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# Footnotes

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## Undergrad. Teaching Receives Funds for Follow-Up Project

An 18-month project designed to extend and institutionalize the efforts of the initial ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology has been supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

The new project which began September 1, 1977, continues until February 28, 1979. The original project, also funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, ran from September 1, 1974 to August 31, 1977.

During the initial project more than 120 sociologists voluntarily worked on task forces concerned with curriculum, teacher development, and the institutional context of sociology programs.

These efforts resulted in the development of teaching resource material, the sponsorship of several pre-service and in-service teaching workshops, presentations at professional meetings,

the creation of a teaching specialists network, two special editions of *Teaching Sociology*, the establishment of formal communication channels for teachers, the beginning of a data base on undergraduate sociology, and the start of a community of colleagues based on teaching.

### NEW PROJECT

Hans O. Mauksch, Project Director, University of Missouri, Columbia, said, "The new project assumes that the impact of this project, its products and services cannot be sustained and applied without a deliberately structured follow-up project designed to transfer, to train, and to provide for the acceptance of its results by many populations which have to be simultaneously addressed if the fundamental processes of the discipline are to be affected."

See *Undergrad Back Page*

## ASA Committee Makes Recommendations For Expanding Employment Opportunities

Albert E. Gollin, Chair  
*Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities*

This article is intended to stimulate discussion of an issue causing concern to a growing number of sociologists, one that vitally affects the health of the sociological enterprise. The academic job market has been undergoing rapid change in recent years, along the lines forecast a decade ago by the late Allen

Carter for college teachers and scientific manpower as a whole, and by McGinnis, Finsterbusch and others for sociology specifically. Briefly put, it is a case of an excess of supply over demand for academic manpower. The PhD glut (an international trend signalled by the term "overdoctor" used for it in Japan), has arisen as a byproduct of shrinking (or stable) student enrollments and a concomitant tenuring-in of departments on a

nationwide basis, while the production of PhDs continued to grow based on greatly expanded enrollments of an earlier period.

It is not yet clear that these trends have produced substantial unemployment among the ranks of PhDs in sociology. The most recent data from NSF and NAS/NRC sample surveys for 1974-75 show unemployment rates of less than 2 percent for PhDs in science and engineering. But these com-

See *Expanding Back Page*

## Council Sets Guidelines for ASA Journals

In response to concerns expressed by the membership and the Association's journal editors, ASA Council has prepared an official statement on the scope and mission of ASA publications. The original drafting was assigned to a Task Group of

Council in consultation with past and current editors and the Committee on Publications. The mandate, as approved by Council, appears below.

This overall statement is intended as clarification to authors, subscribers, and editors, but does not impinge in any way on the prerogatives of editors for selection of articles deemed appropriate for publication in their journals. The scope and mission statements will be published in each journal and will be used in promotional materials for the publications.

fundamental social processes, important methodological innovations. Like other publications of the Association, emphasis is given to exceptional quality. Unlike the more specialized journals of the Association, *The American Sociological Review's* primary focus is on whatever has the most general bearing on the knowledge of society.

See *Guidelines Page 3*

## Lists Program Changes for 1978

The following changes and additions have been made in the listing of Session topics and organizers published in the August issue of *FOOTNOTES*:

### SUB-SYSTEMS

**Death and Its Institutions:** Jeffrey P. Rosenfeld, Department of Sociology, Nassau Community College, Garden City, NY 11530.

### POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

**Informal Discussions:** Gary Marx, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

### THE LIFE CYCLE

**Cohort Analysis:** George Farkas, Department of Sociology, Yale University, Box 1965 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

**Section on Family:** John Scanzoni, 2115 Wimbeldon Lane, Bloomington, IN 47401.

**Section on Population:** Charles B. Nam, Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

**Supplementary Sessions:** Charles M. Bonjean, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

**Luncheon Roundtable Discussions:** Melvin L. DeFleur, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

## Spivak Fellowships Available for 1977; Deadline Set for December 1

Three Sydney Spivak Fellowships in intergroup relations will be awarded to ASA members during 1977 through a grant to the Association from the Cornerhouse Fund which may continue the program on a funds available basis in future years.

The grants of about \$5,000 each are intended (1) to recognize major contributions to interracial, interethnic, and interreligious relations and (2) to support continuing research and action programs in intergroup relations.

A Fund spokesman said the Fellowships are to serve simultaneously as recognition for past accomplishments and as stimulus for future productivity.

Competition for the 1977 Spivak Fellowships will be limited to the following areas:

(1) For recognition of significant applications of sociological knowledge to actual prevailing social conditions and to encourage future applications.

(2) For recognition of sustained scholarly contributions throughout the recipient's sociological career and to encourage further contributions.

(3) For recognition of a significant sociological work that has appeared during the previous five year period and to encourage future contributions.

Nominations for the fellowships must be received by December 1, 1977 in the ASA Executive Office. Winners will be announced in *FOOTNOTES* in early 1978 and formal presentations will be made during the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

In submitting a nomination, a nominator should specify the category for which a person is being nominated. Nominators are also asked to provide information concerning one or more of the following when appropriate: (1) nominee's publications; (2) practical applications of sociological knowledge in action programs, e.g., housing, health, employment; (3) service to local communities, organizations, and government agencies; and (4) current activities.

The ASA has established the following eligibility requirements for the Fellowships: (1) No person may receive more than one such Fellowship. (2) No one who has prepared manuscripts on commission from the Cornerhouse Fund or received substantial support from the Fund shall be eligible. (3) Fellowships are made only to ASA members.

*The American Sociological Review* publishes work of interest to the discipline in general; new theoretical developments, results of research that advances our understanding of the most fun-

## Awards Honor 4 At Annual Meeting

Four sociologists were honored during the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago as recipients of the Sorokin, the Bernard, and the Stouffer Awards.

Kai T. Erikson, Yale University, and Perry Anderson, *New Left Review*, London, England, shared the Sorokin Award. Mirra Komarovsky, Barnard College, received the first Jessie Bernard Award and Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Arizona, received the Stouffer Award.

Erikson received his award for *Everything In Its Path*, published by Simon & Schuster. Anderson was honored for *Considerations on Western Marxism*, published by NLB, London.

