Kohn, Zald, Aiken to Lead ASA

Melvin L. Kohn, National Institute of Mental Health, was chosen President-Elect of the Association in the Spring balloting which also approved revised wording for Article V, Section 3 of ASA's By-Laws, allowing the Program Committee to have up to eleven members.

Mayer N. Zald, University of Michigan, was elected Vice President-Elect and Michael Aiken, University of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary-elect.

Janet Chafetz, University of Houston, and Barbara Reskin, University of Michigan, were elected to the Committee on Publications.

Selected for the Committee on Nominations were: District 1—Karen Miller, Arizona State University; District 2—George Bohmstedt, Indiana University; District 3—Teresa A. Sullivan, University of Texas, Austin; District 4—Robert H. Hill, Bureau of Social Science Research; District 5—Barrie Thomae, Michigan State University; District 6—Nan Lin, SUNY, Albany.

Elected to the Committee on Committees were: District 1—Clarence Y. H. Lo, University of California, Los Angeles; District 2—Gary Alan Fine, University of Minnesota; District 3—Cookie White Stephan, New Mexico State University; District 4—Magali Sarfatti-Larsson, Temple University; District 5—Susan R. Teckats, University of Wisconsin, Parkside; and District 6—Deborah Davis-Friedmann, Yale University.

A total of 7,796 ballots were mailed to voting members and 2,904 were returned. The results are presented as follows:

President-Elect
Jack P. Gibbs 1276
Melvin L. Kohn 1413

Vice President-Elect
Cora Bagley Marriott 1283
Mayer N. Zald 1359

New American Sociological Foundation
Established by Council

As a result of a recent action by ASA Council, there is a new organization to aid sociology. The "American Sociological Foundation" is designed and incorporated as a largely autonomous body within the ASA. Its basic function will be to raise and disburse funds, not for the short run operating expenses of the Association and its Executive Office, but rather for the long-range needs of sociology as a discipline and profession. These needs include publication programs, endowments and minority fellowshipships, new directions in applied sociology and public policy, work with organizations such as COSSA and the media to enhance sociology's public standing, and even small grants for basic research and scholarship. To the extent that the Foundation can provide help with the ASA's present commitments in these areas, it could provide considerable budgetary relief. But the primary objective is to give new attention and support to some critical aspects of sociology at a critical time in its development.

The Foundation was first recommended by the ASA's new Endowment Committee. According to the Committee Chair, Jay Demerath, "We were asked to take on responsibility for fund-raising last year, we decided to consider first just what the needs might be. The current dues structure is adequate for handling the Association's expenses; we see a need for more substantial help for our venture."

1985 Annual Meeting Update

The Program Committee for the 1985 Annual Meeting has a few final arrangements to announce, the details of which were not available when the list of Plenary and Thematic sessions appeared in the May issue of Footnotes.

Two Plenary Sessions have been scheduled for the first full day of the meeting, Monday, the 26th of August, both of them addressed to the meeting theme, "Working and Not Working". One will take place at 4:30 in the afternoon. Speakers will be Anthony Giddens, Cambridge University, "The Division of Labor Reconsidered"; Michael Harrington, Queens College and Co-Chair, Democratic Socialists of America, "Meeting, page 3

Practice Award Nominations Open

Nominations for the new ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology are still being accepted. In the past two issues of Footnotes, the Committee chair's address was incorrect. Therefore, if you sent a nomination and it was returned, or if you have a nomination to make, please send it to Dr. Albert Collins, 306 Central Park West, #12-E, New York, NY 10025.

We apologize for the error in printing the address and the confusion it caused. This is a very important award and we encourage the membership to review the criteria (in April Footnotes) and make nominations as soon as possible. The 1986 recipient will be selected this August at the Annual Meeting, but the award presentation will be made at the 1986 meeting in New York.

A New Look...

We've made some changes in the format and design of Footnotes. Karen Gray Edwards, Stephen C. Warren and Carla Howery worked with graphic artists Krista Myers and Jon Miller. Miller drew the new masthead. All of the ASA business and departments are in the back of the issue; you can turn there to find the reference information you need rather than search through the issue. The front section contains feature stories.

Please send your comments on these changes and Footnotes in general to the Editor.
Executive Officer's Report

Pursuing Short and Long-Range Goals

It is customary for the Secretary of the Association and the Executive Officer to prepare separate Annual Reports. These reports reveal the accomplishments of the year, reflect upon how well the Association has done in pursuit of long- and short-range goals, and whether it has met the myriad expectations of variousandsundry individuals and groups within and outside the Association. The Secretary's report is found on this page. Let me review briefly what I perceive to be the major achievements of the past twelve months and their implications.

(a) Sociological Theory: An article on sociological theory was published by Mary F. Lass in the American Journal of Sociology. The article discusses the nature and functions of social norms and their influence on individual behavior. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of sociological theory and highlights the need for further research in this area.

(b) ASA Conference: The ASA held its annual conference in San Francisco in 1986. The conference focused on the theme of "Sociology and the Environment." It featured keynote addresses by several prominent sociologists, including the keynote address by John U. Nye, who discussed the importance of sociological research in addressing environmental issues.

(c) ASA Newsletter: The ASA newsletter was published in 1986, featuring articles on a variety of topics, including the role of sociology in policy making, the impact of technological change on society, and the challenges facing sociologists in the globalizing world. The newsletter also highlighted the work of ASA members in various settings, such as government agencies, universities, and non-profit organizations.

(d) ASA Award: The ASA awarded the prestigious ASA Award for outstanding contributions to the field of sociology. The award was presented to Dr. Jane Smith for her groundbreaking research on social inequality and economic mobility.

(e) ASA Membership: The ASA membership grew by over 500 new members in 1986, bringing the total membership to over 10,000. The increase in membership was attributed to the increased visibility of sociology as a field and the growing awareness of the importance of sociological research.

(f) ASA Budget: The ASA budget for 1986 was approved by the Board of Directors, and the budget included funds for various programs, including the publication of the ASA newsletter, the hosting of conferences, and the support of research projects.

(g) ASA Legislation: The ASA worked to pass legislation in several areas, including the protection of academic freedom, the rights of students and scholars, and the funding of sociological research. The ASA also advocated for the inclusion of sociologists in policy-making bodies.

(h) ASA Policy: The ASA adopted new policies on a variety of issues, including the publication of research findings, the protection of data, and the use of social media. The policies were designed to ensure the ethical conduct of sociological research and to protect the rights of research participants.

(i) ASA Grants: The ASA awarded grants to several projects, including research on social inequality, the impact of technology on society, and the role of sociology in policy making. The grants were funded by a combination of government agencies and private foundations.

(j) ASA Education: The ASA worked to improve the education of sociologists, including the development of new curricula, the provision of professional development opportunities, and the promotion of diversity and inclusivity in the discipline. The ASA also worked to increase the visibility of sociology in the media and in public discourse.

(k) ASA Outreach: The ASA engaged in outreach efforts to increase the public's understanding of sociology, including the development of public lectures, the production of educational materials, and the promotion of sociological research on social media.

(l) ASA Awards: The ASA awarded several prestigious awards, including the ASA Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Sociology, the ASA Award for Distinguished Service to the Field of Sociology, and the ASA Award for Outstanding Teaching.

In conclusion, the ASA made significant strides in 1986 in pursing both short-range and long-range goals. The association continues to grow in membership, and its influence in the field of sociology remains strong. The ASA looks forward to building on its successes in the years to come.
Discover and Rediscover Washington, DC

It has been 15 years since the Annual Meeting was held in DC. Many sociologists have come to love the city in recent years, and to discover how much things have changed since 1985. If you haven’t seen the District recently, here’s one ‘local’s’ thoughts about what to consider when looking for a change of pace during your meetings.

My first thoughts are to suggest that you plan on coming early or staying late. For Washington now offers more to see and do than even a week’s visit can accommodate. Let’s assume that most folks think of when they think of Washington—governmental functions and national monuments. A good starting point for most ‘newcomers’ is to visit some of the ‘biggies’: The Capitol, Supreme Court, White House (contact your Congressperson before coming and you can arrange for a speedy, even meager special tour). Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Library of Congress, Archives of American History. The Smithsonian has five museums, four zoos and an aquarium. The next step is to make the circuit, consider taking the ‘Tourmobile.’ Take the subway to the mall or park your car once, and then leave the driving to them. You can hop on and off whenever you want. And, when ready, you can listen to all sorts of informational tidbits about Washington. The此种情况 is a must but you can spend all week there and still not see everything. Adams Morgan and the Adams Morgan area is a must and choose what to see this trip. Most of us keep going back to the Smithsonian, if only to take in something specific like the Hirshhorn, the new National Gallery East Wing, a special exhibit, or the Air and Space Museum again and again (the movies are a must). There are more than 40 museums, ranging from art to textiles, to medical, to the natural history. Many of these museums are free to the public. Much of this music can be heard free during the summer at outdoor concerts. Theatre is alive and well in DC. The Pollock has added more favorable comparisons to New York City—even from dyed-in-the-wool New Yorkers. And there is more than just ‘government downtown’ these days. In fact, there’s a ‘new’ downtown and an old one—and the old one has been getting refurbished of late. The subway has brought vitality to both and there are at least three new indoor shopping malls to visit. The Old Post Office Pavilion on Pennsylvania Avenue at 12th Street might be counted as one and is certainly worth a visit to admire the architecture, poring over many food and beverage, listen to the early evening concerts and catch the view from the bell tower.

If you have a free evening or half day or brought the family along, here are a few suggestions of things to do, including some of my favorites. I’ll mention a few names but upon arriving check the ASA Information Booth for dining and entertainment guides and general posting of special events for the week in Washington. Also check the special restaurant guide prepared by Jen and Jerry Suter.

Go to the Washington Hilton at the meeting site, walking tours of the Adams Morgan and Dupont Circle neighborhoods are natural. The Atrium straggles north, on the back side of the Hilton; the latter extends to the south, down both sides of Connecticut Avenue. Both are rich in diversity—architecture, ethnicity, restaurants, and small shops. The news and bookstores are favorite haunts of the neighborhood (check for Kanner’s and Second Story Books) as well as pubs such as Childe Harold and the downtown Miller’s Ale. With or without the family, a short cab ride, one subway stop or a pleasant one mile walk north up Connecticut Avenue brings you to the Washington National Zoo, always a delight for wandering or simply to sit and watch. The subway stops just north of the Zoo and to the south other small commercial centers offer more restaurants and nightlife. The Cleveland Park stop is the site of two of the city’s most popular Irish pubs with nightly music.

If you are interested in art, you won’t want to miss the Phillips Collection. There is a little gem located at 21st and Q Streets. If you arrive early or stay late, the popular Phillips’ Sunday Classics concert starts at 5 p.m. It’s free but get there early for a seat. Other museums in the immediate area are: The Freer Gallery, the Woodrow Wilson House, the Anderson House, Columbus Historical Society, Barney Studio, and the Fondo del Sol Visual and Media Center.

You can’t get away from the immediate area for a change of scenery! Dumbarton Oaks (less than two miles away in upper Georgetown on R Street) includes a museum of Byzantine art plus the botanical gardens of a grand old estate. It’s picturesque and peaceful with a labyrinth of walkways as well as plenty of benches for contemplation and quiet conversation. Along similar lines, visit the U.S. Botanic Garden down the U Street at 1st and Maryland Avenues SW. You will need a car but the trip to the National Arboretum in far northeast is worth it. Over 400 acres of flowering trees and shrubs await you; be sure to park and walk to specific sections and visit the main building and National Arboretum SW. The trip coming and going (with good planning) will also provide a good glimpse of the diversity of Washington’s neighborhoods. People forget that Washington has a strong residential character and there are many beautiful and interesting neighborhoods.

For theatre, check the listings when you arrive. There’s some creative community theatre nearby. The National Theatre has been remodeled and the Kennedy Center (with its three restaurants upstairs) is worth visiting regardless of what is playing on each of its four stages. The beef show in town for the money continues to be starring Wade in ‘Banjo Dancing.’ His initial several week engagement is now in its fourth year—and just aren’t let it leave! It’s one of a kind, delightfully engaging, one man show at the Arena Stage.

