportunities and employment services falling in between.

The full details of the study, which was designed and funded by the ASA and the Department of Sociology at the University of Central Florida, are reported in an issue of The American Sociologist. Peter Rossi, who was President of the Association at the time that the research was conducted, provided assistance to the investigators. Additional information about the project can be obtained from William R. Sowden or Ida J. Cook, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.
Reports on Women's Participation Available

Two years ago the Committee on the Status of Women initiated a project to study women's participation in the annual meetings. The first phase of that project examined women's participation in the annual meetings from 1970-1979. This report, prepared by Gaye Tuchman, was completed in 1980. The second phase of the project examined women's programs and events at the Annual Meeting, which was completed in March, 1981.

Briefly, the two reports conclude that:
1. Participation of women in the Annual Meeting program has increased steadily from 1970(9%) to 1979(29%) to 1980(31%). A decline in women's participation occurred between 1976 (28%) and 1977 (25%).
2. Participation in the Annual Meetings occurs in many forms: presenters, organizers, presider, session organizer or discussant. Selection is by invitation, election, competition, or decision based on the nature of the project. The program was prepared by the American Psychological Association's Committee on Women.
3. The committee simply examined the gender distribution of sociologists at all levels of participation and found: (a) sociologists filling invited roles are generally more "eminent":"senior" than those who compete to participate; (b) sociologists filling discussant roles are kept by reputation of the session organizer; (c) sociologists speaking at plenary or thematic sessions are eminent sociologists; and (d) women continue to be underrepresented in the more prestigious invited roles.
4. Women's presence appears to have a positive impact on women's participation.
5. Sex of attendees at specialty meetings may still remain an issue. Tuchman (1980) found that in the area reputed to be dominated by the female sociologist, i.e., (the family, sex roles, and medical sociology), the percentage of all program participants listed in one of the three sessions either decreased or remained constant. However, Rutledge (1981) found that the majority of women participants were concentrated in the two types of sessions--luncheon roundtables, sex roles, medical sociology, and family. Tuchman's report also indicates that since the percentage of women on the program has increased, the increase must be occurring in other areas of sociology, research papers, and contributed papers. Information from available data cannot be inferred.
6. Black women are almost non-existent on the 1980 program, as in previous years. According to Rutledge, "the number, three to five, is so miniscule that it is useable for comparison. The few who participated were in sessions on racial and cultural minorities.
7. Recognizing the data available and budget limitations in conducting this project, the Committee on the Status of Women believes that additional recommendations should be taken into consideration:
(a) Efforts should be made to see that women's participation in sessions sponsored by the Program Committee is more widely dispersed. Efforts should be made to increase women's participation in session where they are underrepresented.
(b) Effort and attention should be given to women's participation in annual programs beyond sessions on race and minorities.
8. Members were suggested along with the recommendations. For copies of the report, send $1.00 for each (prepaid) to the ASA Executive Office.

Marcella Chairs NSF Committee

The District of Columbia Sociological Society recently presented its Stuart A. Rice Award to Preston A. Valien. Dr. Valien is the chair of the College and University Staff of the Department of Education, and is an advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Post Second Education.

Dr. Valien is a member of the Sociological Research Association and the federal government's Senior Executive Service. He has taught at Fisk University, Columbia University, Brooklyn College, and Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Valien was president of the DCSS in 1970-71. He is a graduate of Prairie View College in Texas, and holds the PhD from the University of Wisconsin.

Valien Receives Rice Award

Three Golden Awards

Three sociologists were among the one hundred and one scholars from seventy-five academic institutions who recently received Grants-in-Aid for postdoctoral research from the American Council of Learned Societies. The grants are made possible by grants from the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The sociologists who received awards, their departments, institution, and research projects are listed below.

Seymour S. Laitman, Associate Professor of Sociology, City University of New York, Queens College. His book, "Politics and the Decline of the American Working Class," is forthcoming.

Elliott Radack, Professor of History and Sociology, Kent State University. He will direct a project on the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on the black labor force.


The program on Women at Northwestern University publishes a series of Occasional Papers, which distributes other publications of interest to women's studies scholars and activists. For example, "Women's Health, Networking, Group Work, and Women's Education and New Studies," is available for a copy of the publication and a small price. Contact: Program on Women, Northwestern University, 637 Noyes Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

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Women's National Network (WNN) News

A quarterly publication by, and for about women and a resource for women's development. Subscriptions are $5.00 per year. Contact: Fran F. Hosken, Editor, Women's National Network, 117 Pleasant Street, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55446 (612) 373-3850.
Lofland: Sociologists Need a More Activist Stance

Earlier this year at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, John Lofland examined the idea that sociologists might develop a more activist stance to promote their concerns in what has been described as an “empty social order”[1] and concluded “rationalistically and ambivalently” that they must. This conclusion was reached in his presidential address, “Sociologists as an Interest Group: Prospect and Propriety,” Lofland identified some of the changes which signal the emergence of the interest group society and the “new measure of value” that accompanies it. He has also outlined new forms of activism, including maintenance of the status quo, which are associated with the implications and requirements of a more assertive posture. He concludes that these are factors which might inhibit or facilitate greater political involvement by sociologists as sociologists in maintaining the profession and the discipline.