The citation honoring Erikson states "his analysis of the Buffalo Creek disaster enhances our understanding of the conditions

See *Awards Back Page*

## Council Approves Processing Fees For Journal Articles

After three years of deliberations and with great reluctance, ASA Council has established a processing fee for articles submitted to ASA journal editors. This processing fee will be \$10.00 for everyone, but will be waived for students who are members of ASA. The effective date for implementation of this policy is January 1, 1978, with the stipulation that manuscripts not accompanied by the fee will not be processed until the funds are received by the editors. If the manuscript is rejected by the editor as not appropriate for that journal, before being sent to referees, the fee will be returned.

The discussions by the Committee on Publications, the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, and ASA Council ranged broadly over various means by which ASA could offset the rapidly accelerating costs of manuscript reviewing and final publication of the journals. Considerations were given to increases in membership dues and subscription rates, both being rejected because the potential loss of members and subscribers might offset any gain, but all three bodies recognized that inflationary costs in the

See *Processing Page 6*

# Urges Revision of Ethical Code to Include Teaching & Student Rights

John F. Galliher  
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia

Approximately two years ago, I (*The American Sociologist*, 1975) recommended a few modest alterations in the wording of the ASA Code of Ethics to extend its explicit coverage to instructional activities. Although the recommendations were limited to one- or two-word additions, mainly adding the word students to each rule, to date I know of no formal action on this issue. The title of the article was: "The ASA Code of Ethics on the Protection of Human Beings: Are Students Human Too?" Since the publication of the article, as before, the ASA has taken no formal action on the issue, and one can assume that the answer to the question of students' humanity is something other than a resounding yes.

Instructional activity was included in the report of the first ASA Ethics Committee headed by Robert Angell. Mention was also made of the need to extend coverage to teaching in the introductory statement to the Code when first published (*The American Sociologist*, 1968). Moreover, in its short history the ASA Ethics Committee has frequently received complaints from students even though these presumably are not in their jurisdiction. In the August 1974 FOOTNOTES the ASA Ethics Committee chair, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, noted that few cases had



been brought before the Committee and issued a call for additional cases. However, one type of abuse that had been brought to the attention of the Committee was the denial of graduate students' access to data which they helped collect (FOOTNOTES, 1974, 1973). Epstein (FOOTNOTES, 1975) issued the following statement on students' rights:

"There were a number of cases regarding students' rights which came to the Committee. These cases regarded the issues of due credit..., and personal exploitation of students, including both professional and emotional dimensions. The former type of personal exploitation involved issues such as fair treatment in the decisions regarding qualifications for candidacy for the PhD in graduate departments. Exploitation of the latter type involved threats to graduate students who reject overtures to the establishment of intimate relationships." Since the original Ethics Committee, as well as those which followed, have discussed this issue, the inactivity of the ASA in the area of the ethics of teaching cannot be attributed to lack of knowledge of any abuses of the teaching role.

Perhaps the inactivity of the ASA in the area of professional

ethics, especially regarding the ethics of teaching, is because the suggestions I made were too cursory, as one critic, Kenneth Tremblay (*The American Sociologist*, 1976) has alleged. The writer continues: "The objection that I have of the article is the lack of practical advice on applying the Code in one's research and teaching." Another possible limitation to my earlier modest proposal was discussed by an anonymous reviewer who argued against publication of the essay. The reviewer had "reservations" about the paper because it did not adequately "sketch some of the abuses that might be corrected by the kind of safeguards envisioned." "What practices known to the author would a revised code sanction?" "It does not stand to reason for me that students should be protected by the code simply because they are human too." The purpose of this essay is to address these concerns by sketching some of the teaching abuses necessitating Code revisions as well as to offer some practical advice on application of such a revised Code.

In developing a more comprehensive set of alterations in the Association's Code regarding instructional responsibility, three main sources of information are available for information on abuses of the teaching role as well as possible corrective measures: (1) the experiences of other disci-

plines, (2) the experiences of the ASA Ethics Committee, and (3) alleged abuses of the teaching role by sociologists.

The American Political Science Association's Ethics Committee operates on a case method and generates rules called advisory opinions as a result of hearing complaints rather than attempting to implement a complete code ratified by the association membership as does the ASA Ethics Committee. The Political Science Ethics Committee's most recent advisory opinion (1976) deals with procedural rights of graduate students. No other advisory opinion deals with students or teaching. The American Anthropological Association's "Principles of Professional Responsibility" contains a major section dealing with responsibility to students (1971). And the American Psychological Association's "Ethical Standards of Psychologists" (1972) has a number of provisions regarding teaching. Several portions of the American Historical Association's "Statement of Professional Standards" (1974) deal with students and instructional activity. Finally the AAUP has issued a "Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students" (1968).

A survey of the Codes indicates that the political science code addresses procedural problems in evaluation of graduate students. The anthropology code deals with

granting credit for research, fair evaluation procedures, compensation, admissions policies, and realistic counseling for career opportunities. The psychology code prohibits improper disclosure of personal information about students. The history code deals mainly with fair evaluation of students but also attempts to control intimidation and other faculty dishonesty. The AAUP code deals with fair admissions policies, fair evaluation, freedom of student expression, and improper disclosure of student records.

The ASA Ethics Committee has reported complaints falling into three categories:

A. Full professional credit for and access to research information gathered by graduate students (FOOTNOTES, 1973, 1974, 1975).

B. Fair evaluation for PhD candidates (FOOTNOTES, 1975).

C. Sexual exploitation (FOOTNOTES, 1975).

Recently allegations from two large PhD-granting sociology departments have surfaced. One is a book about the University of Minnesota by Professor Don Martindale (1976) containing claims of both shifting and prejudiced evaluations of graduate students and their sexual exploitation. The other charges concern the University of Missouri and are in an open letter

*Continued to Page 4*

## THE JOSSEY-BASS BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



### Dennis C. Foss THE VALUE CONTROVERSY IN SOCIOLOGY

A New Orientation for the Discipline

This new book zeroes in on the current debate over the place of values within the discipline of sociology. Dennis Foss describes existing positions clearly and simply, while simultaneously presenting their arguments as strongly as possible. One position that has dominated the field is *value freedom*, which holds that sociologists should remain neutral with respect to all values and should seek knowledge for its own sake. By critically examining such viewpoints, the author suggests that the debate needs to be pushed to a new level, and he proposes an orientation for sociology and other social sciences that could serve as a focus for the controversy. Two opposing views are considered as bases for this new orientation. The *skeptic's view* sees a radical split between facts and values, with values ultimately being unsupported. The *naturalistic-evolutionary view* sees values and facts as tied to one another and holds that the choice of values depends on the contribution of these values to evolution and survival. Foss argues that both views suggest an *optimizing orientation* — one where decisions about seeking and using knowledge are guided by whether the knowledge helps to bring about social conditions that will provide more and better choices for all members of society.