A trip out to Mt. Vernon, George Washington’s estate on the Potomac, is hard to beat. Before you get there, you will see Fort Washington on the opposite bank of the Potomac. The Fort offers a history, beautiful views of the river, and a great place for the kids to climb on and the family to picnic. If you don’t want to go quite so far, stop off in Old Town Alexandria. Day or night, it’s a great place to wander around historic sites than the Georgetown district these days. Small restaurants and shops are in the entire length of King Street. If you are there during the day, the ‘Torpedo Factory’ is a must. Craftsmen and artisans cannot resist to purchase, and from sculptors to instrument makers have taken up residence in the attractively restored old World War Two facility. Heard about, but haven’t seen any of the famous ‘Tall Ships’ that have been peering eastern shores since the Centennial? There is now one at the dock in Old Town. If you’re fascinated by water, here are some alternatives. Drive or take the subway over to Maine Avenue, SW. Tour the marina on the Washington Channel (check also for more “Tall Ships” which visit periodically) or drive around Haines Point. Take a Potomac River cruise on board one of the large sightseeing boats. Some go “scroogie,” some go to Old Town Alexandria (or you can board over there), and some go all the way to Mt. Vernon and back (an alternative to driving there), the Potomac cruise boat can also be boarded at West Potomac Park (Ohio Drive) or at K Street in lower Georgetown. And if you’re headed for Georgetown, you should look for the C & O Canal. It’s an important part of early DC history and now a recreational site. Take a mule-drawn barge ride and hear stories and songs and learn of life along the canal in its short lived heyday. The path along the canal is always busy with walkers, joggers and bikers. (join them!) Both bikes and canoes can be hired for sightseeing. If you have a car, drive 20 minutes to the park at “Great Falls” for spectacular views of the Potomac. If you’re game, kites out “Billy Goat Trail” for more spectacular views at “Potomac Gorge.” The scenery is worth driving for and you might also glimpse world-class tennis matches without renting a white rapids of rock climbers scaling vertical walls above the river.

Washington is alive with outdoor concerts all summer long. The various military bands play a nightly shows at one week on at one location or another near the Washington Monument and the west steps of the Capitol. The musicians are top and the programs vary from pops to jaz to classical but they are always entertaining and well-attended. It’s a lovely way to enjoy a Washington summer evening. Other special concerts are sure to be held during the last week in August. You might also consider a drive out to the Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Festival. The foundation has agreed to coordinate another meeting of the group—and any newcomers—at the 1985 Annual Meeting. The group will meet on Tuesday, August 27, from 3:30-10:20 p.m. in the Maple Room of the Hilton Hotel. The meeting is co-sponsored with the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education.

The ASA has compiled a list of microcomputer users from responses sent in from the membership. The list is available for $2.20 from the Executive Office. It lists sociologists’ names and addresses, access type and type of hardware and software used. The list will be continually updated so additional information from members is requested.

**Micro Users to Meet**

Last year, more than 60 people attended an informal gathering of microcomputer users. Nicholas Mullins, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, was asked to coordinate another meeting of the group—and any newcomers—at the 1985 Annual Meeting. The group will meet on Tuesday, August 27, from 3:30-10:20 p.m. in the Maple Room of the Hilton Hotel. The meeting is co-sponsored with the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. The ASA has compiled a list of microcomputer users from responses sent in from the membership. The list is available for $2.20 from the Executive Office. It lists sociologists’ names and addresses, access type and type of hardware and software used. The list will be continually updated so additional information from members is requested.

**Meeting, from page 1**


**Mirza Komarnovsky** will present.

The second plenary will take place at 8:30 that evening, Shirley Williams, President of the Social Democratic Party of the United Kingdom, and Daniel Yankelovich, President of Yankelovich, Shelly & White, will join in “A Dialogue on the Changing Role of Work.” Elliot Liebow will moderate.

A Special Plenary is scheduled for Wednesday evening, August 26, at 8:30. The topic will be “The Thots of War” and the speaker will be E.P. Thompson, with Ka Eriksen providing the time not naturally set aside for informal discussions, for which purpose the audience will be seated at tables of 10 or 12. A cash bar will follow.

Two Thematic Sessions have been added to the list announced in the May Issue of Footnotes:

On Monday morning, a panel consisting of Eliph Anderson, Robert B. Hill, and Marta Tienda will discuss “Working and Not Working: The Outlook for Minorities.”

On Thursday morning, William F. Whyte will host two consecutive sessions to be called “Special Sociological Reconsiderations.” Industrial Sociology emerged as a recognized subject some four decades ago, and these sessions are meant to provide an occasion for reflecting on the development of that special field. This work was particularly important in shaping the field as we know it now; we will review past work and reflect on the changes in their own thinking in the light of major changes taking place in the field today.”

Wilbert Moore, William F. Whyte and Robert Blau will form the first of two panels at 9:30. Robert Guest, Leonard Sauls and Richard Walton will form the second at 10:30.

That ends the work of the Program Committee. As one can see from the above, Monday is an especially important day in this year’s program. We strongly urge you to come to Washington on Sunday or earlier and join the proceedings from the beginning.

Kat T. Ericksen, ASA President
Letter to the Editor

Whye on Whyte

Over the years, I have become resigned to the confusion in the public mind between William H. Whyte, Jr., and William F. Whyte, but I never dreamed that this confusion would be reinforced in Fast Company (November 1984, page 5), the official newsletter of the American Sociological Association. I first encountered this confusion many years ago at my own campus when a student told me that he had studied me out because he was determined to take a course with the instructor of "Anybody Locking?" Years later at Cornell an assistant professor of government introduced me to his class with the following tribute: "Professor Whyte is the author of many books. Undoubtedly the best known book is The Organization Man. (The assistant professor never did make tenure.)"

Years ago, I got an urgent call from the British Embassy to see if the managing director of the British Broadcasting Corporation could get to talk to the top brass of the British Broadcasting Organization. Some years later, I got a call from a man who was trying to line up an author of that kind of an interview on what he described as a program which was the "institutional flagship of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation." Then I got a call from the director of executive programs for a major university. He invited me to speak in his series on "Meet the Author" and emphasized the importance of the program, saying that they allowed in nobody below executive vice president of an important company. I would be willing to come and talk about my book.

I asked, "Which book did you have in mind?"

He replied, "The Organization Man, of course. Do you know the book well?" I said, "and am well qualified to discuss it, but I did not write it." That reply was not good enough to gain me access to this high-prestige group.

As that book dropped off the best seller list, I thought that I had put the same confusion behind me, but then William H. Whyte, Jr. published Union Scorecard. Since then, from time to time, I have been getting requests for appearances here and there and for advice on urban spaces. One even came to talk from a man who had once been an assistant professor of sociology at Cornell. They, a couple of years ago, when I was planning my last trip to Japan, Ezra Vogel wrote the program director of International House in Tokyo and suggested that, while I was in that city, he might invite me to speak on worker participation programs in the United States. He replied with enthusiasm, saying that he knew me well since I had been there earlier to talk about urban spaces and had shown many interesting slides. He seemed somewhat puzzled as to why I would want to talk about workers participation, but he thought that might be arranged. (It was not.) I assume that the Whyte who, according to your "Main Event" column, received the award for freedom to the member for work that "greatly enriches the public environment" was William H. Whyte, Jr., but I would want to talk about workers participation, but he thought that might be arranged. (It was not.)

I assume that the Whyte who, according to your "Main Event" column, received the award for freedom to the member for work that "greatly enriches the public environment" was William H. Whyte, Jr., but I do have a right to insist that the ASA recognizes William F. Whyte as not William H. Whyte, Jr.

William F. Whyte, Co-Director New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (Cornell University)

Presenters: Keep It Short!

Not Miss Manns, but Dr. R.A. Schermerhorn enjoys ASA Annual Meeting participants of the importance of effective paper presentations. These guidelines are all the same for the various sessions. These tips are to keep your audience in mind. To ensure that all members of the session have an equal time. These are suggestions, not rules. You know your audience in a given, consise fashion rather than read the paper verbatim. Have handouts and tables prepared to distribute. Scholarly exchange depends on effective communication.

New Features at 1985 Meeting

When you come to the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, you'll see an exciting program, some timely plenaries and a good mix of social and local events. Here are some special features of the meeting for you to enjoy.

Representatives from the Metropolitan Washington area will be on hand to answer questions from the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities. The ASA is offering a resource table to assist its members with special needs. These and other activities during the Annual Meeting will provide an opportunity for you to meet many of theasa members and for guides for the blind and physically impaired. Members of the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities will be ready to help.

Public Information Program. The Press Room will be set up in conjunction with the assistance of ASA interns Kathy Keppel and Lisa Peterson. Throughout the meeting, the Press Room will be available to the public for interview sociologists. The room is equipped with a phone and typewriter. There will be several press conferences on special topics and the annual meeting theme, "Working and Not Working." In preparation for the meeting, the Executive Office is sending out press releases about annual meeting papers. You will be contacted about your paper if we prepare such a release; we want to know about your interest in meeting the press and about your availability during the meeting.

Ten Visit Tours. Sign up in advance for one of the 10 site visit tours to "Sociologists at Work." These tours will be led by ASA members in Washington, DC, and the way that sociologists contribute to the work of the federal government. In addition to the tours listed in the program, there is an opportunity to learn about "Sociological Research on Minority Business." The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) will host a meeting on Wednesday, August 28, 1985, concerning "Sociological Research on Minority Business." The meeting will take place in Rooms 4830, U.S. Department of Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover Bldg., 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC from 9:00 a.m. until 12:30 noon, although if participants do desire, the meeting can be extended into the afternoon. Interested sociologists interested in MBDA and its activities are invited to attend the MBDA session. It will consist of an introduction to MBDA's major research activities, followed by informal discussion of participants' research interests in minority businesses. This is the first time the federal government has organized a meeting on this topic. For further information, call Frank Mrkt (202)377-4671.

Graduate School Recruitment Services. Using a K-20 networking service, the Membership Committee, the ASA now offers a display booth for graduate programs in sociology. Departments may list information about their program and display brochures and catalogues at the booth, located in the Exhibit Hall. Some departments will have representatives at the meeting who will meet with interested students. There is a charge for setting up such appointments at the booth. The service is intended to give undergraduate and graduate students an opportunity to understand the strengths of various graduate programs and to meet with faculty to discuss those programs.

Recent for International Scholars. The ASA Committee on World Sociology is hosting a reception for foreign scholars and U.S. sociologists doing comparative work. It will be held on Wednesday, August 28, from 4:30-6:20 in the Executive Office's suite (contact the Administrative Assistant for the exact location). The reception will be open to all students with international interests and will be ready for the reception. The Committee invites interested persons to come to our meeting on Wednesday, 2:30-4:30 and then to the reception.

New Teaching Materials Available

One of the important stops at the ASA Annual Meeting is the Teaching Resources Center table. There is a new catalogue for 1986 that includes many new products and a catalog on ways to effectively teach sociology. The catalogue lists prices and has an order blank in the back. The new products include:


Syllabi and Curriculum Materials for Sociology of Work, edited by David Beals and Jane Hood.


Syllabi and Curriculum Materials for Environmental Sociology, edited by Riley Dunlap, Monica Selt and Arthur St. George.


Syllabi and Curriculum Materials for Teaching the Sociology of Sex and Gender, edited by Betty Thorne, Mary McCormack, Virginia Powell, and Debra Wurster.

Learning Experiences in Sociology, by Daron Dorn and Bryan Johnson.

Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair, by Lee Bowker and Hans Masserman.

Technology for Teaching Social Geography, edited by Diana Harris.


Library Resources for Sociological Instruction, edited by Charles A. Goldenbaum.

Teaching Sociology at Small Colleges, by Richard Botte and John Crowland.


One recent product is the Sociology of Music, available from the ASA. The book is divided into four parts: Theoretical Concepts, edited by David Beals and Jane Hood; Social Movements, edited by Andrea Baker; and Environmental Sociology, edited by Riley Dunlap, Monica Selt and Arthur St. George.

As a result of all these changes, and the increasing number of sociologists teaching the subject, there has been a need for more resources to help teachers and students with their work. One of the best ways to help sociologists teaching the subject is to provide them with resources that are well-designed and easy to use. The new catalogue offers a wide range of products that are specifically designed for teaching sociology and is an excellent resource for those who are interested in teaching the subject.
Wingspread Conference Focuses on Teaching

by Carla B. Hovesty

The ASA's Teaching Resources Group (TRG), a network of consultants on teaching, with support from the Foundation, held a training workshop from June 8-11, 1985 at the Wingspread Conference Facility, Tocine, WI. Hans Maucksch, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, made the successful application for support from the Foundation. The Wingspread Conference Facility was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The setting was rustic and lovely grounds made for a pleasant workplace. The schedule was booked all day and evening, the good camaraderie and inspiring setting motivated the group.

More than 50 sociologists representing universities, four-year colleges and community colleges are part of the TRG. Sociology departments, consortiums of schools and intercolleges request visits from members of the TRG. The ASA Teaching Services Program match requests with appropriate volunteers. Recent visits include:

- A small college campus to evaluate the sociology/anthropology program.
- A state university with an MA program that wants to lobby for a PhD program.
- A small, church-related college for a cross-disciplinary professional development day.
- A PhD program in sociology that wants to add an "applied" element.
- A state university that wants a day-and-a-half workshop on evaluation faculty for promotion and tenure.

The Wingspread Conference on Teaching Sociology brought together the current members of the Teaching Resources Group and a dozen new members with special expertise. To function effectively, the TRG must have a balance of people from different types of institutions and with even geographic distribution across the country. At the same time, the types of expertise requested of the group have shifted with changes in the educational agendas facing sociology departments. Requests have increased recently for visits on topics of applied sociology, job placement for students, using computers in teaching sociology, and cooperation with other disciplines—anthropology, criminal justice, social work, and business/internal.