THE INTEREST GROUP SOCIETY

In discussing the emergence of the “interest group society,” Lofland noted the rapid growth in the number of interest groups during recent years, and the expansion of the range and diversity of interests that are involved. The examination of these changes, for example, that while business and industrial groups dominated early interest group activity, now interest group activity is not limited to these areas and interest groups are organized along environmental, age, educational, “public interest”, civil rights, religious, and a variety of other lines. He advanced tentative the generalization that “the total volume and value of resources (meaning public money and personnel) deployed to activities of an interest group character has been rising as a portion of total social resources,” and that “in every other fashion, older groups have increased their efforts to compete for new competitors. Newer groups react in turn and the cycle starts over at a higher level.”

For Lofland, the range of targets and tactics employed by interest groups also seems to be expanding. Focusing mainly on the interaction of interest groups and the government, he points out that new and complicated techniques have been introduced and that while the “new” interest group process has become qualitatively different from what it was at an earlier stage, it is described by Lofland as “multi-directed” and “multifaceted.”

NEW MEASURE OF VALUE

Lofland maintains that the increase in interest group activity means that the flow of resources is “more tactically contended.” This, in turn, creates “the expectation of claims-making.” Any group which might logically be thought to have an interest in an area must act in support of that interest or it is no longer an interest. This idea might be interpreted as disinterested. While noting that this interpretation is not necessarily correct, Lofland goes on to assert that “the fact of being a claimant (or failing to be one) itself becomes an important measure of social value.” He also notes that it is “because such groups are engaged in this new dramaturgy of value, interest groups that do not engage in it find themselves being written off” and he suggests further that “in the escalating climate of the pursuit of political and promotion, groups that ‘stand still’ in their level of effort are in fact following behind relative to others who are increasing their efforts.”

SELECTED POSTURES

Lofland outlined three postures which sociologists might assume regarding the interest group society. The first, which has two sub-styles, involves “the renunciation of the society and refusal to participate in the social structure as defined by it.” Inversion of the interest group structure “is regarded as ‘sabotage’ politics.” It and the electoral system are antagonized together as an elaborate, ruling class sponsored, confidence game aimed at diverting attention and encouraging the illusion of fundamental problems of the social order. These more fundamental problems are defined largely in terms of class exploitation and conflict.

The second version of disengagement from the political process as experienced by Lofland is based on a “fear of the fragmentation effects of proliferating interest groups” view, which argues for a national consensus that would transcend the interests of particular groups. It fits together with a stress on sociology as a pure, scholarly pursuit that ought not to be sullied by the asorted confusions of political action. This view might also include the idea that the “social value of sociology is so great and other social groups—that no special effort on their part is required.” Lofland notes parenthetically here that a sub-group of this point is that Lofland’s own use of the term “a focus on politics” is that the value of sociology is such that it is not a political activity. A secondary posture that sociologists might assume, according to Lofland, involves “the maintenance of the present level of interest group activity. Regarding the present level, his impression is that “the current level of interest group activity, which has been in evidence” and “the present level of interest group activity is the maximum level of many other groups and relative to the scores in the twenties and thirties we would give other knowledge producing occupations with whom sociologists do compare ourselves.” He reasserts an earlier suggestion that “within the context of the interest group revolution and the new measure of value”, maintaining the current level of activity amounts to losing ground.

ASPECTS OF INTEREST GROUP ACTIVISM

Lofland discussed a number of things that the third posture, a more activist stance, might involve. While some groups have found the federal government’s recent attempt to impose “onerous” regulations on the conduct of their business, this trend remains unsettled, and the recurring struggle to secure social research appropriations remains a basic social science research. He here quotes ASA Executive Officer Russell Dynes who observed in a recent editorial article that regarding the need for congressional support for the social sciences, “It is less a matter of our Congress doing its job than our Congress doing its job,” and notes that “the bulk of interest group activism has nothing to do with protest; it is quite daily polite and as such depletes the illusory.”

Lofland went on to list a number of things, in addition to pressure politics. The nationalization of issues which might be involved in heightened interest group activism. These include questions of international relations, developing new and better strategies for dealing with the various news media, building alliances with other concerned interest groups and associations, paying attention to the boundaries of the discipline so that they are not too closely aligned with a particular political party or the like, and enhancing the image of “political character of teaching and using it in ways that will enhance the image of the discipline.”

INHIBITANTS AND FACILITATORS

Having discussed some of the things that a more activist stance might involve, Lofland examines that to do nothing, to do the same and thus fall behind, or to do more, is a matter of “collective, moral choice and, as such, involves preferences that are themselves not notably subject to ‘the logic of money’ and evidence”. However, the choices will be determined, at least to some extent, by what is possible and what is necessary. He concludes that “inhibitors and facilitants to activism is promoted.”

Among the inhibitors are the “intensive labor and specialized knowledge” that are required, both of which are expensive commodities, especially at a time when sociologists are “small in number and relatively poor in economic resources.” Lofland also noted the difficulties posed by fragmentation and self-doubt and pointed to the continuing conflict among those most directly active within the association regarding its primary mission. The “other inhibitors to organized activism noted by Lofland include the tendency of sociologists to see themselves first as faculty struggling with their direct institutional employers, and the more general tendency, identified earlier by Seeman, of intellectuals to make minority-like adjustments to their situations. One characteristic of these minority-like adjustments is fear of collective actions which might elicit public attention and hostility. According to Lofland, “we are all sociologists” and it is a tendency for those who do not practice as “advocates of collective action by other social categories become nervous and over-reactive when it is proposed that they, too, are proponents of ‘collective action’.” Sociologists tend to think of activism in terms of direct protest, i.e., strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, etc. However, Lofland notes “the bulk of interest group activism has nothing to do with protest; it is quite daily polite and as such depletes the illusory.”