The book stimulates a reassessment of some currently held positions and adds new support to others. Although it focuses on the value controversy in sociology, the book will be of interest to all social scientists concerned about the future directions of their disciplines. \$10.95

Karl F. Schuessler, Editor

### SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1978

Sponsored by the American Sociological Association, this new volume deals with perennial problems in sociology, including predicting the future, allocating causal influence, allowing for measurement error, making the best of crude data, and constructing a credible theoretical model. For example, contributors present a method for assessing world forecasts; consider the problem of assigning weights to the multiple causes and multiple indicators of political participation; discuss estimating the correlation between interval variables when ordinal measures are given for the independent variable; offer a formula for estimating the reliability of the number of events (for instance, racial disturbances) that occur in a specific time interval; and formulate a model of time-sharing (the allocation of time among persons).

*Sociological Methodology 1978* reveals the variety of influences currently at work in sociology, such as psychometrics, mathematical economics, and set theory. The book presents the work of diverse specialists — including econometricians, who are now considering the relevance of their methods for social and political data — and confirms the growing emphasis in the field on time series and longitudinal data, as well as on the trend toward dynamic models and methods of testing them. Collectively, the twelve chapters in this volume substantially extend previous work on recurring problems in sociological research, accurately reflect the state of method in sociology today — particularly in its sociometric aspects — and testify to the importance of methodology in examining sociological knowledge. \$15.00

# Guidelines Announced for ASA Publications

Continued from Page 1

*Contemporary Sociology* publishes reviews and critical discussions of recent works in sociology and in related disciplines which merit the attention of sociologists. Since all sociological publications cannot be reviewed, a selection is made to reflect important trends and issues in the field.

*The American Sociologist* publishes papers on such professional concerns as: the use of sociological knowledge and skills in academic and non-academic settings; the conditions of work and maintenance of professional standards; the ethical, practical, and intellectual issues related to research; practical problems affecting sociologists as professionals (e.g., taxes, publication, copyright); ideological issues related to the development of new perspectives.

*Social Psychology* (formerly *Sociometry*) publishes articles concerning the processes and products of social interaction. This includes the study of the primary relations of individuals to one

another, or to groups, collectivities, or institutions, and also the study of intra-individual processes in so far as they substantially influence, or are influenced by, social forces.

The editors seek manuscripts which give theoretical structure to social psychology or report significant research that is clearly focused, well designed, and competently conducted and presented. The journal is intended to reflect both the theoretical and methodological diversity of social psychology. Its emphasis is on quality, whatever the data and the mode of analysis. Editors are receptive to original ideas on the growing edge of science. Contributions are invited from any sector of the scientific community oriented to the objectives of this journal.

*Sociology of Education* publishes papers on educational processes, and on human development. The research may focus on the individual, institutions, and structural arrangements among institutions bearing on education and

human development. The editors invite papers that deal with all stages of schooling, all stages of the life cycle, and all types of education. The journal invites contributions from scholars in any discipline.

*The Journal of Health and Social Behavior* publishes reports of empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and synthesizing reviews that employ a sociological perspective to clarify aspects of social life bearing on human health and illness, both physical and mental. Its scope includes studies of the organizations, institutions, and occupations devoted to health services as well as studies of the behavior of actual and potential recipients of these services.

*The ASA Rose Monograph Series* publishes manuscripts which contribute significantly to sociology. Manuscripts, which should be between 100 and 300 double-spaced typed pages, are not restricted to any field of sociology or to any approach or method.

*Sociological Methodology* publishes new work, comprehensive reviews, and expository essays. Methodology is conceived broadly as ranging from philosophy and metatheory to analytic procedures to data collection devices. The publication is intended to serve a pedagogical as well as an archival function, so mathematical proofs should be accompanied by explanatory text.

Paula L. Goldsmid is the Co-Director of a National Science Foundation grant to Oberlin College in support of a Women in Science Careers Workshop, in early 1978. She is Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Sociology and Anthropology Department. The purpose of the workshop and its follow-up activities is to attract young women into careers in the sciences by providing information on opportunities, problems, and to improve career counselling in the sciences.

Jessie Bernard, Washington, D.C., noted sociologist and pioneer in the Women's Movement, has recently been honored for her outstanding contributions as a sociologist and author. Bernard received the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at the June 18 commencement of Northwestern University. She was honored, along with ten other people, including John Paul Stevens, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The National Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington-Baltimore Regional Chapter of the Association for Women in Science honored Bernard and two outstanding women scientists at a reception on May 6 at the National Museum of History and Technology. Bernard has received numerous awards and grants for her research and writing in the area of women, marriage, family, and racial quality. She is the author of numerous books and articles. She has been the recipient of several national awards, been elected to numerous offices in professional organizations and served on many professional committees and boards.

**Women's Studies Research Grants for Doctoral Candidates** are available to encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's roles in society and particularly contemporary America, women in history, the psychology of women, and women as seen in literature. Application deadline: 11/1/77. For further information write: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Women's Studies Program, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540.

**Guidelines for Nonsexist Language in APA Journals** may be secured from: Publication Manual, Change Sheet 2, American Psychological Association, 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. To obtain single copies of the June 1977 change sheet enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

**A Workshop on Implementing Title IX** will be held November 10-11 in Alexandria, Virginia. For application and registration information write: WEAL-Title IX Project, 733 15th Street, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Please send notices on career opportunities for sociologists and announcements about programs, grants, and awards of special interest to women and minority sociologists to: Doris Wilkinson, Executive Associate, Careers, Minorities, and Women, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## 4 Sociologists Named to Academy

Amos Hawley, President of the American Sociological Association and Kenan Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, and Herbert Hyman of Wesleyan University, Norman Ryder of Princeton University, and Arthur Stinchcombe of the University of Chicago, are among the 108 scholars, scientists, public figures and writers elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at the Academy's 197th annual meeting in May. New members are nominated by the Fellows of the Academy for prominence in their respective fields.