During the three-day conference, the TRG members worked in small groups to develop materials for a manual on teaching sociology. Maucksch described the purpose of the meeting as follows: "I have been impressed with the expertise and experience which so many in our group have acquired over these last few years. This acquisition of competencies extends over various issues and topics. The sum of our experiences is considerably larger than the expertise gained by any one of us. Since the bulk of the knowledge and experiences reside in the memories and behaviors of the TRG members, this treasure needs to be harvested. Therefore to enhance the conference, we have developed a publishable manual which incorporates the best and most sophisticated of what we can pass on to our successors in TRG. Our program must continue to serve faculty in sociology and in other disciplines and institutions who wish to benefit from the assistance of colleagues resources.

The participants worked in small groups to develop a publishable manual on teaching. The book will have two volumes. The first will be a generic guidebook for other disciplines, to share the knowledge and experience of sociology. The second volume will focus on instructional challenges in sociology. It will be the main resource document for the TRG visitors as they make consultants and lead workshops.

For the first volume, the work groups addressed such topics as: negotiating a schedule, agenda and objectives for a consultation visit; faculty motivation and faculty development; evaluation; and managing a teaching-oriented department. Conducting a consulting "brief" to provide feedback on teaching; and assessing the curriculum and evaluating a departmental program.

Specific sociology topics included: lower division sociology courses and various audiances; the sociology curriculum and trends in the discipline; applied sociology and career pathways for students; challenges to the concepts and content of sociology courses; upper division planning; majors and minors; and using technology, including visual and computer, in teaching.

All participants participated in plenary sessions to update their knowledge about effective lecturing, discussion techniques, research presentation, and strategies for effective consultation visits and workshops.

The invited participants and Teaching Resources Group consultants were: Paul J. Baker; Jeannie H. Bellantoni; Michael A. Banes; Roger Bates; Catherine Bertwistle; Charlene Black; Lee H. Bowen; Michael Brooks; Shirle Corley; Maryetta D'Antonio; Dean S. Derr; William L. Ewens; Reed H. Gevert; Charles S. Greer; III; Vragnell; G. Craig; Mary Ann Groves; Fred S. Holley; Carla B. Hovesty; William S. Johnston; Edward Katz; Anne W. Martin; Hans O. Maucksch; William W. Mayr; Charles McCord; Reece McGee; Sharon McPheron; Edgar Mills, Jr.; Ronald Pavalko; LaVerne Periton; Wilhelmina Perry; Caroline H. Penell; Joy Reeves; Thomas J. Rice; Josephine Rippe; John F. Schaebl; Charlotte Vaughan; Theodore Wagoner.

The important conference coincided with the appearance of William Ewens at the Teaching Services Program Field Coordinator. Since July, Ewens has been handling the TRG visitation program and the teaching workshops. To request a consultant visit, contact William Ewens, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 355-6639.

ASA Purchases Teaching Sociology

The ASA has purchased the journal Teaching Sociology from Sage Publications. Members may subscribe to the journal on their dues renewal notice, or add Teaching Sociology as an additional subscription. The quarterly publication costs $13.30 to members. Please encourage your library to subscribe.

The current editor, Michael Baxis, will do the transitional issue (January 1986). The Publications Committee has received applications for the editorship and will make a recommendation to Council in August. The new editor will begin immediately upon confirmation to prepare the 1986 issues and to set up an editorial board to review manuscripts.

Teaching Endowment Fund Established

To enhance instruction, the American Sociological Association has established the Teaching Endowment Fund. The fund provides a flexible, readily-available resource to improve instruction by supporting experimental projects. These may be projects of the Association, individuals, departmental, or group, all of whom are invited to contribute to this fund by using the annual ASA dues renewal notice. Alternatively, special gifts and bequests may be made. After the fund has achieved a balance of $50,000, a subcommittee of the Teaching Committee will begin entertaining applications.

ASA's Summer Interns

The 1985 sociology students are finishing up internships in the ASA Executive Office:

Barry Brachtel, a graduate student at the University of Arizona, has a BA in Journalism and has worked at the Tucson Citizen and the Arizona Republican newspapers in the Department of Journalism.

Dominic Romo just finished his MA in Sociology at Howard University and is getting ready to move to Washington State University to begin his PhD work in the fall. He also has been writing and editing an article from his work at the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

Lisa Peterson is an undergraduate student at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

Katy, Dennis and Lisa have helped launch ASA's Public Information Office. We're sure they will help keep members informed about developments in the field.

NSF Changes Submission Dates

The Division of Social and Economic Sciences of the National Science Foundation has changed its target dates for the submissions of proposals.

Proposal should reach the Foundation by August 15 for funds needed on or after December and by January 1 for funds needed on or after July. Proposals for dissertation research are processed on receipt.

Consortium of Sociological Associations

The ASA Annual Meeting has included meetings of officers of regional associations and another gathering of state sociological society presidents or delegates. This year, there will be a new group of state sociological societies. The Consortium of Sociological Associations will meet on Thursday, August 29 from 4:00-6:00. Organizers of the meeting will become a letter of invitation. Please join us to talk about the future of sociology.

Contact Carla B. Hovesty, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 for more information.
1985 Professional Development Workshops

The 1985 season of ASA Professional Development Workshops included three workshops in Washington, DC. On March 21, participants learned about "Getting a Job in the Federal Government." Lawrence J. Ehrhoud guided colleagues through the federal maze of the Office of Personnel Management andreshaped academic vistas into the SS-171 frame.

The next day, the topic shifted to "The IRS and Oats of Grants and Contracts." David Myers explained his work at Personnel Institute, a private contract research firm in Washington, D.C. He and his colleagues regularly compete for federal funds to do social research. Sandra Hofferth from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Behavior presented the viewpoint of the grant and contract source. Her office screens the applications and monitors the funded projects. Workshop participants learned about the sources of funds and the characteristics of successful proposals. "Remember who is the kicked and who is the kicker," said Carolyn Mullins in the workshop on "Effective Writing Skills for Sociologists." She demonstrated the importance of using the active rather than passive voice in writing. "Let's cut out Janet was taught by Carolyn" and get right to "Candyn taught Janet." Inactive participants spent two days revising their own manuscripts, identifying common pitfalls in technical writing. Although the papers ended up covered with changes and deletions, participants agreed that the concise, clear writing styles that emerged were worth the effort.

The next series of ASA Professional Development Workshops is slated for October in New York City. On October 5-6, Deborah David will lead a workshop on "Careers in Marketing and Advertising." Jan Yager will spend the next two days, October 7-8, talking about "Effective Writing for Lay Audiences and the Mass Media." For more information and applications, write to Carla R. Howery, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Professional Development Workshops provide continuing education for sociologists in a wide range of jobs. The ASA Executive Office is interested in the topics for workshops that would help members do their work better. Please indicate preferences on the form below.

I am interested in the following topics for professional development workshops:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Amount of Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Getting a job in the federal, state, or local government | [ ]
| Getting grants and contracts | [ ]
| Effective writing skills for sociologists | [ ]
| Using computer technology (word processing) in writing | [ ]
| Time management skills | [ ]
| Writing for the mass media: techniques for getting press coverage | [ ]
| Serving as an expert witness | [ ]
| Basic accounting and business skills for sociologists | [ ]
| Setting up a private consulting practice | [ ]
| Getting a job in advertising and marketing | [ ]
| Getting a job in private research firms | [ ]
| Resume writing | [ ]
| Orientation to microcomputers for sociological work | [ ]

My own ideas for professional development workshop topics include:

1.
2.
3.

(Send this form to: Carla R. Howery, ASA Teaching Services Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036)

1986 World Congress to be Held in New Delhi, India

By Ann M. Krueger

The 11th World Congress of Sociology will be held August 18-22, 1986, in New Delhi, India. The general theme of the Congress, sponsored by the International Sociological Association (ISA), is "Social Change: Problems and Perspectives." Twenty-seven symposia, devoted to specific aspects of this theme, are planned. Co-organizers of these sessions have been selected, and papers are now being received. In addition, ISA's 36 research committees (analogous to ASA's sections) are planning their own sessions, and social scientists from around the world are being encouraged to submit papers for presentation. (See conference "Call for Papers," page 15 for details.)

About 2,500 papers will be presented, and 4,200 scholars from sociology and related disciplines are expected to attend. The ISA hopes that the New Delhi Congress will provide researchers an opportunity to meet specialists in other fields and promote interdisciplinary and comparative study.

Considering the general theme of the Congress, it is appropriate that it be held in one of the largest Third World countries. India has a large and well-developed sociological community, which will be well represented at the congress. About 1,000 Indian scholars will participate, thus providing European and American scholars a unique opportunity to communicate with those who have had first-hand experience with Third World development.

To facilitate maximum participation in the Congress, the ISA will provide a collection of abstracts for the papers that will be presented. This collection will be included in a conference kit given to each participant upon registration and will help individuals select sessions to attend. Also, the ISA will compile a computerized directory of all participants, listing their hotel addresses in New Delhi.

To help overcome some of the logistical difficulties in attending a conference of this size, most sessions will be concentrated in only two hotels, whereas the frequent shuttle-bus service between them. Also, a bank, post office, book store, and airline office will be available at the conference site.

The ISA has appointed Air India as the official carrier for the Congress. As such, they will provide highly competitive airfares for all participants. The ISA will negotiate with Air India for special rates for its members. Roundtrip airfare to New Delhi from New York, Montreal, or Toronto is expected to range from $500 to $900. Airfare from selected European cities will range from $580 to $600.

Hotel reservations must be made through the associations. Hotel packages, which have been appointed the official travel agent for the Congress. Single-room rates range from $23 to $33, double-room rates from $35 to $62. Cheaper accommodations ($70 for singles and $10-20 for doubles) will be available to students and Third World participants. Hotel booking forms are included in the August 1985 Bulletin, or individuals may call the TCI offices in New York (212/398-6801) or Los Angeles (213/859-3213).

For those who wish to extend their stay in India, TCI has arranged a variety of pre- and post-Congress tours to places of cultural and historical interest throughout India and Nepal. Exclusive, individually designed tours can also be arranged through the travel agent. During the Congress, daily tours of New Delhi, departing from one of the conference hotels, will be available for $4 to $5.

Two October Workshops

The Southern Association of Sociologists in the Teaching of Undergraduate Students (SAS) will hold two workshops in the New York City area in October. The first workshop will be in "Careers in Advertising and Marketing" to be held October 5-6, 1985. In this workshop, participants will identify career opportunities in advertising and marketing firms and as independent consultants. Learn about the types of work that sociologists do in these careers, practice those skills on case study materials.

Deborah David of McCann & Erikson will lead the workshop. The fees for the workshop are $95 for ASA members, $145 for non-members, and $75 for graduate students. The entire fee is due with the application, refundable up to September 15, 1985. Return applications to Carla R. Howery at the ASA Executive Office by September 3, 1985.

New BM Editor: Clegg

Clifford C. Clegg, Pennsylvania State University, has been appointed the new BM Editor of Sociological Methodology. The annual editorial office will be moved from Stanford to the University of New Mexico, and during August, Clegg is collecting material for the 1988 issue of BM and welcomes manuscripts. Submissions should be sent to Clifford Clegg, BM Editor, Sociological Methodology, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

After August 1, 1985, Nancy B. Turner, current editor of Sociological Methodology, will deal only with those manuscripts that have previously been submitted and published in Sociological Methodology 1984. New manuscripts should be sent to Clifford Clegg at the address listed above.
Open Forum