Lofland found that, in addition to “high level analytical and organizational skill,” the basic qualification of sociologists has a “well-developed and dense character.” He pointed out that sociologists are making claims that the “rich and strong bonds of personal knowing and trust that lace together every state and the entire nation”, and he observed that while “discontent is relatively inactionable in the absence of focusing crisis,” both the “timeliness to current political trends in that the general movement to the right postpones the development of crises that could serve to transform the collective fearlessness we see among sociologists to a more effective and collective form of social action, which is then itself organized.”

Lofland moved on to what seems to be the crux of the argument that sociologists are especially equipped for interest group activity, noting that “as sociologists, we are rightly trained to conceptualize plannings of virtue as mere legitimizations of privileges or accommodations to disadvantages.” He went on, “As such, sociologists, more than other occupations, are disposed to regard all moral claims as rhetorical exercises and all moral mystification that is isomorphic with social location.” One consequence is that we even tend to turn that skepticism onto our own profession. We will appear under different titles and “disguises” in other situations. Lofland went on to assert that “the cozy and convenient correspondence between social location and pleading of virtue is not, by the sheer logic of the matter, a dismal and shameful relation.” He cited Bennett Berger in defense of the idea that it is alright for sociologists to “plead on their own behalf” and then discussed some of the dimensions of that pleading in his own career.

According to Lofland, “ordinary people” are so involved with responding to the “inequality” in their lives that they “have little time, training, or discretion carefully to collect information on multiple facets of their situations, to assemble it, to reflect on its meaning, to envision larger contexts in which it might be variously interpreted and to contemplate feasible and conceivable alternatives.” However, the sociologist is

Over the last several years, the Association has devoted considerable effort to make our research more relevant and accessible. We were “successful” in that effort. With the budget crises, now we will have little federally funded research for Institutional Review Boards to review. Even with major budget cuts, there still will be funded research, of course. It will change under different titles and “disguises” in other ways. Consequently, I would expect a new field to develop—The Sociology of Effectiveness. Of course, it will have the mandatory colon: A Neglected Field.

Perhaps it’s true that after being in Washington a while, you think funny, I’m at the age when I noticed the suggested cuts in early retirement. That could affect me. But then I thought that I should support Senator Erie’s bill which would make it easier for people more than my social security records indicate. Suddenly, I liked his conception of conception. Today, one is content to minimize losses in any way one can.

T-shirts sometimes communicate conventional wisdom. The other day, I saw one inscribed “Life is a Temporary Assignment.” Recently, I suggested to Council that a five year term as Executive Officer might be appropriate. The members agreed. They will be looking for another Executive Officer and I will be looking for a “life assignment”! Perhaps now I’ll have to decide what I want to be when I grow up. I think a small monarchy or a large hot dog stand might be interesting.

With new staff announced, I need to thank those now gone who worked most closely with me during my term: Doris Wilkinson, now at Howard University; Larry Rhoads, now at NIMH; and Midge Miles, now in Florida. The new staff should also thank those who remain and welcome the new staff. —RDR
Lofland: Sociologists Need a More Activist Stance

Earlier this year at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, John Lofland examined the idea that sociologists must move beyond making and analyzing activist stances to promote their concerns in what has been described as an “interest group society.” He concluded “reluctantly and ambivalently” that they must. This conclusion was reached in the paper’s presidential address, “Sociologists as an Interest Group: Prospect and Preoccupation.”

Lofland had examined some of the conditions that might facilitate greater political involvement by sociologists in matters affecting the profession and its discipline.

THE INTEREST GROUP SOCIETY

In discussing the emergence of the “interest group society,” Lofland noted the rapid growth in the number of interest groups during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and the expansion of the range and diversity of interests that are involved. For example, while business and industrial groups dominated early interest group activity, today groups representing individuals or organizations that are affected by the nation’s environmental, age, educational, “public interest,” civil rights, religious, and a variety of other issues. He advanced the idea that the generalization that “the total volume and value of resources (money, personnel, and expertise) deployed in activities of interest groups” has been increasing simultaneously with the rise of interest group activity. These fundamental problems are described in terms of classes, exploitation, and conflict.

The second version of disengagement from the political process as perceived by Lofland is based on the “fear of the fragmentation effects of proliferating interest groups.” He notes that sociologists argue for a national consensus that would transcend the interests of particular groups. “This together with the belief that sociology as a pure, scholarly pursuit that might not be significantly corrupted by these activities of political action are potential” and not in conflict. Lofland also concluded that “the social value of sociology is so great that even ideological groups—their so-called interests—do not count on their part is required.” Lofland notes parenthetically here that a more subtle form of linking social networks “a polis on politics” is a salient value of sociology such that it is not worth defending. A third reason that sociologists might assume, according to Lofland, involves maintaining their present level of interest group activity. Regarding the present level of interest group activity, his impression is that “a scale of one hundred sociologists with a pay per month is relative to the maximum scores of many other groups and relative to the scores in the twenties and thirties of knowledge producing occupations with whom sociologists often compare their own. Lofland earlier suggested that “within the context of the interest group revolution and the new measure of value,” maintaining the current level of activity amounts to losing ground.

ASPECTS OF INTEREST GROUP ACTIVISM

Lofland discussed a number of things that the third posture, a more activist stance, might involve. First, he pointed to the federal government’s recent attempt to impose “onerous” regulations on the conduct of collective bargaining. This remains unsettled, and the recurring struggle to secure government funding for basic research continues. It also suggests that “in the escalating climate of the democratization of group protection in society, the interest group as still in their level of effort are in fact following behind relative to other groups who are increasing their effort.”