The Academy is a national honorary society with a membership of

2,300. Its membership includes representatives from the mathematical, physical and biological sciences, as well as law, administration, public affairs, theology, fine arts, and the humanities. It carries on an active program of study and publication on major national and international problems which require the expertise of several disciplines, and it recognizes outstanding contributions through a series of prizes which include the Humanistic Studies Award, the Emerson-Thoreau Medal for Literature, a Social Science Prize, the Rumford Medal and the Amory Prize for Medicine.

## Guggenheims Awarded to 8 Sociologists

Eight sociologists are among the winners of this year's competition for fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. In its 53rd annual competition, the Guggenheim Foundation awarded \$4,602,000 to 313 persons. The fellows were selected from among 3,050 applicants for their "demonstrated accomplishment in the past and strong promise for the future."

The eight sociologists who received awards and their proposed studies appear below:

Dane Archer, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California at Santa Cruz: Studies on the origins of homicide.

David Caplovitz, Professor of Sociology, Graduate School and University Center of City University of New York: The impact of inflation on American families.

Herbert J. Gans, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University; Senior Research Associate, Center for Policy Research: New York public policy for culture.

Erving Goffman, Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Pennsylvania: A study of

casino gambling.

William J. Goode, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University: Prestige as a social control system.

Alex Inkeles, Professor of Education and Professor of Sociology, Stanford University: Studies in individual modernity.

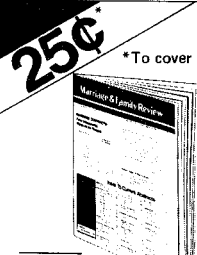
David Mechanic, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin at Madison: Social policy related to health care.

John Shelton Reed, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: The Anglo-Catholic revival as a social movement.

## FOOTNOTE Guidelines

New guidelines for contributions to FOOTNOTES will become effective with the November issue.

The guidelines limit contributions to "Open Forum" to 800 words; obituaries to 600 words; and letters to the editor to 400 words.



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EDITOR: Marvin B. Sussman, Ph.D.

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## World Congress Set For Uppsala in August

1978 is the year of the World Congress of Sociology, August 14-19 in Uppsala, Sweden. Decisions about the number of sections, their themes and their organizers have now been made and are available in the Summer issue of the ISA Bulletin. Potential contributors should note that the program is highly decentralized so that they should decide on the session best suited for their own contribution before writing to the session organizer.

Registration forms will be distributed to all ISA members in the Fall issue of the ISA Bulletin. Non-members may obtain them by writing the ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 2V2.

The ASA, through the Executive Office, is seeking to obtain funding to assist travel for those officially on the program. It is anticipated, however, that these funds will be limited. Details concerning the availability of travel grants, the application process and the selection mechanisms will be announced in a future edition of FOOTNOTES. In addition, the Executive Office is in the process of exploring group flights from the United States to reduce overall travel costs. Final details will be published in FOOTNOTES later. Any questions concerning program details should be directed to the ISA Secretariat in Montreal.

## Undergraduate Project Adds More Resources; Revised Annotated Bibliography & Books

A major revision of the annotated bibliography *Teaching Sociology* is now available from the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Additionally, the ASA Project is now able to sell to interested sociologists five important books on teaching and teacher development published by Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers.

The completely annotated bibliography includes 351 citations specifically on the teaching of sociology organized under 19 subject headings including: Introductory Sociology, Teaching Research Methods and Statistics and application of the Computer in Teaching, Innovative Approaches to Course Formats, Sociology Curricula, Simulation and Gaming, Personalized Systems of Instruction, Audio-Visual Media and Teaching Sociology, Student Evaluation of Teaching, Preparing Graduate Students for Teaching, Assessment of Student Learning.

The revised bibliography was authored by Ethelyn Davis, Texas Woman's University, Charles Goldsmd, Oberlin College, and Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College. It contains more than double the number of citations contained in the first edition and is available from the ASA Projects for \$2.00.

Through a special arrangement with Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers, the ASA Project can sell at a discount, single copies of each of four major works on teaching:

Kenneth E. Eble. *Professors as Teachers* (1974). Described in *Choice* as "the most comprehensive book available on the subject of college teaching." Eble treats evaluating of teaching, learning to teach, rewards in teaching, the teaching environment, faculty development, and attitudes which get in the way of effective college teaching. Price: \$7.25.

Kenneth E. Eble. *The Craft of Teaching* (1976). In this volume Eble focuses specifically on the skills required for effective teaching: lecture, discussion, seminars, tutorials and advising, contacts with students outside the classroom, tests, assignments, grading, problematic teaching situations and the preparation of college teachers. Price: \$7.85.

K. Patricia Cross. *Accent on Learning* (1976). Winner of a 1976 Prize from the American Council on Education, this book is based on more than 1,000 studies of teaching and learning. Among the topics considered are: individualizing instruction, mastery learning and self-paced modules, cognitive styles and learning, remedial and developmental education. Price: \$7.85.

Jerry G. Gaff. *Toward Faculty Renewal* (1975). Selected by *Change* magazine as one of ten volumes judged to be "essential reading for all who are concerned about improving the quality of teaching," this book provides a thorough overview of faculty development activities in the U.S. Among topics treated are instructional development, organizational development, the impact, staffing, financing, and politics of faculty development efforts. Price: \$7.85.

Orders for the bibliography or books should be accompanied by payment. Checks should be made payable to the "ASA Projects on Teaching" and sent to ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.



Prices include handling and domestic postage. For foreign orders: for surface mail, please add 50 cents per item; for foreign air rate, please add \$5.00 per item.

### ASA FOOTNOTES

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## NEH Sets Deadline for Teacher Fellowships

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced that November 7, 1977 will be the application deadline for its program of fellowships in Residence for College Teachers for the academic year 1978-79. These seminars cover the different disciplines of the humanities and the humanistic social sciences, and are located at universities throughout the country. Between six and twelve college teachers will be selected to attend each seminar. The maximum stipend for Fellows is \$14,500 plus a moving and travel allowance of \$500 for those who are not commuting from their own homes.

The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty members of undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced research. Through research, reflection, and discussion with the seminar director and their colleagues in the seminar, participating college teachers will sharpen their understandings of the subjects they teach and improve their ability to convey these understandings to their students. The seminar in sociology will be conducted by Professor Donald N. Levine, at the University of Chicago on the "Philosophic and Historical Foundations of the Social Sciences."

Application materials, including descriptions of the seminars for 1978-79, are available from the Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 382-5827.