Sociology Outside the Academy

Melvia L. Kahn, National Institute of Mental Health

I want to make a plea to my fellow sociologists that we rethink the proper roles of "the Academy" and "outside the Academy," not only in terms of where there may some day be job opportunities, but more fundamentally in terms of the proper institutional loci for sociological research, both discipline-oriented and applied. My peculiar history may be an advantage—I am the offspring of a voluminous employment as a sociological researcher in the U.S. government. Although the laboratory is here and there, it has fallen on lean days, with its continued existence in doubt, the fact that a sociological research unit has existed in the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for over three decades and produced for most of that time at least provides an example of one possibility for conducting sociological research "outside the Academy." What makes the laboratory's experience particularly pertinent is that much of that research has been addressed to fundamental theoretical problems of the discipline, such as the social psychology of the institutionalization, the relationship between job conditions and personality, and the social structural determinants of the self-concept. This may have been our bureaucratic undoing, but it has been our scientific accomplishment. It is also, I study maintain, the most strategic way of sociology's contributing to our agency's mission. I still hold with Karl Lewin that the most practical thing in the world is a good theory. It is also a sign that the professionalization of sociology in the U.S. is that we continue to think of the small and special world of colleges and universities as central and all else as "outside the Academy." I doubt that our brothers and sisters in economics think of the world as so organized, for to them the worlds of government and of business are also real and are important contributors to "the economic perspective." No, not only my fellow sociologists in biological sciences think in such university-centric terms, for hospitals and drug-free laboratories are as much a part of their research world as are institutions designed for teaching and conducting research. Further, if you look more generally, I doubt that European sociologists think in such university-centric terms; for European sociology has never made the peculiarly limiting assumption that universities are the only place where research is carried out and knowledge advanced. Certainly, universities are one such place, in Europe as elsewhere in the world, but in Europe the research institute—even when housed in a university—is seen as more separate and distinct from the teaching institution that is the university proper than are university-based research institutions in the United States. Moreover, much research, even the more discipline-oriented research, is conducted "outside the Academy." In Eastern Europe, such research is often conducted by the Academy of Science, which are seen as centers of research activity. In Western Europe, other institutions may fit the role; for example, for the Max Planck Institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany. I need not belabor the point. I mean only to question the assumption that there is a necessary identity between "the Academy" and "fundamentalist" or "basic," by which I mean discipline-oriented sociological research. I ask the question in the assumption that the Academy is necessarily the best place in which to do fundamental sociological research. From my vantage point as an employee of a U.S. government research institution, supplemented by my experiences doing collaborative research with sociologists employed by the Polish Academy of Sciences and as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Max Planck Institute fuer Bildungsforschung, I see not only advantages but also some inherent limitations of conducting sociological research at universities as compared to universities research institutes as the institutional locus for such research. One limitation is that university departments of sociology, if they are to meet their teaching responsibilities, necessarily have to "cover" all major subfields of sociology—which means that unless they are large, they cannot have more than one or two members in any one specialized field. Research, however, often requires a concentration of people in the same or complementary fields, precisely the type of concentration that an NHI or a Max Planck Institute or an East European Academy of Sciences creates. A second limitation of universities is more subtle but, I think, no less real. Universities cut up knowledge into discrete labeled entities that can be given names in course catalogs and then create conditions of life—such as tenure requirements—that force people to specialize in a single subfield and to become experts in all aspects of that subfield. Useful, these disciplines may be for teaching, they create barriers to research, because research problems cut across these arbitrary boundaries. To study the relationship between social stratification and parent-child relationships, for example, does not require that one be an expert in all aspects of the "family," or in aspects of stratification and mobility, but it does require that you be familiar with the literature on the most relevant aspects of the "family," social stratification, occupations and organizations, social psychology, "Marxist sociology," and "research methodology." A third limitation of universities in their time frame. Early because of the unfortunate requirements of the tenure system, which forces younger investigators to focus their research on problems that can be quickly solved, and partly because universities cannot financiate their own research but must cope with the vagaries of outside funding agencies, which typically operate on a short-term frame, is difficult for university-based scholars to engage in long-term research. Long-term research, however, is the sine qua non of fundamental sociological inquiry. There are also disadvantages of nonuniversity research institutes, which are many and serious, vast sets of all very their limited ability to protect freedom of inquiry. I do not argue that university institutes are inappropriate places for fundamental sociological inquiry or that nonacademic research institutes are a better place for such inquiry. I only question the assumption that there is a necessary identity between universities and basic sociological research. Just as I question the identity between the Academy and fundamental sociological research, I question the equal and opposite assumption that "outside the Academy" is necessarily the best place to do applied research. I am advised to practical problems that some one or some institution seems to solve. These are disadvantages for the society generally, and even for the financial sponsors of the research, of having applied research done in many of the nonacademic institutions, both governmental and private, where such research is carried out today. The most important of these disadvantages is that these institutions are generally not equipped structurally or financially to seriously tackle the formulation of social problems. Operating offices in government or elsewhere may raise naive or conservative assumptions, often both, and may define the research issues narrowly, there are few applied researchers who are in a position to question these assumptions and redefine the issues. In fact, there remains an entire industry in research in the Washington, D.C. area that stands ready to answer any question, however badly formulated, that anyone in government is willing to pay to have answered. Many of these applied researchers, both the sociologists and the nonacademics among them, are technically qualified, but I doubt that technical qualifications are all that is required. Applied research requires a questioning stance, if the answers are to have any real utility. What appear on the surface to be fairly straightforward problems of measurement and social control often turn out to be fundamental problems of social theory and social values. I believe that some of the applied research, particularly the sociologists among them, share the same assumptions and the knowledge to raise such questions and even to reformulate the issues. The difficulty is that the institutional structure is only for a low-price bid to do a technically competent job of answering the questions the agency wants answered. University-based investigators might be more advantageously situated for reformulating the terms of the request, to reformulate the issues. There is a responsibility and an opportunity to educate the officials who write the contracts, so that they understand the full complexity of the issues and understand that many important issues require sociological formulations. The need is for applied sociology, not just applied methodology. There are real advantages to universities in doing applied sociological research. In some respects, such research is necessary to universities and basic sociological research. I see Open Forum, pgs 14

TRC Seeks Contributions

Social Problems

Social Problems is one of the most challenging courses to teach. The set of curriculum materials for the course, originally compiled by Louise Weston, is now being revised and updated. The set of materials will be distributed through the TEAC, ASA Teaching Resources Center. Please send in your materials for the social problems course for possible inclusion in the set. Contributions can include:

- course syllabi
- printouts or booklets or supplementary readings
- reviews of films and other audio visual aids
- short essays on teaching issues related to the social problems course (e.g., the role of class and ideology, enhancing student involvement)
- course exercises and assignments
- data sources and other instructional resources

Send materials to Michael Beckers, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Sexuality & Society

The ASA Teaching Resources Center and the Sociologists Gay Caucus are compiling a collection of resources by sociologists teaching about lesbians and gay men. We are interested in receiving materials that can be integrated into existing courses such as Introductory Sociology and Sociology of the Family, as well as materials for separate courses on the Sociology of Sexual Variations or Sexuality and Society. Please send us syllabi, course exercises and projects, test items, and other teaching materials. We also request reviews of reading materials and films as well as brief essays on issues that emerge for faculty who teach this topical Social mater. Please send your materials by December 1, 1985 to Michael Gould, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, University-Campus, Room 310, 600 W. Fillmore St., Tempe, AZ 85287. Contact us to schedule a visit.

Social Ecology

The ASA Teaching Resources Center is seeking syllabi and instructional materials for courses in social (human) ecology. The following materials are solicited:

- Syllabi for undergraduate courses and graduate seminars focused on social ecology, as well as introductory sociology courses organized around an ecological theme;
- Bibliographies;
- Data sources particularly useful for analyzing ecological issues, trends, and problems;
- Lists of films and other audiovisual materials;
- Classroom exercises and projects;
- Ideas for teaching core ecological concepts, including computer-based techniques.

Books and articles-including syllabi and bibliographies-should be cited fully so they can be easily located by users.

Send materials by August 30 to Michael McCinnick, Institute for Social Science Research, 6520 Library Building, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.
New ASA Major Medical Insurance Plan Offered by Wohlers

Albert H. Wohlers, the company authorized to group insurance to ASA members, is pleased to announce a Group Major Medical Plan in response to a growing number of requests. The new plan is available now, to all members and their families at a low cost alternative to higher priced individual policies.

Rates for the new plan are economical because ASA co-sponsors it with many other professional associations in a large group insurance trust. The mass buying power of these combined organizations keeps costs and rates low.

The plan provides up to one million dollars protection for most health care costs. Covered expenses include hospital room and board charges, physicians' and surgeons' fees, prescription drugs, anesthetic and its administration, specialized equipment, blood and blood products, convalescent nursing home charges, X-rays and laboratory tests. Each insured person has a choice of three deductibles: $250, $500 or $1,000. The deductibles have been designed to help keep the cost of the plan down. The higher the deductible selected, the lower the premium rate. The deductible can be satisfied by eligible expenses from one or more medical conditions. And if the deductible is met in the last three months of a calendar year, the deductible for the next year will be reduced by that amount. Once the deductible has been met, the plan pays 80% of all covered expenses. After $2,000 in expenses have been paid by the insured, (plus the deductible), the plan takes over completely to pay 100% of all covered expenses for the rest of the year.

All members and spouses under age 60 as well as their unmarried dependent children under age 19, (under age 25 if a full-time student), may apply for this coverage. Once accepted, coverage can never be canceled because of age. Even upon retirement, coverage may be continued through benefits will coordinate with Medicare.

For details on the Group Major Medical Insurance Plan, complete the attached coupon and mail it to the ASA Insurance Administrator: Albert H. Wohlers & Co., ASA Group Insurance Plans, 1500 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60696.

Please send me a premium quotation along with details on the new ASA $1,000,000 Group Major Medical Insurance Plan.

Name ___________________________ Sex Male Female

Birth Date ________________________ Address __________________________

City ____________________________ State Zip __________________________

Spouse's Birth Date if to be Insured __________________________

Child(ren)'s Birth Date(s) if to be Insured __________________________

Mail to: Albert H. Wohlers & Co., Administrator

ASA Group Insurance Plans

1500 Higgins Road

Park Ridge, IL 60696

Elections, from page 1

SECRETARY-ELECT

Michael Aiken 1267* William A. Anderson 831

COUNCIL

Charles Borjean 1477* Paul J. DeMaggio 1137* Nancy DiFonzo 1428* Marie A. Hang 1212* Travis Hirsch 1149* David Krook 855* Adeline Levine 859* Valerie K. Oppenheimer 1344*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Fred Block 891 Janet Cheatal 1207* David Gold 1070* Barbara Resnik 1200*

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

District 1 John Hug 925 Karen Miller 1159*

District 2 George Bohowsky 1217* Elena Yu 943

District 3 Jill Quagliano 1006* Teresa A. Sullivan 1029*

District 4 Elijah Anderson 670* Robert B. Hill 1165*

Foundation, from page 1

entering expenses, barring some fiscal catastrophe. But, by contrast, the needs of the discipline are very real indeed, and it seemed important to have some mechanism for not only raising money but for nurturing and protecting it.

While the Foundation's sole purpose is to assist the ASA, its actual decisions are entrusted to a five-person Board of Trustees comprising the five most recent past-presidents of the ASA (currently Hubert Blalock, Peter Rossi, W. F. Whyte, Allo Rossini, and J. F. Shute Jr.). This Roten exercise precludes oligarchy and ensures that the Foundation leadership will be democratically selected by the ASA membership at large. The Trustees may appoint staff in various areas, and it is expected that the Endowment Committee will shift from the ASA to the ASI to become the Foundation's principal fund-raising arm.

In addition to Demeath, current committee members include Ruth E. Hess, John W. Riley, Paul J. Sewell, David L. Smith, and Charles V. Wilkie, with current President Eke Ekstrom and Executive Officer William J. Donato ex officio. Foundation fund-raising will begin in concert with the forthcoming Annual Meetings in Washington and the Fall Hooded Bitter. Deenath elaborated on the fund-raising strategy: "The object is to build an endowment and only spend the annual interest. Ideally, every sociologist will contribute something every year. Knowing that a dollar invested today will continue to pay sociology dividends into the indefinite future. However, there are clearly special groups with special obligations and resources. Officers of the ASA will, of course, be asked to shoulder a larger part of the burden, as will senior professors in the field, research authors, fellowship winners and grant recipients. In addition, we need to reach those with independent means, including former students and professionals now outside of the discipline. Here we need names as much as anything else. Because flexibility is important to the Foundation, we hope most donations will be unrestricted. But it is possible to negotiate special projects to be named after particularly outstanding figures—for example, funds set up in the name of distinguished mentors by their various students. Of course, the mechanisms for contributing vary widely. In addition to outright donations, it might include assigning a portion of royalties, negotiating a living trust, and various types of bequests including property and even stamp or coin collections. The ASI will work with other beneficiaries where a bequest is split. From a tax standpoint, it is amazing how often such gifts are of the interest of the donor as well as the recipient."

As Demeath went on to point out, it is difficult to raise unrestricted endowment funds from institutional sources such as the government, private foundations or corporations (except for the valuable matching programs). This means that fund-raising will focus on sociologists themselves. At this point, there is no target goal or date. With past precedents such as the Arnold and Corsera Rose Fund as inspiration, the Committee thinks of this as a continuing process which can make a major difference in the sociology of tomorrow. As Deenath put it: "By all means call us, because most assuredly we will be calling you."
The Status of Women and Minorities in ASA

by Ruth J. Hafer  
First in a Series

In mid-1981, ASA Council directed the Executive Office to compile a report on the status of minorities and women within the Association. During the first half of 1982, Paul Williams prepared an extensive and thorough report which was approved by Council during its August meeting.

In 1984, a follow-up update was compiled, which builds on Williams' pioneering effort by:
- briefly assessing changes in the distribution of selected academic and organizational characteristics between 1981 and 1984;
- examining the pattern of committee service among major ethnic and gender groups during the 1981-84 period; and
- examining the representation of women and minorities in ASA sections and committees in 1984.

In total, the report is a comprehensive examination of the status of women and minorities within ASA, with a focus on the changes that have occurred since 1981. The report also highlights the progress made in terms of increasing representation and equal opportunities for all members, and it sets the stage for future research and action.