SELECTED POSTURES

Lofland outlined three postures that have been discussed regarding the interest group society. The first, which has two distinct versions, involves a “fear of the fragmen
tation effects of proliferating interest groups.” Alternatively, it is suggested that sociologists argue for a national consensus that would transcend the interests of particular groups. “This together with the belief that sociology as a pure, scholarly pursuit that might not be significantly corrupted by these activities of political action are potential” and not in conflict. Lofland also concluded that “the social value of sociology is so great that even ideological groups—their so-called interests—do not count on their part is required.” Lofland notes parenthetically here that a more subtle form of linking social networks “a polis on politics” is a salient value of sociology such that it is not worth defending. A third reason that sociologists might assume, according to Lofland, involves maintaining their present level of interest group activity. Regarding the present level of interest group activity, his impression is that “a scale of one hundred sociologists with a pay per month is relative to the maximum scores of many other groups and relative to the scores in the twenties and thirties of knowledge producing occupations with whom sociologists often compare their own. Lofland earlier suggested that “within the context of the interest group revolution and the new measure of value,” maintaining the current level of activity amounts to losing ground.

Economic resources.” Lofland also noted the difficulties posed by fragmentation and self-doubt pointed to the continuing context. However, Lofland was most active within the association regarding its primary mission.

The other obstacle to organized activism noted by Lofland include the tendency of sociologists to see themselves first as faculty struggling with their direct institutional employers, and the more general tendency identified earlier by Seeman, of intellectuals “hierarchical” adjustments to their situations. One characteristic of these minority-like adjustments is their tendency to isolate themselves from their professional colleagues. This tendency to isolate themselves from their professional colleagues was a notable contribution of “the bulk of interest group activism has nothing to do with protest; it is quite simply polite and bureaucratic.”

Turning to facilitators, Lofland noted that regarding “in high level a lack of political action.” The idea that the generalization is still a “successful” in that effort. With the budget cuts, now we will have little federally funded research for Institutional Review Boards to review. Even with major budget cuts, we still will be funded research, of course. It will appear to mean a different symbolic order and an institutional change of in client networks. Sociologists do not have to be by the realist of the matter, a dismissal and shameful relation.” He cited Bennett Berger in the defense of the idea that it is alright for sociologists to “plead on their own behalf” and then discussed some of the dimensions of this pleasuring might have.

According to Lofland, “ordinary people” are so involved with responding to “the mandates of authorities” in their lives that they “have little time, training, or disposition carefully to consider the multiple facets of their situations, to assemble it, to reflect on its meaning, to envision larger contexts in which it might be variously interpreted and to contemplate feasible and conceivable alternatives.” However, the sociologist is

Over the last several years, the Association has devoted considerable effort to these efforts. They were good collateral for myself. However, we would also think those who remain and welcome the new staff...
Interest Group Activity Needed
(continued from page 12)
trained to assume the posture of “analyzing” or “acting.” As analyst, the sociologist will not order data in a “quick and dirty” fashion, but will ponder over the most informative and meaningful treatment of it. The sociologist will also insist on “reflective rigor”, rather than offering “fast and firm” decisions, and will be “comparative and historical”, rather than “absolutely practical”. Lofland cited Peter Berger who referred to this as the liberating vision of sociology, and Alvin Gouldner, who spoke of this as a constantly “reflexive” process.
Turning to his own experience, Lofland cited for illustration the way that sociologists, in contrast to “situationally enmeshed” persons in their own fields, are aware of the emergence of various new religions in Western society. On one hand, recruiters for these religions, and still several others, have been akin to other religious groups that also resemble to more traditional religions. Sociologists, taking a detached scientific point of view, have described descriptions of these religions and their converts which are “less lurid and dramatic” than those offered by proponents or detractors. And, what is more important, these detached depictions are “truer” than those offered by the more involved.
This distancing operation which Lofland describes has social value in that it facilitates the break-up of the collective self-deceptions...the ideological log-jams...to which all social life is inextricably bound. Lofland went on to conclude that the intellectual operation of the sociologist becomes more and more important and that the way we become more “specialized and arcane” because “situationally induced irrationality becomes more and more compulsion, about the changes wrought...in our lives”.
Sociologists perform their duties well only when they do “lose themselves in their work” to the extent that they are “situationally embroiled”.
According to Lofland, the ability and tendency of sociologists to remain situationally uninvolved creates a tension between their roles as sociologists and more involved actors. The only way that he can suggest for dealing with this tension is to “reflective rigor” about it and attempting to persuade others that the good that results outweighs any loss.

PROSPECT AND PROPRIETY
Lofland concluded that increased group activity is necessary “to hold onto what little we have and which has already begun to slip away”. He is unenthusiastic about the prospect, however, because of what he identified as the central problem of increased mobilization: namely that awareness that a considerable amount of time and effort will be required. Further, the “advocating” and “boosting” that are required resemble a “glad-handing hustle” that is antithetical to the quality and intellectual requirements of sociologists to become involved with scholarship.
Lofland described the type of person who is likely to be successful as an interest group activist and concluded that sociologists are not prepared for the role. Fortunately, however, some are inclined and there is also the possibility of retaining “professional” assistance.
While acknowledging that there is some doubt about how important interest groups have actually become in recent years and how much of an effect these interest groups may have, or will have, on sociologists, Lofland concluded with certainty that “the rapidity and extent of social change today is forcing us to devote a great deal more attention to determining the nature of our corporate relation to our society, to the national group of which we are a part.” Therefore, how we ought collectively act, including not acting at all.