### Notre Dame Planning Student Convention

Planning is underway for the Third Annual Notre Dame Convention for Graduate and Undergraduate Sociological Research which will be held next spring.

Departments and individuals wishing to participate in the convention should contact Edward Singer, Mark Samolczyk, or Professor Donald N. Barrett, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Twenty-eight colleges and universities were represented by the participants in the second annual convention held last spring. Thirty-eight papers, equally divided among graduate and undergraduate students, were presented. One undergraduate paper has been accepted for journal publication. Faculty from participating institutions served as discussants and chairpersons.

Hans O. Mauksch, ASA Executive Officer, spoke on "Sociology: Discipline or Profession."

## Code of Ethics Revision Urged; Wants Teaching Included

Continued from Page 2

to faculty, students, and staff from a graduate student (Johnson, 1977). It also deals with unjust and prejudiced evaluation and sexual exploitation, as well as economic exploitation of graduate students.

The reason for seeking recurring themes in a variety of sources is to address the routine problems that arise in instructional activity, not the unusual scandal. Routine instructional problems are similar to the routine racial segregation of neighborhoods and schools, often called institutional racism, as opposed to the unusual lynching. Our concern here is with the more pervasive, even if often less dramatic problems. From these sources the following routine problems are seen and should be addressed in any ASA Code revision.

A. *Freedom of students from sexual exploitation, and other physical threats.* Freedom from physical threats and exploitation for both males and females would seem to be the minimum characteristic of a community where free intellectual exchange can occur.

B. *Fair and nonprejudiced evaluation.* Graduate student oral examinations at times take on the quality of what Garfinkle calls degradation ceremonies and would seem to be better suited to certain religious orders than to academic disciplines.

C. *Credit for and access to research information gathered by*

*students.* Of course, receipt of credit for one's work and ideas is a widely acknowledged right both in and outside of academe.

D. *Improper disclosure of personal student information.* It is not surprising that psychology with its clinical traditions would be more sensitive to this issue than other disciplines.

E. *Economic exploitation.* Economic exploitation includes the employment of teaching and research assistants at miserly wages, as well as using one's faculty status as leverage to coerce students to do work on one's home or other personal property at very low wages.

F. *Fair admissions and recruitment policies.* Fair recruitment of students not only requires a lack of prejudice toward race, sex, and religion, but it also requires that potential graduate students be warned of shrinking professional job opportunities. At some point a graduate department may be required to reduce or close admissions when it is apparent that no professional opportunities are available even though this drives away cheap instructors for undergraduates and dries up choice seminar teaching opportunities. Clearly, without sufficient warning, and even perhaps with it, admission to graduate studies is an implicit contract for future professional placement once professional training is completed.

Yet this list of recommendations is not complete without some suggestion for implementation of the Code. As Tremblay

(*The American Sociologist*, 1976) correctly observes much of the discussion of professional ethics is cursory and pays only "lip service" to a professional Code of Ethics. The question then is how can we begin to take a Code of Ethics for teaching sociology seriously? At a minimum, use of such a revised code would require that students in sociology

### INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

Ruth Harriet Jacobs  
Boston University

Functionaries can only function at functions.

Empty rooms empty them of roles.

Terrified they function to create functions.

Functions thus are functional when empty.

Functionaries are empty though functioning.

Functionaries deserve pity for terror.

Who today is not a functionary?

Functioning is after all functional.

courses know what they have a right to expect from the course and from the instructor. One method of informing them is to include something like the following rule in the Code. *All textbooks written by sociologists shall reproduce the ASA Code of Ethics as a part of the front matter of the text.* Finally, a survey of the experience of other disciplines' ethics committees, which have been active, is needed to determine formal as well as informal policies used in applying their Codes as well as problems encountered in the process. It is, of course, pointless to alter the ASA Code if we make no effort to see how it can be used in the future.

The earlier modest suggestions I made for altering the Code of Ethics to include teaching activities made only one- or two-word alterations in rules originally designed to curb research abuses. These changes did not take into consideration the number of problems unique to instructional activity. Moreover as both Tremblay (*The American Sociologist*, 1976) and I (*The American Sociologist*, 1975) have observed, the existing rules are very vague making enforcement impossible. These new recommendations do not suffer from vagueness to the same degree as do the rules of the existing Code. Surely the time has come to alter a Code of Ethics which deals only with research activities in which only a minority of sociologists are routinely involved and to give major attention to teaching in which almost

all professional sociologists participate.

An alternative view is that no matter how precisely drawn, no meaningful changes in the ASA Code of Ethics are likely because the ASA membership and/or its elected representatives do not take the Code seriously as being anything except a part of the necessary and self-protective public relations of the professional association. Recently the current chair of the ASA Ethics Committee, Bernard Barber, issued a desperate plea (*FOOTNOTES*, 1977). He suggests "that it is not worth continuing the Committee in its present condition." The Committee, he indicates, has had few activities in the past year because it is allocated no money for either communication or investigations. Barber notes the "new moral and legal breezes that are blowing in our society for more effective self-regulation by the powerful professions..." Indeed if the discipline does not take instructional abuses seriously, it is possible that the federal government will create teaching guidelines for us as it has already done in our research activities and hiring practices. Perhaps one reason the ASA Ethics Committee is inactive is because it deals with only research activities, and in this area it has been superseded by federal controls. Presumably instructional activity is one of the few professional activities where the Committee could provide a genuine leadership role.

**FOR SALE:** 9 hardbound volumes of the works of Herbert Spencer, dated 1896 in reasonably good condition (text excellent, covers damaged on several). Price: \$55 plus postage, or best offer. Carolyn Perrucci, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

**COMPILING** bibliography on sociological aspects of cooking, foods, and restaurants. Send citations or requests for bibliography to: Richard P. Gale, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

**Two new papers** are available from the Red Feather Institute (Box 97, Red Feather, CO 80545). "Critical Dimensions in Social Psychology: Mead and Habermas," by Valerie Malhotra-Hammond and a syllabus on "The Sociology of Fascism," by Ford Cleere. The papers are part of the Transforming Sociology Series. Return postage would be appreciated.

## Massachusetts Assn. Celebrates Anniversary

The Massachusetts Sociological Association will celebrate its tenth anniversary by honoring its past-presidents during a dinner scheduled for its fall meeting November 5 at Wellesley College Science Center.