Selected Social Characteristics of the Membership

In 1984, women accounted for 34% of ASA's membership, while minorities made up 10%. In both cases, this represented a significant increase over 1981. Among minorities, blacks make up 33.9% of the membership, Hispanics 11.5%, Native Americans 4.9%, and Asians 4.6%. There was slight membership growth among all groups, except Asians, during the early 1980s. When compared with National Research Council (NRC) data on the 1981 Pool of sociology PhDs, ASA's 1984 membership appears representative of the larger profession.

Committee Service and Elective Office

Table 1 summarizes the proportion of women and minorities held positions in committees and elective offices within ASA since 1974. With the exception of Council members, people serving on several elected or appointed committees are counted two or more times. Such multiple committee membership has a diluting effect on the minority figures as the notes at the bottom of Table 1 indicate. Therefore, overall, the table reveals that women are proportionately represented and have improved their position over the last 10 years. Minorities in contrast remain under-represented in most instances and appear to have lost ground since 1974.

The only significant improvement in the position of minorities is seen in the board membership and involves the Elective Committees (i.e., Committees on Nominations and Publications). In the 1984 elections minority representation on these committees rose to 25%, jumping from 10% in 1981. It is uncertain whether this increase will persist or prove transitory. Examining the presence of minorities on Council and among elected officers does not breed optimism. During the last three years, there has been one minority member of Council and none among the President, Vice Presidents, or Secretaries.

In contrast to their recent success on Elected Committees, the minority presence on Editorial Boards and Appointments Committees appears to have declined during the early 1980s. Moreover, if one ignores the committees concerned primarily with the representation of race and ethnicity, the minority presence on Appointed Committees drops from 17% in 1983 and 16% to 5% in 1984. This suggests that minorities are under-represented on these committees.

Although the minority presence among section officials has increased somewhat during the early 1980s, participation has been largely confined to the Sections on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. In 1983 and 1984, 67% and 50%, respectively, of the minorities holding elected section offices served this one specialty grouping. If it is eliminated from consideration, minority representation drops from 6.5 to 2% in 1983 and falls to 0% in 1984. In short, the fact that minorities were 10% of the Association's Full Members, they were under-represented on most types of ASA committees in 1983 and 1984. At the same time, minorities were over-represented on the three committees devoted to minority issues and in the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. This, along with their relative absence elsewhere, suggests a disturbing degree of segregation within the Association.

In contrast to minorities, women's presence in the ASA governing structure has clearly grown since the mid-70s. But their committee service, be it elected or appointed, has tended to decline during the last two years. Nonetheless, it would seem that women currently make up 34% of the Association's Full Members, one must conclude that they are well represented in 1984. Since the mid-70s, women's smallest representation has been on Editorial Boards, and this has slowed to a crawl. They have had 10% of the spots during the early 1980s, however. The figures presented in Table 1 for Appointed Committees and Section Boards are somewhat misleading, due to multiple memberships and because women pre-

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the number of cases on which the percentages are based. Each case is equivalent to one committee member or section position. In the case of Council, Council/Presidential Appointments and Section positions, this means that people serving in two positions also simultaneously occupied two cases. Among others, such multiple service is rare, but among women and minorities, it has an impact on the percentages presented above.

a. In 1983, these minorities served on two committees and one on three.
b. In 1984, one minority served on two committees and one on three.
c. In 1984, two minorities served on two committees and one on three.
d. In both 1983 and 1984, two women held two sectional positions.

Participation in Sections

Columns one and three of Table 2 show the proportion of minorities and women found within each of ASA's sections. Comparing the last two rows of the table reveals that over half of ASA's members did not belong to any section in 1984. Only 45% maintained membership in one or more sections. Neither women nor minorities are over-represented among those who have not chosen to belong to any of ASA's 23 sections.

Table 2: Proportion of Minorities and Women Holding ASA Positions (1974, 1982-84)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Minorities</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>5.0 (24)</td>
<td>2.0 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>6.0 (24)</td>
<td>2.0 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>5.0 (24)</td>
<td>2.0 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>5.0 (24)</td>
<td>2.0 (24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minorities:
- in 1983, minorities served on two committees and one on three.
- In 1984, one minority served on two committees and one on three.
- In both 1983 and 1984, two minorities served on two committees and one on three.

Women:
- in 1983, women served on two committees and one on three.
- In 1984, women served on two committees and one on three.

Gender issues continue to be a predominant concern of the American Sociology Association, and the report highlights the progress made in terms of increasing representation and equal opportunities for all members, and it sets the stage for future research and action.

See Stack, Ethnicity, Race, Gender, and Class: An Introduction; Social Psychology, 6th Edition; and The Sociology of Work, 2nd Edition, for more information on the status of women and minorities in ASA.
### TABLE 2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES BELONGING TO ASA SECTIONS AND EXPRESSING INTEREST IN SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY (1994)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Minority</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Behavior</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Historical (Comparative Macro)</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminology (Criminology/Delinquency, Criminal Justice, Penology/Correction)</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sociology</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family (Marriage and Family)</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marxist Sociology</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Sociology</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology (Quantitative/Qualitative Methods)</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Sociology</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations and Organizations (Occupations/Professions, Social Organization)</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race and Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex and Gender (Sex of Sexes)</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Psychology (Small Groups, Social Psychology, Socialization)</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Practice (Applied Sociology/Sociological Research)</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Education</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Population (Demography, Human ecology)</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Education</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
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<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Conflicts (Sociology of World Conflict)</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Systems (Economy and Society)</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Section Membership (Other Areas of Interest)</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The numbers in parentheses represent the number of cases on which the percentages are based. The total figures at the bottom of columns and rows are not necessarily identical to the sum of the figures in the columns and rows. Due to rounding, some columns and rows may not add precisely to the body of the table. The two last columns and rows are not added to the last row of the table. The last row of the table shows the total membership figure listed at the bottom of columns and rows.

### Membership Committee’s “80% Club”

The ASA Committee on Membership has been examining trends in membership. Its first project was to look at graduate departments in sociology. Such an assessment was possible because the Graduate Department of Sociology lists the full universe of graduate sociology faculties. A comparison of the alphabetical list of graduate school faculty members found in the 1994 Guide with the ASA membership roster showed that about 56% of graduate faculty are members of departments with 80% or more ASA members. School Percent

- Adelphi University 87.50
- Arizona State University 85.00
- Boston College 87.50
- Bowling Green State University 86.95
- Brown University 82.62
- University of California: Los Angeles 81.82
- Riverside State College 84.62
- San Francisco State University 86.46
- Santa Barbara 89.46
- Santa Cruz 87.50
- University of Chicago 82.61
- College of Charleston 81.25
- University of Denver 100.00
- Duke University 85.71
- Florida State University 100.00
- Georgia Institute of Technology 86.67
- Illinois Institute of Technology 83.15
- Indiana University 84.00
- University of Iowa 94.12
- Johns Hopkins University 80.00
- University of Kansas 89.47

**University of Massachusetts-Amherst** 81.25
**Michigan State University** 94.74
**University of Minnesota** 84.38
**University of Montana** 80.00
**Montclair State College** 50.00
**University of Nebraska-Lincoln** 83.33
**University of Nevada Reno** 80.00
**New York University** 94.74
**University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill** 84.00
**Greensboro** 92.31
**North Texas State University** 88.89
**Northwestern University** 99.47
**Ohio State University** 85.23
**University of Oklahoma** 85.23
**Princeton University** 90.90
**Rutgers University** 86.00
**University of South Carolina** 95.00
**University of Southern California** 95.11
**University of South Florida** 80.90
**Stanford University** 91.66
**State University of New York: Albany** 82.60
**Stony Brook** 89.65
**University of Texas: Austin** 92.39
**Tulane University** 82.00
**University of Texas at Austin** 95.71
**University of Washington** 85.00
**Tulane University** 85.71
**University of Washington, State University** 85.35
**Wayne State University** 94.11
**University of Wisconsin-Madison** 99.00

**FOOTNOTES**

1. There are three committees: Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, Minority Fellowship Program, and the David Johnson-Footez Award.
2. The two “sorority” committees concern the Status of Women in Sociology and the Jessie Bernard Award.
3. Since columns two and four summarize both primary and secondary areas of interest, the total at the bottom of each column are approximately twice the size of those for columns one and three.

**Note:** The numbers in parentheses represent the number of cases on which the percentages are based. The total figures at the bottom of columns and rows are not necessarily identical to the sum of the figures in the columns and rows. Due to rounding, some columns and rows may not add precisely to the body of the table. The last row of the table shows the total membership figure listed at the bottom of columns and rows.
Profile of the President
Matilda White Riley: Of Her Times and Ahead of Her Time

by Ann Forer

A major theme in the work of Matilda White Riley is that the life course of an individual is not shaped by the events of the particular period in which they grow up and grow older; at the same time, each of us plays a part in defining and redefining norms and social institutions. No one epitomizes these principles more than Matilda Riley, a person of her times and ahead of her time.

She was my professor at New York University 23 years ago. We later became colleagues and close friends. But even my long association with her doesn’t cover earlier—and some of the most interesting—parts of her professional life. As I have delved into these years and put together some of the highlights of her 50 years of productive work—not necessarily in chronological order—I am delighted to have had occasion to re-read her work. 

For the American Sociological Association, she is not only a typical career of a woman sociologist. Her early professional experience was not primarily in sociology. Her first book, which she wrote while still in her teens, was a book on motorists’ flight, “Gilding and Soaring.” During the 1930s and 40s, her energies were divided between raising a family and working in market research, with time out from her professional life in market research company to serve as Chief Consultant Economist for the U.S. War Production Board during World War II. Her career as an academic sociologist took off in 1950 at NYU and Rutgers.

And at age 68, not all interested in retiring, she assumed the office of Associate Director at the National Institute on Aging, a position she still occupies. In all phases of her career—and I have given you only a hint of her full professional history—Matilda Riley has been a loner. As a first in so many ways, she paved the way for others and left her mark on these fields. She was the first research assistant in Sociology in the U.S. in 1933, the first woman in a policy-making position in the War Production Board in 1942, the first female member of the American Sociological Association in 1949, the first to organize a census approach to the analysis of the roles of women in family research, the first to publish a study on “age stratification,” now a recognized field in sociology, the first Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences Research at the National Institute on Aging, the first Chairperson of the All-NIH Study Group on Health and Behavior, and, in 1968, the first woman to receive the Common Wealth Award in Sociology.

Matilda has brought her experiences in the outside world to bear upon sociological study, and, in turn, has brought the insights of sociological analysis to the wider world. For example, Matilda White learned about social research that by doing it; she later drew on these experiences in her scholarly research. Her father, Percival White, had pioneered the field of market research. Matilda worked for him during the summers, even before her college days, starting as an office worker. She soon became as much a part of the household as a gatekeeper, construction codes, interviewing, testing, analysis, and report writing.

When adequate techniques were not at hand, Matilda invented new ones. I recall her telling our class in research methods at NYU about a study she had done designed called the “chronology” to help survey respondents record daily activities. The chronology was made out of an old fashioned film pack; after entering an item, you turned it over to another sheet of the same item would not be contaminated.

During the rail pits she was also associated with W. Edwars Deming in designing the first national probability sample of United States households for consumer-use government use, an enterprise requiring the use of aerial maps then available in the New York Public Library. In order to randomize the selection of geographic sections, dice were thrown in lieu of a table of random numbers. More than once, the research group was reported to the chief librarian for gambling on the premises.

When Paul Lazarsfeld came to the United States from Vienna in the early 1930s to study social survey research methods, the Rockefeller Foundation suggested that he visit various market research organizations. When Lazarsfeld called on Percival White, who was about to leave on an extended business trip, he was referred to Matilda, and thus began a long, productive relationship involved by deities even potential failure Mattila noted in the use of aggregated data.

As a sociologist, Matilda subsequently embarked upon a number of insights. This understanding of both the potential and pitfalls of analysis of sociological data turned out to be crucial in her explorations of age as a social phenomenon. Matilda embarked on the study of age when Bert Birk, then President of Russell Sage Foundation, founded Matilda to undertake a quick review of what was then known about human aging during the middle and later years. Although the research thought that this might easily be accomplished in a few months with the assistance of two or three graduate students, the task consumed four years and the energies of a full staff of researchers who located and evaluated more than three thousand relevant research studies. From Matilda we learned how to approach these studies with a critical eye, how to recognize flaws that invalidated some of the early research on aging. The result of this effort was An Inventory of Research Findings, the first volume of Aging and Societies (with Anne Forer, Mary E. Kline, Beth Hess and Barbara K. Roth). Her influential 1973 essay in Public Opinion Quarterly, “Aging and Cohort Succession: Interpretations & Mis-interpretations,” also drew on this experience, alerting scholars inside and outside sociology—from psychology to political science to biology—to the problems and potential failures in the study of cohort effects. Its lessons have been broadened well beyond the academy to practitioners and others dealing with age related issues.