ASA Focuses on Career Planning and Development
By Grace G. Henderson
Employment opportunities and related issues have been the bulk of interest and concern in the field of sociologists since mid-January. In light of the tight job market, my tenure at ASA has focused primarily on addressing those concerns.
Interviews with more than fifty businesses and agencies in the private sector as well as government resulted in two consistent findings: (a) sociologists have far more skills and flexibility in obtaining positions in a myriad of non-traditional (e.g., airlines, Amtrak) and other non-academic areas than perceived, and (b) the person who actually gets the position is not always the most qualified, but the one who is most skilled in networking and in making themselves. Thus, significant emphasis was needed in teaching sociologists how to market themselves and the skills necessary for their job search.
To aid sociologists in this endeavor, several career development documents have been prepared and will be circulated at the Annual Meeting. The documents are designed to assist sociologists at every career level (i.e., budding sociologists with a BA to the tenured faculty or administration seeking a temporary leave from dispenser duties or a career change). The documents complement the materials developed earlier by Doris Wilkinson, the previous Executive Associate. A bibliographic of those materials is included in the following documents.
Some of the topics addressed in the documents are: (1) developing a career action plan which fits one’s needs and aspirations; (2) means for identifying and addressing one’s skills, knowledge, values and needs and how to transfer those abilities and talents to the current career planning methods utilized; (3) how to research the employment offices of the agency and conduct a successful job search; (4) writing resumes for the private sector; (5) networking; (6) effective interview techniques; and (7) salary negotiations.
A Career Development workshop will also be conducted at the Annual Meeting, Tuesday, August 25. Refer to your ASA Final Program for further details. Flyers regarding the workshop will also be circulated at the Meeting.
Another area of concern by sociologists was the status of women and minorities in sociology since 1977. A preliminary analysis has been done through 1979 data using the survey of the Survey of Doctorate Recipients (1980) and the Survey of Earned Doctorates (1981) conducted by the National Research Council. However, in light of 1980-1981 data becoming available in December, 1981 from the National Research Council and ASA’s survey coupled with ASA budget limitations, a report(s) of those findings will probably not be published until early 1982.
Unfortunately, the Research Skills Development Institute, developed and conducted by Doris Wilkinson, was not held this year due to lack of funds. ASA is very optimistic, however, that this crucial program will be offered again in the near future.
I have enjoyed working at ASA and regret that this has run out for other tasks and projects I had anticipated doing. I look forward to seeing you all in Toronto.

NRC Workshop Report Released
In January of 1980, a workshop on Establishing Research Training Programs in Behavioral and Health was sponsored by the Panel on Behavioral Sciences of the Committee on a Study of National Needs for Behavioral and Health Research Personnel, Commission on Human Resources, National Research Council. The workshop was designed to provide the panel with information concerning research training programs in health behavior. Workshop participants were panel members and a sample of National Research Service Award training program directors. A number of sociologists were involved.
A report of the workshop has just been released. It concludes that many older, more mature individuals, in the large part women, are now seeking graduate training in the behavioral sciences. This is considered to be a positive change. Further, the participants felt that the market for behavioral scientists with quantitatively skills remains good, and that this includes a growing nonacademic market.
According to the participants, there is a need for more postdoctoral opportunities in the area of behavior and health, but the need for postdoctoral support continues. The conferences felt that it was too early to attempt to determine what combination of pre- and postdoctoral awards is optimal.
The full report is currently being given limited distribution. However, it will soon be available from the National Technical Information Service.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY
Volume 7 (August 1981)
EDITOR: Ralph H. Turner
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: James F. Short, Jr.
Each year the Annual Review of Sociology presents a comprehensive overview of recent research in some of the most important areas of sociological research. Prepared by recognized authorities, these Reviews allow the sociologist to stay abreast of developments in the field that may not fall within his or her area of specialization. The Reviews, with their acute case illustrations, are an invaluable research tool for students, graduate students, and others with an interest in remaining current with the latest sociological research.

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The Role of Cognitive-Linguistic Concepts in Understanding Everyday Social Interactions, Aaron V. Circulo
Observational Field Research, Robert Emerson
Recent Research on Multinational Corporations, Peter B. Evans
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AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1722 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20036
ISA Invites Members to 10th World Congress

The Tenth World Congress of Sociology will be held in Mexico City, August 30-31, 1982. The host organization, the Mexican National Autonomia de Mexico, is the International Sociological Association, which conducts these congresses biennially, as a federation of national associations from 46 countries. The ISA invites sociologists from all member countries to join as individual members and to participate in the World Congress.

The bulk of the Congress program, consisting of the 37 standing Research Committees, anyone wishing to present a paper at the Congress should select the appropriate Research Committee and submit the paper or an extended abstract to the appropriate Research Committee. Research Committees will accept good quality submitted papers that fall within the subfield or subarea of specialization, for presentation at the Congress. The list of Research Committees and their program chairs, along with information about registration and hotel accommodations, is published in the June issue of the ISA Bulletin. To secure a copy of the Bulletin, fill out the accompanying application for membership in the ISA, and submit it with dues payment to the ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 2V2. If you send your two years' dues now, you will be paid up for the year of the Congress.