Past-presidents of MSA are Peter I. Rose, Smith College; Edwin M. Schur, New York University; Louisa P. Howe, Psychomotor Institute of Boston; John M. Mogey, Boston University; Grain-

See *Mass. Cont.* Page 7

*Human Studies*, a journal for philosophy and the social sciences invites papers for the first volume to be published in 1978. The journal is devoted to advancing the dialogue between philosophy and the social sciences: in particular, between phenomenological and existential philosophy on the one hand and phenomenological existential, and ethnomethodological approaches to the social sciences on the other. The journal is problem oriented rather than discipline oriented. In addition to theoretical and philosophical analyses of approach and method, it will welcome empirical studies of the world of everyday life. Manuscripts should be sent to: George Psathas, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215.

**Sociology of Work and Occupations** invites submissions for a special issue on the social impacts of computer technology, to be edited by Ronald Anderson and Jeylan Mortimer, Department of Sociology, 114 Social Science Building, 267 19th Avenue South, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. The following topics are not all-inclusive, but illustrate the scope of concern: The emergence of computer occupations; impacts of the computer on change in occupations; the "computerworker". Editors are particularly interested in research-based papers and encourage re-examination of already collected data which contain information concerning computers and occupations. Send 200 word abstracts by December 1, 1977 to editors listed above. Complete manuscripts are due April 1, 1978 for possible publication in Winter, 1978-79. Final articles should

not exceed 30 typewritten, double-spaced pages, and should include an abstract (up to 200 words), the author's biographical sketch (including institutional address, title, and current specialization/interest), and separate footnotes and bibliography in current journal style.

**Symposia and Colloquia on Max Weber** to be resumed by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, invites all who are interested to prepare and present papers for the second series which hopefully will be published in one of the planned symposia to result from these colloquia. Some funding may be available for travel. Instead of the traditional topics connected with Weber, emphasis will be on those works of Weber which have been neglected. Due to oversaturation in American scholarship, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* is excluded from our plans. Two-day colloquia dealing with clusters of papers with common themes are planned. We are inviting scholars to consider clusters listed below and others:

1. Weber's theory of political power structure and religious/ideological legitimation.
2. Weber's intellectual predecessors: Machiavelli, British "Classical" Economists, German Romanticism, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Sohm, Harnack, Jellinek, Rickert, Windelband, Dilthey, Sinologists and others.
3. Weber's epistemological impact: Hintze, Lukacs, Frankfurt School, Aron, Freud, Bendix, Functionalist School, etc.
4. Weber's Sociology of Law and Economics.
5. Weber's Theory of Nationhood: Quebecois, Puerto Rico, Scotland and Wales, Basques and Catalans, Baltic Nations, Croatia, Macedonia, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Tajikistan, and other culture case studies.

6. Charisma and Revolution.
7. Ratio and Revolution.
8. Islamic Power Structure and Legitimation. Islamic Religious Movements. Issues of Nationhood in Islamic Countries.
9. India, China, and Japan: Power Structure and Legitimation.

Please send suggestions and choices as well as an indication of your intention to: COLLOQUIA ON MAX WEBER, P.O. Box 285, Brookfield, WI 53005. If you have questions you may call Vatro Murvar, Joan Moore, or Jose Hernandez, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (1-414-963-4388, 4295).



The International Network for Social Network Analyses has been organized to serve as a clearinghouse for network analysts and information. INSNA has about 200 members, most of whom are American sociologists. It publishes a directory and a thrice-annual newsletter. Sessions are being planned for the Uppsala World Congress next summer. Dues are \$7.00. For more information contact: Barry Wellman, Principal Coordinator, INSNA, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 150 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

## TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A new three-year social science research and training program involving cooperation between the Bureau of the Census and the American Statistical Association will introduce both senior social scientists and graduate students to the broad range of research and training opportunities available at the Bureau. Co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the program will assign two research fellows and two research assistants to a project designed to close the knowledge gap between producers and consumers of statistical data in its first year. During the second and third years of the program, at least three fellows and three assistants will be sponsored. For more information, contact: Dr. Alva Finkner, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; (301) 763-7247.

## NATIONAL HUMANITIES CENTER

The National Humanities Center, an institute for advanced study, has recently been created at Research Triangle Park in North Carolina. The Center is founded on the assumptions that scholarship in the humanities can be strengthened by multidisciplinary perspectives and by applying their perspectives to issues of broad national and international concern. Fellowships will be open to humanistically inclined scholars in the natural and social sciences and the professions as well as to scholars in the fields conventionally identified with "the humanities".

The Center will open in September 1978. The facilities of the libraries at Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University will be available to its Fellows. Approximately twenty-five scholars will be accepted in 1978. Fellows will receive stipends for a nine-month term to match their normal academic salaries.

Fellowships will be available for senior scholars pursuing individual research, scholars who have held their PhD's between six and nine years and who are embarking on their first large-scale projects, and scholars whose work falls in one of the following general categories: man and nature, history and the history of ideas, the theory of interpretation, ideals of education, human rights, liberty and equality, moral theory and democracy.

The application deadline is December 1, 1977. For further information about the Center, contact: William J. Bennett, Executive Officer, National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; (919) 549-0661.

## PRINCETON SEMINAR ON HISTORY OF THE PROFESSIONS

The History of the Professions will be the subject of the Davis Center for Historical Studies Seminar at Princeton University for two years, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Center will offer a limited number of one- or two-semester Research Fellowships designed for highly recommended younger scholars as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Candidates must have completed their PhD's and had at least one full year of teaching experience thereafter. It will also offer one Teaching Fellowship for the whole year, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship application forms should be addressed to: The Secretary, Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129

Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540. The application deadline is December 1, 1977.

Scholars who are not applicants for Fellowships but would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to write to Lawrence Stone, Director, at the above address.

## LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The National Science Foundation's Law and Social Sciences Program, described in the February issue of *FOOTNOTES*, has published its official program announcement. The program, which supports basic social science research on the operation, impact, and use and change of legal and law-like systems of social control, is eager to increase the participation of sociologists. For further information about the Law and Social Sciences Program, contact: H. Laurence Ross, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202) 632-5816.