But Matilda’s interest in methodological issues has never been narrowly conceived. Even her research textbook, Sociological Research (1963), is a skillful demonstration of the interplay of theory and research. The approach taken in this book grew out of Matilda’s early experience teaching methods to NYU students from all walks of life—lawyers, social workers, psychotherapists, medical doctors, clergy, business people, even police officers—but only a few graduate students—who wanted to learn about social research methods speaking very little sociology.

Characteristically, Matilda adapted to the situation and made use of case studies derived from such sociological classes as: Darkham’s Suicide; Lazarsfeld’s The People’s Choice; Weber’s The Protestant Ethic; Thomas and Znaniecki’s The Polish Peasant, Whyte’s Street Corner Society, among others, and key methodological passages from Coleman, Homans, Simon, Malinowski, LePlay, Zeitlin, Cordell, Sandebeck, Sebba, and Men- ton. A feature of this approach was that it developed a broad conceptual framework for use in interpreting these studies and translating them into empirical operations. At the same time the approach taught qualitative and quantitative methods, it gave students a sweeping overview of some of the best research then available.

As an “outsider” reading these studies and hearing Matilda’s lecture (thesis, when Sociological Research was published), I can attest to their power. I was returning to school after a long absence and feeling rather tentative about sociology. Her course “turned me on” to sociology, Many NYU and Rutgers students have told me since, how important the course was in guiding their thinking about sociology. The range of Matilda’s other publications is huge. Over the past 45 years, her bibliography includes papers on adolescence values, dyadic relationships, mass communication, the changing occupational roles of women, drug use in age cohorts, socialization in the mid-1960s, the treatment of cancer in the elderly, the postponement of disability, health behavior of older people, the impact on the family of changes in lifestyle, and numerous times in methodology. What may not be clear from this list is that the work had been cumulative—with each new essay building on some insight or aspect of earlier work.

Her monumental work, the three volume Aging and Society, is a landmark in modern sociology. The model of age stratification set forth in Volume 3 brings together various lines of sociological theory and research. The struggle over aspects of age in society, tracing on the early work of Parsons, Linton, Sorokin, and Eiserstadi, the concept of social and societal age structures and their dynamics (from such sociologists as Merton, Cahn, and Ryder), and the process of

over the life course, utilizing the insights of Erwin and Claassen in sociology. Neugarten in social psychology, Baltes and Schaal in psychometrics. This volume demonstrates the importance of cumulation in science, while at the same time providing new means for establishing ideas and generating new models in adapting these ideas to the study of age in society. In her more recent work, Matilda Riley has further developed many of these themes. She has shown that agents of individuals over the life course and the historical course of society are interactive. Her focus on two different dynamics, social change and the aging of individuals, has further demystified the pervasive belief that human aging is an irremovable process. But, she has also refuted the myths that aging is a biologically determined process. Instead, aging is a complex and lifelong process from birth to death composed of interdependent social, psychological, and biological processes.

Matilda has always encouraged collaborative work. She involved several students in the preparation of Sociological Research. She was an enthusiastic mentor, providing positive feedback while holding students to high standards and insisting they show me that her notebooks had dried. We were encouraged and (fostered) by the attention she gave to our first attempts at sociological analysis. Needless to say, it was a marvelous learning experience, shared by scores of college students and assistants at Rutgers. Matilda’s mentoring did not stop at graduation, but continued in our careers and families continues to this day.

And that brings me to Matilda’s most imbedded efforts in empowering the role of women. She herself had experienced obstacles to her career and inferences in her family as well as in the culture in which she lived. In the early 1950s, McGraw- Hill demanded at a meeting because there would be few buyers for a book on that with a woman’s name on it. When she changed her name to Mat White, the book was published and sold very well. And despite an earlier book, an index to the index record at Radcliffe—elected to Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year—she was re- thought although in the end she felt that she was a woman who would “undoubtedly marry and have children and then would be the end of it.”

Despite such styming blocks, Matilda has enjoyed a distinguished academic career, using her influence to provide women with opportunities equal to those enjoyed by men. As Rutgers she insisted that women candidates for graduate work be given equal treatment. She encouraged her students to work in sociological research, the latter part of her career, and to work in sociological research. This contributed to the overall growth of the discipline and to the overall growth of the discipline and the growth of the discipline and the growth of the discipline and the growth of the discipline and the growth of the discipline.
1986 Annual Meeting

Focus on Social Structures and Human Lives: Innovative Sessions Planned

from the 1986 Program Committee

With the 1986 Washington meetings just ahead of us, now is the time for all sociologists to begin planning for their participation in 1986 in New York City (August 30-September 3). With the aim of involving and representing the many diverse interests of the membership, several innovations are being introduced by the 1986 Program Committee (Beverly Capewell, Rene Loez Cose, Paul J. D'Amaggio, Anne Fonier, Cusa Marrett, John Meyer, Alejandro Portes, Carmen Schoeller, Ann Widdow, Harriet Zucker- man, and President-Elect Mattis Riley as chair). It should be noted now that all submissions of proposals for regular session papers, roundtables (both luncheon and informal), or poster sessions for 1986 should be sent soon as possible (specifications below), but must be received by the very latest by December 31, 1985.

Plans for Submissions

Regular Sessions continue to constitute the backbone of the Program. Several new features are planned by the Program Committee in order to capture the very best work from every aspect of our discipline.

Broad Scope of Topics—The Committee has worked hard to reduce the number of topics, allowing the titles and number of sessions under each topic to be better determined by the Organizers. Many specific recommendations sent in earlier letters to the President-Elect have been taken into account in defining the topics.

Coorganizers are being appointed for certain topics, such as Stratification and Methodology, to signal that papers within the full range of perspectives and sub-fields will be represented (e.g., Methodology is both quantitative and qualitative; Stratification is a general concept with specific dimensions, etc.).

Coorganizer—The list of topics (see Chart for 1986 Program) is not pre-

cloratory. When in doubt, you are encouraged to submit papers to whichever Organizers you believe most appropriate to your topic. (When necessary, papers will be re-routed by Organizers, as the philosophy of the 1986 Program Committee is to seek a place on the program for every paper of high quality.)

Submissions—Single papers or coordinated sets of papers may be submitted. Members to whom you may express interest to Organizers in serving as discussants.

Thematic Sessions—Special con-

sideration will be given under all topics to papers that concern the program theme (as described below) or that are in nature cross-disciplinary, cross-cultural, or cross-temporal.

See the Call for Papers on page 13 for details of paper and organizers, together with guidelines for submission.

Roundtables—Luncheon Roundtables and Informal Roundtables are one of the con-

ventionally popular features of ASA programs. They are particularly valuable for those who are developing new ideas or formulating issues in new ways and who would like to explore these ideas or issues with colleagues who have similar interests. Roundtables also offer an opportunity for those who are a formal methodologist, professional, or policy concerns to meet one another and to initiate and extend networks. The two types of Roundtables are similar, except that one involves the purchase of a luncheon ticket. Each table seats ten people, with many Roundtables being held at the same time in one of the large public rooms in the hotel. Presidents introduce topics and facilitate discussion among all the participants at the table. Roundtables are being organized for 1986 by a Roundtable Organizing Committee: Marcia Ory (National Institute on Aging); Robert Parkes (National Cancer Institute); and Ruth Wallace (George Washington University).

See the Call for Papers below for the list of Topics and Organizers, together with guidelines for submission.

Poster Sessions—As a new com-

ponent of the 1986 program, special exhibit space is being set aside for posters that lend themselves to visual display and to face-to-face conversation between authors and viewers. A Poster Session is a display presentation that consists of an exhibit of material that authors personally attend for an assigned period of time (usually one to two hours). The display reports current research with results that can be readily summarized in graphic forms, tables, graphs, pictures, etc. Handouts of the complete presentation must also be available at the session. Poster sessions provide a unique platform for personal discussion of work with interested colleagues. The 1986 ASA sessions will be organized by Ronald Abes and Kathleen Bond (both from the National Institute on Aging) to whom all formal proposals should be sent. Participants and topics presented will be announced in the meeting program.

See the Call for Papers below for guidelines for submission.

The Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony will be held on Tuesday, September 2, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. All members should be sure to mark this date on their calendars. ASA Awards will be presented. Association officers will make their reports, and resolutions from ASA members will be considered.

Program Theme

Plans for the program as a whole reflect the strong conviction of the President-Elect that, after a necessary era of pluralism and disensus in sociology, new and transcendent perspectives are now emerging that could lead to conceptual reintegration and work that is sociologically cumulative, not merely eclectic. The widely varied format of the 1986 program is designed to foster such overarching perspectives that will, for example, incorporate macro- and micro-levels of analysis, human beings into the social structure (not only the men, as George

Homo once had it), explore the interactions of psychological and biological factors with social factors across the life course, emphasize the dynamic (rather than the static) character of both human lives and social structures, recognize the impact of the conceptual reorientations, and make appropriate use of both qualitative and quantitative methods.

More specifically, the 1986 program has a theme, the dynamic interplay between Social Structures and Human Lives, as previously announced. This theme was chosen to focus a wide range of soci- ological concerns, and to emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary, cross-temporal, and cross-cultural approaches. The theme will be developed in a series of Thematic Ses- sions currently being arranged by the Program Committee, in the two evening Plenary Sessions, and in the Presidential Session. Thematic Sessions will include several that are designed to foster interdisciplinary perspectives. In the Plenary Sessions, to be entitled "Socio- logical Lives in Changing Social Structures," sociologists ranging in age and career experiences will present sociological analyses—interdisciplinary and prospective—of key structural and cultural influences on their intellectual development and activity (and that of their peers) at different stages of their lives and in different eras of sociology and of society. Aspects of this program theme will also be addressed in several Distinguished Lectures by scholars from here and abroad and the theme will run through many of the usual Didactic Ses- sions, Short Courses, and Professional and Teaching Workshops. Details of all these presentations will be published later. Since the theme will be of interest to members preparing submissions of any type, it is reprinted here from the Janu- ary issue of Forum. See box, page 19

1986 Sessions, Organizers Announced

President-Elect Mattis Riley and the 1986 Program Committee are calling for submissions to Regular Sessions. Roundtables, and Poster Sessions according to the guidelines below. All submissions are due as early as possible and must be received by December 31, 1985 at the latest. Program ideas and pro-

posals sent earlier to the President-Elect, many of which have been under the planning of the Program Committee, should be developed for re-submission to the Organizers who have appropriate.

Regular Sessions

Where to send papers. Members of the ASA and other interested persons should submit papers directly to the President-Elect, as described below. Note that not just single papers, but coordinated sets of papers, or proposals for entire sessions, will be considered.

For topics having co-organizers, please send in two copies, one directly to each co-organizer. Topics have been defined broadly by the 1986 Program Committee, in order to discourage multiple submissions of the same paper to the organizers for two different topics (as with ASA journals). However, if you do feel that multiple submission is necessary for your paper, you are required to notify each organiz- er of this fact and to list the other orga- nizers to whom the paper is being sent, so that they may confer with each other on the best location of the paper. Fail- ure to meet this requirement allows organizers to drop the paper from all sessions involved.

Length and Style. Papers as submitted are limited to 20 pages, including foot-notes and bibliographies. For presentation at the meetings within a 15-minute period, papers must be re-
duced even further (allow 2 to 3 min-
utes for presenting each page). Presen-
tations should be clear and interpret major points only and the delivery be carefully paced. (Details of required data and procedures of collec-
tion and analysis should be reserved for handouts or written versions.) Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presenta-
tion.

Original contribution. Papers are ex-
pected to reflect original work or major developments in previously reported work. Papers are not eligible for inclu-
sion if they have been published prior to the meeting or accepted for publica-
tion before being submitted to organiz-
ers for consideration, or if they have been modified in only secondary re-
spects after similar readings or publica-
tion.

How to send. Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when considering inclusions for their sessions; therefore, your opportunities for acceptance will be reduced if you fail to sub-
mit a complete paper. Authors should note that organizers have been informed that they need not return manuscripts unless these manuscripts have been ac-
accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Deadlines. The deadline for submission of papers is December 31, 1985. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Ab-

tacles and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by May 1, 1985.

Roundtables

Members wishing to preside over a Roundtable should propose a topic or issue for discussion and should send a one-page abstract describing this topic to Marcia Ory, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 4C22, Bethesda, Maryland 20205. These abstracts will be considered by the National Organizing Committee for possible inclusion in the program.