Ralph Turner, ISA Vice President & USA Delegate

Currency Exchange At Annual Meeting

All cash transactions (such as ASRA registration fees, paper sales, luncheon and didactic seminar fees, etc.) will be conducted in Canadian currency. If you don’t have an opportunity to obtain Canadian currency from your own bank before departure for Toronto, there is an exchange service located in the Sheraton Centre for your convenience.

Deak-Pereira and Cunha Inc. has an office located in the Main Lobby of the Sheraton Centre. In order to accommodate ASA convention attendees, Deak-Pereira will be open during the following hours:

Sunday, August 22nd, noon to 6 p.m.; Monday through Thursday: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Friday: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Since there will be no exchange service in the ISA Registration Area (as previously planned), it is suggested that you stop in the Main Lobby of the Sheraton Centre and exchange currency before registering.

ISI Library Program Expands

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) has expanded its program for making grants available to libraries for use toward the purchase of its information services.

The Library Grant Program, started in 1970 to help smaller libraries expand their services or access to information, has been expanded to help libraries purchase the purchase of new and back-issue ISI indexes to the literature of the sciences, social sciences, and the arts and humanities. It is expected that EI will award almost $1,500,000 in grants in 1981.

An addition to the Library Grant Program in 1981 is a new category which will enable certain libraries to obtain ISI indexes at 25% of list price. These libraries can be at universities, colleges, and universities with total journal acquisitions budgets, for all disciplines, of less than $25,000 per year.

Other categories of libraries which qualified for a 25% grant in past years include: Libraries of institutions that do not grant Bachelor’s, Master’s, or Doctoral degrees, specialized European schools, and hospital libraries with journal acquisitions of less than $25,000 a year.

Other libraries, depending on their type and size, can qualify for grant awards allowing the purchase of ISI’s major indexes at 75%, 55%, or 50% of list price.

The indexes available through the Library Grant Program are: The Science Citation Index, The Social Sciences Citation Index, and The Arts and Humanities Index.

For additional information and application forms, write to: the Grant Coordinator, Institute for Scientific Information, 350 Market Street, University City Science Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Telephone contact: Stuart Deutch (215) 356-0500.

Six Receive NSF Fellowships

The National Science Foundation recently announced the names of six graduate students for fellowships for graduate study in the natural and social sciences. Among these are six pre- doctoral graduate students in sociology. More than 3,400 students applied for the awards.

The fellowships provide a stipend of $18,480 per year for up to three years of study. An annual cost of education allowance of $3,400 is also provided.

This year’s winning students will begin their work in the fall. Those who receive awards are listed below, along with their undergraduate institutions and their plan to attend.

Evelyn Buchman, Reed College: Harvard University

Carolyn Finkel, University of Pennsylvania: Harvard University

Deanna S. Gomby, UCLA, Stanford University

Ellen M. Ingemert, Harvard University: Harvard University

Michael D. Kennedy, Davidson College, University of North Carolina:

Lawrence L. Wu, Harvard University, Stanford University.

For information about this program, contact the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, Washington, D.C. 20350.

The International Association for Impact Assessment is an organization designed to bring together those concerned with environmental impact assessment, risk assessment, social impact assessment, technology assessment, and other forms of impact assessment. IAIA provides a nonpolitical forum to stimulate innovation in the processes for anticipating future consequences of new or modified technologies, developmental projects, and products, and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas. Membership is open to all sectors and disciplines, and to individuals, colleges and universities, and not-for-profit organizations.

The Association for Humanist Sociolgy announces its 1981 officers: President: David Gil, Brandeis University; President-Elect: Charles Flynn, Miami University; Vice President—Natalia Allen; Vice President-Elect—Waldo Katz Fishburn University, Treasurer—Michael Cunningham, Southampton College, Secretary—Sue Hill, Bell University.

American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities

The Second Annual Meeting of AAHH will be held Monday, October 2-3, 1981 at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC. The theme of this year’s meeting is: “The Responsibility of the Humanities in American Culture.” For more information, contact: AAHH, 918 16th Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 295-3900.
Manuscripts Invited For Sociological Theory Annual
Authors are invited to submit manuscripts for the first edition of the new ASA annual, Sociological Theory, which is expected to be published next year. The new annual is mandated to publish "papers about particular theoretical matters, their development and hypotheses; methodology and theory of methodology; for formalization; mathematical theory; history of theory; contemporary approaches to classical theories; overviews and critiques of contemporary theoretical perspectives; and other contributions."

In addition, Sociological Theory "welcomes contributions that suggest juxtapositions among different perspectives and that stimulate progressively more advanced work."

Submissions will be evaluated by an editorial board that "reflects the diversity of sociological theory." Manuscripts submitted to the editorial board are Egon Bittner, Brandeis University; Harry C. Bredemeier, Rutgers University; Elizabeth J. DeVine, University of Illinois; Sara Giedion, Harvard University; Jeremy Gage, University of Toronto; Anthony Downey, University of Texas-Austin; Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Brown University; Emanuel Schegloff, UCLA; Paul Street, University of Texas at Austin; Jonathan Turner, UC-Riverside; Harrison White, Harvard University; Norbert Weiner, University of Illinois-Chicago; and Alan Wolfe, Queens College.

Manuscripts should be sent to: Randall Collins, 4243 Altamira Way, San Diego, CA 92109.

PUBLICATIONS
The California Sociologist: A Journal of Sociology and Social Work invites submissions of original papers. The California Sociologist is also accepted. Send three copies of papers in 8 1/2" x 11" format to: Lawrence H. Hong, Templeton Center, Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90033.