## 1978-79 JUDICIAL FELLOWS PROGRAM

Highly talented young professionals are invited to apply for the 1978-79 Judicial Fellows Program. The Program, patterned after the White House and Congressional Fellowships, attracts outstanding talent from multi-disciplinary backgrounds. Two Fellows will be chosen to spend 1978-79 observing and contributing to projects attempting to improve judicial administration. An additional purpose of the Program is to promote those individuals who will not only make a contribution during their year as Judicial Fellows, but who will continue to make a contribution to judicial administration in the future.

Now entering its sixth year, the Program is administered by the National Academy of Public Administration. It was instituted through grants from the American Bar Endowment, the Ford Foundation, and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.

Candidates should have at least one postgraduate degree, at least two years of professional experience, and preferably, familiarity with the judiciary. Stipends for the Fellowships will range from \$18,000 to \$30,000 depending on the qualifications and present salary of the candidates. The Fellowships begin in September 1978 and have a duration of one year. The application deadline is November 4, 1977.

Application information and literature on the Program are available on request from Mark W. Cannon, Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543; (202) 393-1640.

## POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

An interdisciplinary group of faculty at the University of Pittsburgh is seeking applicants for a postdoctoral program in psychiatric epidemiology. Program is based in the Department of Psychiatry (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic) of the School of Medicine and coordinated with the Department of Epidemiology at the Graduate School of Public Health. Program emphasizes research training, with a particular focus on the epidemiology of affective disorders, children's psychiatric disorders, and environmental correlates of mental illness. Predoctoral fellowships for applicants with masters degrees are also available. Send vitae and inquiries to: Dr. Evelyn Bromet, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15261.



# REFLECTIONS ON SOCIETY FOR '78

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INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY**  
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By the late Charles H. Anderson and  
Jeffrey Gibson, Tufts University  
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SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**  
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ITS MEANING AND CONSTRUCTION**  
By LaMar T. Empey, University of Southern California

Examination copies for adoption available on request;  
please indicate course title and text presently used.

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**JAMES McEVoy III  
(1940-1976)**

James McEvoy III was born on April 16, 1940 in Detroit, Michigan and took his own life in Palo Alto, California on March 29, 1976. This tragic act cut short the career of a fine teacher and social scientist, and has taken a wise, energetic and generous person from a large group of friends and colleagues across the country.

Jim McEvoy spent his childhood in both Michigan and California, and attended Northwestern, Michigan State, and the University of Michigan as an undergraduate. After graduation from the University of Michigan with a degree in English he went directly into that university's graduate program in American Studies, developing for himself an unusual program of studies that included the history of social and political thought in the United States and the quantitative methods of Michigan's political behavior program. He also combined his studies with a vigorous and prominent role in public affairs—in the ACLU, in the University's Graduate Student Association, in several political campaigns, and in the civil rights and anti-war movements that marked his adult life. During his graduate years he completed a study of extremists, "Letters from the Right," and his doctoral dissertation, *Radicals or Conservatives: The Contemporary American Right* became a book in 1971.

In 1967 Professor McEvoy joined the Department of Sociology on the Davis campus of the University of California. His courses in political sociology, social movements, collective behavior, public opinion and research methods were popular and respected combinations of history, philosophy and quantitative analysis. In this period, McEvoy's work became notable in its fusion of scientific, public policy and administrative concerns. In addition to his own publications, he contributed to the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and took the lead in the creation of the Social Science Data Service at Davis.

In 1971 he joined the Lake Tahoe Study Group within the Davis Institute of Ecology, a move that reflected both his personal interests in the environmental protection movement and his enthusiasm for interdepartmental research and teaching. The affiliation led to his appointment to the faculty in Environmental Studies as well as Sociology. This shift in affiliation also produced new courses and an extensive bibliography, including *The Social Consequences of Environmental Change: A Handbook for Planning*, "The American Public's Concern with the Environment", and "The Measurement of Environmental Quality". His work both reflected and made an important contribution to the emerging public support for the assessment of "environmental impacts" and "evaluation methodology".

Jim McEvoy's rare insights, quick understanding, and intense commitments were unfortunately coupled with a painful tendency to self-depreciation, an inclination so thorough as to seem, to those who saw it, the other side of his brilliance, a characteristic that worked itself out in tragedy. During his life he created a unique and precious place in the lives of his friends and colleagues—a rare combination of warmth, excitement, and concern that has now become an indelible memory. Few persons succeed as scholar, teacher, citizen, and friend—as Jim McEvoy

did; those of us who knew him well can only wish that he had seen his own life in the same light.

The James McEvoy Memorial Fund has been established to aid students engaged in the kinds of work Professor McEvoy encouraged. Contributions will be acknowledged; they can be sent c/o Chair, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Bruce Hackett  
University of California,  
Davis  
Edwin Lemert  
University of California,  
Davis  
Merrill Shanks  
University of California,  
Berkeley

**VIRLYN A. BOYD  
(1920-1977)**

Virlyn A. Boyd, an associate professor at Clemson University, expired April 21, 1977, following a short illness. He was born in Carroll County, Georgia, November 7, 1920, and from that pastoral environment came a truly cosmopolitan social scientist. He graduated from Villa Rica High School (Georgia) in 1937, and received his BS degree from Berry College, also in Georgia, in 1941. He worked for the Farm Security Administration, USDA 1941-1942, entered the military in 1942, and received his honorable discharge from the U.S. Army in November, 1945. He enrolled at the University of Kentucky in January, 1946 and subsequently received his MS degree in rural sociology in 1948. Association with faculty at Kentucky such as C. Arnold Anderson, Howard M. Beers, David L. Hatch, and Irwin T. Sanders, certainly contributed to his objective sociological perspective. He joined the Clemson University faculty as an assistant professor of rural sociology in 1948, and was promoted to associate professor in 1958, and retained that position until his death.

Virlyn A. Boyd taught sociology undergraduate upper-level courses and graduate survey courses at Clemson University for 29 years. His teaching method was personal but rigorous and informal but systematic. Many of his former students maintained communication with him to testify that each new experience brought renewed appreciation of previous sociology coursework. He conducted numerous research projects, in addition to 12-month teaching schedules at Clemson University, 1948-1977. His research included many applied sociological studies which were of substantial benefit to local, state, and regional public programs. In the southern region, he was admired for his expertise in the design, organization and implementation of region-wide empirical research projects. During the months prior to his death, he performed essential leadership roles in expediting a massive regional project concerned with status attainment of college and university students. He published numerous materials on the topics of community and population studies, aspirations and expectations of youth, and status attainment.