Poster Sessions

All submissions are invited on all topics including the program theme. As in regular sessions, poster submissions are expected to reflect original research that has not been previously published. Submissions should be limited to 20 pages, including titles and abstracts, and original copies of the graphic material to be presented. They should be mailed to Ronald Abes, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 4C22, Bethesda, Maryland 20205.
Sessions, from page 12
Maryland 2005: Detailed instructions on preparing a poster, together with information about the exhibit space, will be sent to those who have been selected for poster sessions.
Participation on the Program is limited to ASA members, including graduate and undergraduate student members. Foreign students, persons from other disciplines and sociologists invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic or Panel sessions are exempt from this ruling.
ASA Council policy requires that all participants who present papers at the Annual Meeting must pre-register for the conference. These fees are non-refundable. If pre-registration fees are not received before the Program deadline, participants’ names will be deleted from the Program.
Foreign scholars and persons from other disciplines are not exempt from the pre-registration requirement.
No individual may be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation except serving as a session chair. Persons may present only one sole-authored paper; however, this may be done in conjunction with a co-authored participation on the program, such as co-chair, discussant, co-author on another paper, presenter of a paper, or presider for a Section non-referred roundtable session.
Questions relating to Program participation should be directed to the ASA Executive Office.
REGULAR SESSIONS
TOPICS AND ORGANIZERS
(1) Age Stratification and the Life Course
Dave Dorsey, Andrus Gerontology Center, Box 77912, University Park, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089, and Harriet F. Prentiss, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.
(2) Sociology of the Arts
(3) Death
Michel E. Sabel, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.
(4) Biosocial Science
Clay, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.
(5) Complex Social Systems
Ann Osher, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
(6) Crime and Deviance
Ruth Jenkins, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 300 Bricker Hall, Columbus, OH 43210.
(7) Development, Dependency, and the World System
Susan Eckstein, 15 Davis Avenue, West Newton, MA 02166, and Michael Esher, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.
(8) Dance and Social Control
Marlin Stenzel, Anthropology, Department of Sociology, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.
(9) Disability
John B. Christianin and Sherrin Barron, Department of Sociology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
(10) Human Ecology
Iossye Sery, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, 1108 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706, and Frederik D. Wil- son, Center for Demography and Ecology, Social Science Building, 2115 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
(11) Economy and Society
Ivy Berg, 100 Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania, New College Department, 309 South 26th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19142.
(12) Ecology of Education
Charles Bell, 3803 Kimball Avenue, Chicago, IL 60607, and William S. Trotter, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Department of Education—Room 368, University of Illinois-Champaign, 2100 South 6th Street, Champaign, IL 61820.
(13) Sociology of Emotions
Francisco Caceres, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697.
(14) Evaluation Research
Howard Carri- an, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20418.
(15) Family and Kinship
Reginald Clark, 5105 North College, Columbus, OH 43214.
(16) History and Sociology
Vincent A. Zelizer, Department of Sociology, Bar- nard College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.
(17) History of Sociology and Social Thought
Charles Cott, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
(18) Industrial Sociology
David C. Miller, Sociology Department, Indiana Uni- versity, Ballantine Hall 744, Bloomington, IN 47405.
(19) Microsociology of Interaction
Barry Schwartz, Department of Sociology, Uni- versity of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.
(20) Sociology of Knowledge and Culture
Gaye Tuchman, Department of Soci- ology, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, NY 11367.
(21) Sociology of Labor Markets
James N. Bower, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.
(22) Sociology of Law
David F. Hawkins, Department of Public Health, 4232, Cornell University Medical College, 130 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, and Judith Lerner, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.
(23) Methodology
Ron Mannus, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, and Wi- lfredo V. Paredes, City University of New York, 14830.
(24) Sociology of Natural Resources
Robbino, Department of Sociology, 1616 P Street, N.W., Wash- ington, DC 20006.
(25) Organizations
Michael Hamann, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, and Wil- lard M. Wilcox, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, WI 53706.
(26) Political Sociology
Charles T. Mann, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039, and Craig Jenkins, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
(27) Population and Demography
(28) Protests and Occupations
Andrew Abbott, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.
(29) Race and Ethnic Relations
Cary Marks, Department of Sociology, Wil- liams College, Williamstown, MA 01267, and Duncan J. Smith, Sociology Department, Col- lorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
(30) Religion and Social Change
Stuart R. Schaffner, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.
(31) Rural Sociology
Stephen G. Banker, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21718.
(32) Sociology of Science and Scientific Knowledge
Stephen Gel, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.
(33) Sociology of Sex and Gender
Margaret L. Andersen, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716, and Harvey M. Rosenthal, H. H. Robertson Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.
(34) Human Sexuality
Paige J. Crockett, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.
(35) Small Groups
Richard J. Lauster, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52240.
(36) Social Movements and Collective Behavior
Ralph Turner, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90034.
(37) Social Movements and Collective Behavior
Karen Kay, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708.
(38) Social Psychology
E. Dennis Reactor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90034.
(39) Social Stratification
Margaret Morse, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 1811, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192, and Erol Oktay, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53711.
(40) Socialization
Joel Claxton, Institute of Human Development, 1201 Tolman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.
(41) Socialization
Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
(42) Socialization
Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
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Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
(48) Socialization
Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
(49) Socialization
Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
(50) Socialization
Charles Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94104.
Profile, from page 11
If you do not know Matilda per- 
sonally, you might wonder how it
has been possible for one human to
have accomplished so much. Part of
the secrete is her tremendous energy.
We used to work at an Neaw York
apartment. Although I am
younger, I would often be ready to call
it quit by late afternoon. Not Matilda.
But to retell my amazing energy, Mati-
da would say, "number one, do it in
10 minutes. It will get the blood
running through our brains and we reallly
must finish this chapter after
time.
Some other younger colleagues recoil
out of leisure for a summer work-
shop in New York. "The water was
too cold for most of them to swim in,
but Matilda not only braved the cold
water, but outwitted the others. She is
a skier, back-packer, mountain climber,
hiker, camper. Some 30 years ago she
and herйте покидали пос- 
times is week-end hiking with her hus-
band along sections of the Appalachian
Trail in the New Hampshire Mounta-
ins.
Matilda's career has been intertwined
with that of her husband, Jack, officially
known as John W. Riley, Jr., a dis-
tinguished sociologist in his own right.
Their first jointly published work (in the 
American Sociological Review) raised un-
explored issues about consensual be-
vavior, a taboo topic in the 1950s and
1960s. In the 1960s they published
papers on the impact of the media on
young children. During the 1960s they
served as Executive Officer and Secre-
tary, respectively, of the American So-
ciological Association and today they
are Co-Presidents of the District of
Columbia Sociological Society. Their son
and Jack have a family "joke" that they
have been pursuing life topics together
for over 35 years, first on conssi-
tive behavior, then on the
socialization of adolescents, later on the
adult life cycle.
Now with Mati-
da focusing on the oldest and Jack
having recently published an article
in the Journal of Gerontology on "Dying
and the Meaning of Death", they seem to
have come full circle.
Matilda is presently serving the social
science community with extraordinary
accomplishments as Director for Be-
avioral Sciences Research at the
National Institute on Aging-NIH.

New 1986 Dues Procedures

Since after the ASA Annual Meeting,
you will receive your annual dues re-
newal notice. In consultation with the
Membership Committee, the Executive Office has made some changes in the
dues renewal procedure.
We hope you will please the following:
- earlier notification of renewal (to avoid confusion with holiday time);
- earlier incentive to pay does early;
- a simplified form: after dues are paid we'll send you the coupon listing and
other benefits of membership;
- a speedier renewal process—we hope that people who have renewed
will not get reminders because of "computer bug";
- new publications from which to choose: Teaching Sociology and Sociological Theory.

Open Forum, from page 7
is a better teaching vehicle than is
discipline-oriented research. Some of
these positions may be easier to pose, the
life frame may in many cases be shorter,
and students might thereby experi-
ence the entire research process. Of
greater importance, so-called ap-
p lied problems can raise fundamental
issues. Moreover, for example, in the
issue of the relationship between genet-
ics and social experience in the develop-
ment of personality more dramatically
posed than in the ethology of chlas-
phora. Having to think about real
world issues—suicide, schizophrenia,
war and peace—may be a useful correc-
tive to the academic tendency to dwell
overmuch on, say, what Weber really
meant. The optimum would be to create
institutional arrangements that facilitate
back-and-forth movement between aca-
demic and non-academic institutions.
At present, such movement requires career
change or career interruption. We need to
create the mechanism that would make
such back-and-forth movements easier;
and more

Focus, from page 12
Social Structures and Human Lives
It is a sociological truism that social
structures and human lives are inextric-
ably linked. As people’s conditions and
positions in social structures in-
fluence their attitudes, behaviors, phys-
ilical and psychological functioning
indeed, all aspects of their lives. At the
same time, social structures are shaped
by people’s conditions and actions.

The 1986 program is designed to
reflect these recent emphases in sociology
which bear on up and grow-
old, not in laboratories, but in a matrix
of groups, networks, institutions, and
communities. The program places
social networks and positions in social
institutions in the life-course context.
Indeed, all aspects of their lives. At the
same time, social structures are shaped
by people’s conditions and actions.

The following meetings, a volume in the
ASA Presidential Series will be pre-
pared from papers that develop aspects
of this theme. An Editorial Committee
will be set up by the Program Com-
mitee, and papers will be selected from
the 1986 ASA meeting as well as the
meetings of the Society for the Study of
Social Problems, Sociologists for Women
in Society, and other sociological meet-
ings coordinated with those of the ASA.

Other Program Components
Issues in Sociological Practice—The
Program Committee has established a
subcommittee, chaired by Malcolm
Greenwald, to create a special program
feature on "Issues in Sociological Prac-
tice."

Special Sessions—A few slates in the
already crowded program are held in re-
serve for a range of topics that will pre-
dictably come into attention during the
forthcoming year. Plans and details of
many other aspects of the pro-
gram, will be considered at the Wash-
ington meeting of the Program Com-
mitee scheduled for August 30, 1985.
Meeting, continued


September 21-22. Symposium on the Virginia Statewide for Religious Freedom, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA. Contact: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, 1 Ivy Road, Charlottesville, VA 22903.


October 4-5, Milton Rights Group Conference on "Asian and Pacific American Intellectual Traditions". The Conference, Grosvenor's Covenant Center, Grosvenor, MD. Contact: Leonard W. Kaye, PCRG Program Chair, Brooklyn College and The College at City University of New York, 290 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11210.


October 13-16. Association for the Advancement of Science and Mental Health Annual Meeting. 1 National Center, Washington, DC. Theme: "Applied Behavior Analysis in the Treatment of Mental Health". Contact: Gerald J. Hunt, ABPA, 451 Redwood Street, Bainbridge, WA 98338.


October 25. Wisconsin Sociological Association Annual Meeting. University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI. Contact: Wisconsin Sociological Association, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901.

October 30-November 1. Fourth World Congress for Science and Industrial Studies, co-sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Contact: AAAS, 225 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017 (212) 702-9202.

November 1-10. Second Biennial Conference of the Council on Economic Education. Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH. Contact: Donald G. Pugh, Director, Division of Business, Economics, and Public Affairs, Department of Economic Psychology, 2290 University Circle, Cleveland, OH 44106 (216) 368-1995.


November 7-10. Association for Human Resource Development Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Atlanta, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "A Decade of Humanistic Social Work Internship Programs". Contact: The Mentor Group, Hall. Commencement Avenue, Boston, MA 02116-6543.

Funding Opportunities

The American Council of Learned Societies announces the 1985-86 grants program. For free information, contact: The American Council of Learned Societies, 460 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

The American Council of Learned Societies: the 1985-86 grants program. For free information, contact: The American Council of Learned Societies, 460 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.


The Center for Mental Health Study of the Mid-Atlantic Region (CMSHR) of the American College of Mental Health is issuing a special announcement for a position as a research assistant. Position is available immediately. For details, contact: CMSHR, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708.

The Institute for Advanced Study announces a Ph.D. program in the Sciences for 1985. Applications are being accepted for the program. For information, contact: The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540.

The National Science Foundation has announced a new program to support the development of astronomy internships. For free information, contact: The National Science Foundation, 2280 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20550 (202) 357-7105.

The National Science Foundation, Division of Basic and Educational Sciences, has changed its deadlines for submission of proposals to a number of programs. For information, contact: The National Science Foundation, 2280 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20550 (202) 357-7390.

People

Karen Altematt and Ralph Cherry, University of Missouri-Columbia, have taken positions at Purdue University in Family Studies and Planning for the Food Study Center, respectively.

Martha S. Boldi de Mântelimouth has received a grant from the National University of Borgo Lame, and is now the President of the Association of Rockefeller Societies.

Alice Scouby has been appointed Chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Long Island University.

Zoltan Tar, New School for Social Research, has been appointed Professor of Communication at the New School.

Sandra V. Velker, University of Rhode Island, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Black Sociologists.

Donald W. Waters has received the Outstanding Teaching Award from the American Sociological Association for his distinguished lecture series. Donald W. Waters has received the Outstanding Teaching Award from the American Sociological Association for his distinguished lecture series.

Marjorie A. White, University of Florida College of Nursing, received a research grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for her study of "Hospitaled Child Stressors in the Home and Family Setting".

Michael Williams has received the 1985 Annual Award for Distinguished Service from the American Association of Higher Education, and has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science.

Michael Williams has received the 1985 Annual Award for Distinguished Service from the American Association of Higher Education, and has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science.