AAS Research Awards
The Association for Voluntary Service and Social Research Awards Competition for manuscripts based on survey research dealing with social voluntarism and social participation. Three cash awards are given: first prize, $1,000; second prize, $750; third prize, $500. In addition, the first prize recipient will receive round-trip airfare and lodging for two nights to attend an annual regional or national professional meeting if the manuscript is accepted for presentation at a refereed section meeting. Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1981. For further information contact: Peter Wall, Director for National Programs, AVS, 708 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (212) 986-3081

Dorothy S. Thomas Award
Pre- and postdoctoral graduate students are invited to submit papers for the Dorothy S. Thomas Award. The award will be presented in honor of Dorothy S. Thomas by the Population Association of America and is presented annually for the best paper submitted in the fields of internal migration or the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic communities or research communities of interest to Dr. Thomas. The award consists of a $1,000 prize. Deadline for submissions is January 15, 1982.

The Journal of Interpersonal Relations seeks essays on topics of interest to the editor relevant to the field of human rights. Specific issues of interest range from techniques of effective affirmative action, institutional barriers to fair housing and community development, to the impacts and denial of human rights in the United States and nations around the world. Manuscripts should be approximately 3,000 words. Manuscript and subscription requests should be sent to: 1510 University of Pennsylvania Press, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The Social Statistician is a special issue of The Inaugurated Sociologist for which manuscripts must be submitted by December 1, 1981. Themes might include: "real" or "existing" socialism: the nature of socialist society; the transition to socialism; the international relations of socialist states: class formations in socialist societies; democratic rights and state repression; the position of women in socialist societies; the political and social organization of specific socialist societies; and the struggle for socialism. Manuscripts should be approximately 3,000 words and include a detailed methodology when appropriate. For further information contact: James T. Ullman, State University of New York, Stony Brook.

Reactions in Social Psychology invites submissions of replies to the "classic" studies originally published in the first volume of the Journal of Social Psychology. Manuscripts should be obtained by December 1, 1981. Manuscripts should be approximately 3,000 words and include a detailed methodology when appropriate. For further information contact: James T. Ullman, State University of New York, Stony Brook.

Manuscripts should be sent to: Randall Collins, 4243 Altamira Way, San Diego, CA 92109.
MINUTES OF THE 1983 ASA COUNCIL MEETING

The third meeting of the 1983 ASA Council convened at 9:24 a.m. on Saturday, 16 May 1983, in the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC. Council Members present were: Edna Bonacich, Herbert L. Blumer, Donald Deutscher, William A. Cameron, Erving Goffman, Joan Huber, Helena Z. Lobovick, Thomas C. Noelle, Robert White Riley, Morris Rosenberg, Peter H. Rossi, Sheldon Struyk, William Fowles, and Jacqueline Wiseman. Present from the Executive Office were: Russell R. Dyne, Gary J. Melancon, Jo Ann Ruck- kel, Paul R. Williams, and Janet L. Asher. Patricia Y. Miller, Chair of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics, was present to deliver a special report.

Several officers of the ASA were uncharacteristic. President Whyte presided as Chair.

1. Approval of Agenda. Council agreed the agenda subject to the condition that the agenda might be altered according to the designated time schedule, particularly for the presentation of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics.

2. Report of President. Whyte reported to the Council with the President of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association (CSAAA) report. He requested the Toronto Metropolitan Police against the gay community in Toronto, in accordance with the Canadian Human Rights Act. The CAAA President on the assumption that the matter would be subject to a settlement by Canada, no action by ASA was considered at this time.

3. A detailed report was then given on the current status of the social science funding cuts in the Federal budget and the steps taken by the ASA, the Executive Office and the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). Action was taken to direct mailings by each society to various institutions and individuals, inviting them to collaborate in the development of a collective strategy to deal with the severe implications of the proposed Federal funding cuts. A detailed report was also given on the ASA’s efforts to lobby the Provincial government on the future of the Social Science Research Council of the N.S.W. A岚a on a limited period during which two full-time professional staff members and is to provide secretarial and support services. The first staff person, a professional social scientist, will focus on making the case for the social sciences on the Hill while the second staff person will focus on the coordination of information and political activity. The Council took the following action as a result of matters brought to the floor: action to move the task force on the Governing Board’s recommendation that the Social Science Council of Washington office be established by 1 May 1983. The Council endorsed the report of the Social Science Research Council of Washington, and agreed that the President select where to publicize the issue of the Social Science Research Council of Washington.

Dyke reported that the Social Science Research Council of Washington office had been established by 1 May 1983. The Council endorsed the report of the Social Science Research Council of Washington, and agreed that the President select where to publicize the issue of the Social Science Research Council of Washington.

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MOTION: To adopt the recommendation of the Committee on Professional Ethics.

2. Report of the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE).—Chair, Patricia Miller, COPE Chair, indicated that the current version of the Code of Ethics was due to be revised by the end of the year and that the intent of the revision was to expand the coverage and to make it more relevant to the field of professional societies. The Council indicated that other mechanisms, e.g., Council subcommittees, could be created to deal with those issues at less expense and less duplication of effort than occurs with the Committee on Professional Ethics.

3. Report of the Committee on Research (CORE).—Chair, Russell R. Dyne, reported that the Council indicated that other mechanisms, e.g., Council subcommittees, could be created to deal with those issues at less expense and less duplication of effort than occurs with the Committee on Professional Ethics.

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of protest against the behavior of the Toronto Metropolitan Police were urged by its representatives at the Canadian Civilian Behaviour Division. The Chair of the ASA Task Group on Homosexuality reported on the American Sociological Association's (ASA) response to the proposal for non-normative articles. The report on the proposed changes was expected to be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee, as was the issue of ASA's representation on the American Public Health Association, the American Sociological Association for Public Health, and the American Psychological Association. The proposal for non-normative articles was discussed further.

The meeting of the Committee on the final day was opened by an address by the ASA President, Dr. William H. Shaw, who expressed his appreciation for the work of the Committee and looked forward to the next meeting.

The Committee then moved on to discuss the proposal for non-normative articles, which had been submitted by the American Public Health Association. The Committee agreed to support the proposal, subject to some minor modifications.

The meeting concluded with a brief discussion of the ASA's representation on the American Psychological Association and the possibility of a joint statement on the issue of non-normative articles. The Committee agreed to continue its discussions on this matter at the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Herbert L. Coster
Secretary
LEONARD LOUIS LINDEN
(1931-1968)

Our colleague and friend, Leonard L. Linden, died on Sunday, March 27, 1968 after suffering a heart attack while administering a final examination. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marie Frances Linden, Athens; a daughter, Miss Lois Lee Linden, Athens; his father, Mr. John P. Linden, Athens; and a sister, Miss Sondra R. Linden, Washington, D.C. A memorial service was held April 1.

Leonard had been a member of the Sociology Department at the University of Georgia since January, 1958. His main concern while confined in the Intensive Care Unit at St. Mary's Hospital was to complete the work for his three classes during the Winter Quarter.

In his typical conscientious manner he completed all the assignments, term papers and books to be brought to him in the ICU, where he attempted to grade them. Finding himself not up to the task, Leonard agreed to a delay, and cheerfully asserted that he would complete the task as soon as he was transferred to a private room in the hospital; he was faithful to his word to...
1981 Election Results

Workshop Set

(continued from page 1)

Committee on Committees

District 1
Francesca M. Cancian 1521
Robert B. Hagedorn 812

District 2
Miguel A. Carranza 598
Susan L. Croppers 780
Elton F. Jackson 902

District 3
Jacquelyn Johnson Jackson 1175
Alejandro Porto 1369

District 4
Ruth H. Dennis 780
Harold L. Shepard 1285

District 5
Ruth Simmons Hamilton 636
Michael Usem 1807

District 6
Henry Barber 588
Cynthia Fuchs Epstein 2071

Referendum on Change in the ASA By-Laws

By-Laws, Article VI, Section 1
Approve 2014
Disapprove 908

CSA Initiates Curriculum File

The Clinical Sociology Association has initiated a Curriculum Bulletin which will be distributed to all members of the Association. This bulletin will provide information on new courses and programs in sociology. It will be available on microfiche at the American Sociological Association meeting in San Francisco. The bulletin will contain information on new courses and programs offered by various universities. Parents who are interested in obtaining a copy of the bulletin may write to the American Sociological Association, 1955 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10021. The bulletin will be available on microfiche at the American Sociological Association meeting in San Francisco. The bulletin will contain information on new courses and programs offered by various universities. Parents who are interested in obtaining a copy of the bulletin may write to the American Sociological Association, 1955 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

New Insurance Plans Offered

Several years ago, Council became aware of an increasing number of members who were not covered by insurance policies with special fringe benefits. A subcommittee of Council explored various insurance plans and decided to offer an insurance plan to members who wished to participate.

Periodically through the mail, various plans will be offered. This fall, a Catastrophe Major Medical Plan will be offered. The Association derives its income from such solicitations, and so it does not cost the Association anything. The major advantage of this plan is that members who are covered by this plan can choose to accept or reject such offers. They should check to see what other alternatives might be available to them and their local community. The interest of the Association is in providing an alternative for those members who may need particular types of insurance.

Military Family Center Established

An international resource center for family advocacy programs has been established by a grant from the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect under the auspices of the Armed Services Department YMCA. This new laboratory is dedicated to research and training within the Services, to encourage cooperation between military and civilian agencies and to provide resource information and services at the professional level.

The Military Family Resource Center (MFRC) will support the Department of Defense and each of the military branches.

The MFRC is collecting resource information in areas such as child abuse, spouse abuse, financial counseling, crisis intervention, family counseling, outreach, prevention, substance abuse, family enrichment, and relocation assistance.

The Center would appreciate any information on model programs, training materials, journal articles, conferences and reports on these areas that would assist those who work with military families. The address is: 1725 S. K Street, N.W., Suite 401B, Washington, D.C. 20006, or to Howard Freeman, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The discipline of sociology is in need of a better public understanding of what sociology is and what it has produced in meaningful scientific development. Such a perception would widespread would increase immeasurably the support for this field and could provide for its greater acceptance in the policy function. The discipline of sociology is in need of a better public understanding of what sociology is and what it has produced in meaningful scientific development. Such a perception would widespread would increase immeasurably the support for this field and could provide for its greater acceptance in the policy function. The discipline of sociology is in need of a better public understanding of what sociology is and what it has produced in meaningful scientific development. Such a perception would widespread would increase immeasurably the support for this field and could provide for its greater acceptance in the policy function. The discipline of sociology is in need of a better public understanding of what sociology is and what it has produced in meaningful scientific development. Such a perception would widespread would increase immeasurably the support for this field and could provide for its greater acceptance in the policy function.

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