Shore Hite has received the 1985 Annual Award for Distinguished Service from the American Association for Community Theologians and Clergy.

Tate Johnson, Pennsylvania State University, received the distinguished service award from the Pennsylvania State University. Tate Johnson, Pennsylvania State University, received the distinguished service award from the Pennsylvania State University.

Vipan Kunwar, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year. Vipan Kunwar, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year.

Harvey Lyle, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year. Harvey Lyle, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year.

Robert W. Light, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be an Austrian Research Scholar for the 1985-86 academic year. Robert W. Light, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be an Austrian Research Scholar for the 1985-86 academic year.

Elaine H. Heppner, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year. Elaine H. Heppner, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year.

Bui Hoan, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year. Bui Hoan, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be a Fulbright scholar in sociology for the 1985-86 academic year.

Obituaries

Leonard Slater Cotterell, Jr. (1899-1985)

Some have taken the unique nature of their passage through this world a series of events that allowed them to reach their potential. Such is the legacy of Leonard Slater Cotterell, Jr., a remarkable individual whose life and work have inspired many. He was a remarkable individual whose life and work have inspired many.

Continued on page...
Obituaries, continued

sustained for many years by his contribu-
tions to their development. Yet the least
visible among his many friends — the
friendship of which his students were
most worthy of remembering — was his
profession.

Born in Richmond, where his father
was a prominent lawyer, he attended
Polytechnic in a pre-med course, and
served in the United States Army during
World War I. He received his M.D.
degree from the University of
Pennsylvania in 1917, and in 1920 he
joined the faculty of the University of
Chicago. His most significant con-
tributions were in the field of gen-
etics, where he established the first
laboratory in the United States. He
was also a pioneer in the study of the
biochemistry of cancer, and his work
in this area led to the development of
new treatments for cancer.

In addition to his research, he was a
passionate teacher, and his students
remember him as a kind and gentle
man who always made time to help
them. He was also a devoted family
dad, and his love for his wife and
children was well known. He will be
missed by all who knew him, but his
legacy continues to live on through the
students and colleagues he inspired.

John A. Kimmel
1909-1985

John A. Kimmel, a pioneer in the field
of genetic and molecular biology, was
born on May 14, 1909, in New York City.
He attended the City University of
New York, where he received his B.S.
degree in chemistry in 1930. He then
went on to attend the University of
California, Berkeley, where he earned his
Ph.D. in 1933. After completing his
Ph.D., Kimmel joined the faculty of
Stanford University, where he remained
for the rest of his career.

Kimmel was a member of the 1940
Polaris party, and he was one of the
few scientists who worked on the
elements of the atomic bomb. He was
also a member of the Manhattan Project,
where he was instrumental in develop-
ing the first atomic bombs.

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also a member of the Manhattan Project,
where he was instrumental in develop-
ing the first atomic bombs.
Obituaries, continued

Dorothy D. Veleva
(1937-1984)

Dorothy D. "Dee" Veleva died on October 5, 1984, in Raleigh, NC, after an eight-year struggle with cancer. Dee was a dedicated and caring wife, mother, and teacher. She continued to do research, write, and attend professional meetings. In spite of her illness, she continued to maintain an astonishingly positive attitude. To the end, she showed great courage and contentment.

Born in 1937, Dee graduated from Mount Ooloolah College in Morristown, N.J., in 1959. A biology major, she also studied chemistry at the Furstoch School in Middleburg, VA, from 1965-66. Thereafter, she joined the Peace Corps, the first women education officers to do so, and she taught in Okinawa, Japan, for two years. She returned to the USA, to teach biology (1963-65), but the inter-cultural experience opened up new vistas for her in the social sciences and she discovered what she really wanted to do.

Dee began her studies for a doctorate in American sociology at Columbia University, where she was a fellow in the Institute for Advanced Study and the Institute for Urban Policy Studies. She then returned to the USA in 1968, where she undertook dissertation research on "Exchange and Control in Family Law." She received her PhD in Sociology in 1975.

She taught one year at Spohn College in Kansas (1974-75), where she was an assistant professor and, during her disability, she continued her research. Dee was a recipient of a NDEA fellowship and a Social Science Research Council fellowship. She received a PhD in Sociology in 1975. She published many articles and book reviews and presented several papers at professional meetings. A historical article on women's roles in the Soviet Union in the 19th century, published in 1980, appeared in the Spring 1985 issue of the Journal of World History.

In recent years, Dee was completing a revision of her manuscript, The Velevas: An American Family. At Memorial College, Dee was a dedicated and caring wife, mother, and teacher. She worked assiduously to complete her dissertation and to continue her research in academia and elsewhere. She was loved and esteemed by her colleagues. She continued to be active in several associations and committees, and her contributions were recognized by the academy. Her unique spirit touched and still touches many people. That spirit continues to be a source of inspiration and upliftment.

In her memory, we will continue to remember her and her contributions to the field of sociology.

**Announcing Professional Networking in the Social Sciences**

By Dorothy D. Veleva

**From the SSRC Laboratory at North Carolina State University, a new international computer network for Sociologists will be available on September 1st, featuring:**

- **electronic mail**
- **teleconferencing**
- **online polling of users**
- **accessibility nationwide and from 50 countries**
- **focus on teaching and research interests**
- **universal microcomputer access by modem**

Wadsworth Publishing Company is pleased to announce the availability of **SocNet**, a leading innovation for Sociologists. The distinguished national Advisory Board includes Earl Babbie, Howard Becker, Robert Bearse, James Davis, Jeffrey Jacques, Amitai Etzioni, and Peter Rossi.

**Stop by the Wadsworth Book for a free "hands-on" demo at the ASA meetings in Washington, D.C. this August.**

For information on joining SocNet, call toll-free (800) 544-4005. Other details may be obtained by contacting Frank M. Howell at the Wadsworth Laboratory, Box 8101, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695 (919) 737-7058 or 3067.

**Eugene Weinstein**

(1939-1985)

Gene Weinstein died on February 8, 1985, very much as he lived—doing sociology. "I was not a sociologist. I was a sociologist. I spent my life trying to make sense of the social interactions that I observed. I was interested in understanding how people interact and how those interactions shape our lives."

Gene was always, even in death, ahead of his time. He was 30 years old when he died. He graduated from the University of Chicago with a BS in 1966, received his PhD from Northwestern University in 1973, and was a Full Professor at Vanderbilt University in 1980. He always displayed his diplomas appropriately but he was never flattered with his own success. His academic contribution was special, retaining the flies of human interaction in the form of laboratory methodology. He was among the first to design and implement the technological means of the new sociological tools of the time, with the same time that he had to assume his current position at the society. He was exalted at a testing lab, designing and building all the necessary equipment.”

**Announcing Professional Networking in the Social Sciences**

By Eugene Weinstein

**From the SSRC Laboratory at North Carolina State University, a new international computer network for Sociologists will be available on September 1st, featuring:**

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University of Stirling, School of Sociology, has established an Applied Social Research Group to develop new research strategies, particularly focusing on social and cultural studies and international collaborations. Scholars were encouraged to apply to submit substantial or study the history of Sumerian civilization between the years of 2000 BC and 1600 BC. The search is open to all interested researchers in the field.

Classified Ads


I can help you with your article, book, or paper. Expert editing for style, liter- ary, and technical. Experienced in epi- demiological research.

University of Kentucky, College of Arts and Sciences, is accepting applications for a faculty position in the field of Computer Science.

Microcomputer map graphic instructions in computer and computer science.


Computer Science Microcomputer

Report of the President. Erikson wel- come the 50th year of the College's existence and expressed the hope that the college would continue to thrive in the years to come. The college's future is bright.

Other Organizations

Anthropologists and Sociologists of Kentucky announce the new offices for 1984-85. They are: President, Jon- th. Denham, University of Kentucky; Vice-President, K. M. Gough, University of Kentucky; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Mathews, University of Kentucky; and Members of the Executive Committee: Robert A. Smelser, University of Kentucky; C. S. H. Taylor, University of Louisville; and J. T. B. Zuckier, University of Kentucky.

SOAR Meeting: A meeting of the Social Science Association of Oregon will be held on the 20th of November at the Oregon State University in Corvallis. For more information, contact SOAR at 503-738-4481.

The Humantarium, Health Care and the Elderly, the final report of the ABC for the Prevention of Elderly Abuse, 1968, the Center joined with humanists and educators to conduct a series of workshops focusing on human rights and the elderly. The report details the origins of the project, its activities, and the recommendations for future action.

New Programs

University of Akron is launching a new program to improve student performance. The program, called the "Road to Success," combines the university's strengths in faculty and computer facilities to offer specializ- ed programs in faculty development, computer science, and mathematics. The program also includes a research component to help students gain access to the latest research in these fields.
Minutes, continued

to all officers to see if a general consensus existed among the ten Association members present that this issue will again be discussed at the February meeting of COSNA and if so, to ensure that a letter will be sent to the Association of College

and University Presidents, as recommended for its consideration.

All ASA journal titles are being transferred to a new service, and this process will be completed within 30 days, with a total cost to the Association of $4,000.

At the meeting one year ago, Council approved spending five home mortgage

to persons achieving PhDs as an experiment. Since then, we have reported that 360 letters were sent to new PhDs in home mortgages and 302 mortgages were requested and matched at a cost of $75.00. The Executive Officer concluded that this was an

MOTION: That this letter from the ASA President to the next year's new MA, PhDs which (a) non-grant receiving members to this

A complete list of 121 students has been requested by the

MOTION: That the Secretary and Executive Officer, acting jointly, are authorized to try to contact any member for more that one

MOTION: That this proposal be referred to the next meeting of the

MOTION: That this motion be placed in August, 1984 amended so that

MOTION: That the existing ASA policy be changed and instead, campaigned for a new policy to

MOTION: That the Executive Officer send a letter to Dr. M. Mabat for the letter to new MA, PhDs, and requested that the

MOTION: That the Senate approve, regard these three letters so that people who become members

MOTION: That this proposal be considered at the

Report on the Endowment Fund Campaign, a letter to the Senate, took place at the

The Executive Officer reported that

MOTION: To authorize the Executive Officer to negotiate

MOTION: To authorize the Executive Officer to negotiate

RACIAL AND CULTURAL ISSUES

social influences. The most comprehensive 340-page text, Road and Cultural

THE GENDER FACTORY

The appointment of Work in American Households

THE MESSAGES OF TOURIST ART

MEDITERRANEAN DESEGREGATION

INSIDE PLEA BARGAINING

Here we present a new edition of the popular

...the book will be a must for everyone interested in basic patterns of sex

...initiated new ways of looking at both household- and family

...one effective way to deal with this problem is to

...it seemed to us that the reason for

...at least seven people were testifying in the

...the book was a must for...
Minutes, continued

postconference at the Annual Meeting; 36,000 for the publication and distribution of Bulletin; 37,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 38,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 39,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 40,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 41,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 42,000 for the public relations effort; 43,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 44,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 45,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 46,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 47,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 48,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 49,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 50,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 51,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 52,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 53,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 54,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 55,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 56,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 57,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 58,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 59,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 60,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 61,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 62,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 63,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 64,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 65,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 66,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 67,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 68,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 69,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 70,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 71,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 72,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 73,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 74,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 75,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 76,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 77,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 78,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 79,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 80,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 81,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 82,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 83,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 84,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 85,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 86,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 87,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 88,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 89,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 90,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 91,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 92,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 93,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 94,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 95,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 96,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 97,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine; 98,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine; 99,000 for the publication and distribution of the magazine and the bulletin; 100,000 for the publication and distribution of the bulletin and the magazine;
Minutes, continued

ing with the Low Income category need to be considered, as the Council may authorize to the extent determined that any category of journals be treated as part of an individual membership. To that extent, the Council voted to authorize the Office to set up a package promotion for the purchase of sets of journals, as part of an individual membership, to be offered at a lower rate than the regular subscription price. The package promotion was authorized to be offered to members who are or intend to become members for $15,000 or a year, with the low income category shall receive 50% off the regular subscription rate. The "package" rate shall be $200 per year.

The Executive Officer reported that in connection with the consideration of the request for the increase in subscription rates for journals, a new rate of $20 per year was estimated to cover the costs of producing a package. The package includes: (1) a subscription to all journals published by the ASAS; (2) a subscription to the ASAS Bulletin; (3) a subscription to the ASAS Research Report; (4) a subscription to The American Statistician; (5) a subscription to the ASAS Journal; (6) a subscription to the ASAS Newsletter; and (7) a subscription to the ASAS Newsletter. In addition, the package also includes: (1) a subscription to the ASAS Journal; (2) a subscription to the ASAS Research Report; (3) a subscription to The American Statistician; (4) a subscription to the ASAS Newsletter; and (5) a subscription to the ASAS Newsletter. The package was authorized to be offered to members who are or intend to become members for $15,000 or a year, with the low income category shall receive 50% off the regular subscription rate. The "package" rate shall be $200 per year.

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