Virlyn A. Boyd was a persistent humanitarian through the many social and political moods from the late 1940's through the 1970's. He was a successful sociological researcher in a southern land-grant university when such endeavors were not fully accepted. He was a civil rights advocate long before such pursuits were popular in the South. Virlyn A. Boyd

was a true friend to many of us and a pragmatic scholar to all those meeting him.

Edward L. McLean  
Clemson University

**STEPHEN SCHAFER  
(1911-1976)**

A unique man died on July 29, 1976 in Boston, Massachusetts. Stephen Schafer, Professor of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University (Boston), on that day became the footnote in the criminology text that he always sought to become. Those whom he respected and trusted knew him to be gracious and cordial, and one of the more creative minds in international criminology. Born in Budapest, Hungary, on February 15, 1911, Stephen Schafer completed his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1933 at the University of Budapest. His research focused on treason and high treason. He eventually entered the legal profession and completed his "habilitation" in 1947. Not only did he teach at the University of Budapest, but he was later president, chairperson, or member of such diverse Hungarian committees or commissions as the Supervisory Board of Juvenile Delinquency, the Criminal Law Reform Committee, the Prison Commission, and other similar units. While living in Hungary he published over twenty books and multiple articles. However, due to the pro-Stalinist politics of the time a moratorium was placed on his teaching career, even though he was officially tenured. When the Hungarian revolution occurred he naturally was one to quickly flee the country.

His first stop after leaving Hungary was England where he maintained his livelihood by taking many jobs outside of the field of education. Influenced by the work of Elizabeth Fry and others, he undertook some British Home Office sponsored research in the area of victim restitution. Assisted by efforts of his good friend Donald Cressey, Stephen Schafer was invited to join the Florida State faculty in 1961. He started in the United States as an assistant professor but within four years was an associate professor at Ohio State University (Athens). Within two years he was on the move to Northeastern University (Boston) where he finished his career. While Stephen Schafer eventually became Americanized he never forgot the roots of his moral and intellectual growth. Even though he fled the country of his birth he was able before his death to return for a visit to the land of his ancestors.

Although having had to learn and become fluent in a new language, Schafer managed to publish in English over ten books and about thirty articles. He was a criminologist of international renown. He will probably be best remembered for his contributions to victimology and the concept of the political criminal. At the time of his death Schafer was organizing the Second International Symposium on Victimology to be held in Boston during September, 1976.

Schafer had a dynamic mind that could never remain still or even pause long to meditate. It was not uncommon for him to be teaching in multiple colleges or universities in the Boston area while contracting two or three books simultaneously. At the same time, he was likely to be negotiating a grant proposal and maintaining a detailed correspondence with his friends. To have been chosen to be on his friendship list was an honor that many would have liked but not all achieved. Schafer tended to categorize people in terms of hard or soft head and hard or soft heart. He

expected production and was unwilling to excuse ineptness. He gave greater tolerance to capable minds than to weak ones and he made allowance for limited mental capacities if the person's heart was right. One could not coerce his friendship; it could only be freely given.

Where does this man rank in the intellectual pantheon of the deceased? He has to be counted as one of the pioneers of the field of victimology and one of the proponents of the concept of the political criminal. His volume *Theories in Criminology* will stand the test of time as one of the best cross-cultural examinations of theoretical content in the field. Although he was not fully recognized by his American colleagues for his exceptional service to his chosen field, his international friends recognized his pivotal importance. His living monument is the multitude of victim/witness assistance programs in operation throughout the country. His walking testament is the victim who now is remembered rather than forgotten. Schafer made his mark in this world and stimulated a whole generation of students and researchers to assume the posture he assumed.

Although he only sought to be a footnote in somebody else's writing, Stephen Schafer became the idea that others footnoted.

Richard Knudsen  
Evaluation Policy Research  
Association, Milwaukee

## Processing Fees Set for Journals

*Continued from Page 1*

entire administration of ASA affairs would lead eventually to such an action.

Thus, the governing bodies of ASA reluctantly decided that the benefits accruing to authors by virtue of the amount of reviewing, editing, and advice to authors, as well as enhancement of their careers, justified retrieval of some small part of these costs from the authors themselves.

Some of the inflationary costs of ASA publications can be indicated by an analysis of the audits for the past several years. Membership dues, in 1976, represented 33.8% of revenue and covered 36.6% of total expenditures. Subscriptions represented 30.3% of total revenue. The two combined, 64.1% of total income, cover 63.7% of publication costs. ASA publication costs for 1976 were 44.2% of the total expenditures.

Membership dues are not specifically allocated only to cover publication costs, but must be utilized for all aspects of the Association operation. If one were to account for the true costs of publications, it would be necessary to include a large portion of staff time, office expense, Council and Budget Committee meetings, and the entire costs of meetings of the Committee on Publications. ASA accounting procedures now combine all of these, as well as various other pertinent items, under administration and governance costs.

ASA Council will continuously review the effects of this submission fee, as it does with all of its policies.

I seek to locate for purchase or loan a copy of an unpublished study on introductory sociology textbooks by Professor Hornell Hart, Director of the Project for Comparative Analysis of Recent Introductory Sociologies, Florida Southern College, cited on page 8 of Alex Inkeles' (1964) *What Is Sociology?* (Prentice-Hall). J. Robert Lilly, Department of Anthropology, Sociology and Social Work, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.

I am assembling an anthology of works on the sociology of science fiction, and contributors, both previously published and original, are solicited. Please contact: Joe De Bolt, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Currently reviewing sociology students' research papers for possible inclusion in methods text. Please send copies of "good" and "bad" papers to Dr. H. Wayne Hogan, Department of Sociology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN 38501. Faculty and student name-mention credit will be given all published materials.

Medical Sociologists in Latin America: Information about name and address (as complete as possible) of medical sociologists, or social scientists working, or having worked, in the health sector, in Latin American countries is needed for a survey under development. All information will be confidential. Please send to: Jorge Segovia, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 3V6.

I will be writing the chapter on "Social Science and Energy" for Volume 3 of the *Annual Review of Energy*. I would like FOOTNOTES readers to call my attention to their works on energy by sending materials, and also point me toward other significant works, especially very recent material. I would also welcome any of their suggestions as to content, outline, or emphasis. Denton E. Morrison, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

As a consequence of the earthquake of March 4, many Romanian researchers have suffered losses of books, other work assets, or funds for purchasing current publications from abroad. One scholar, at the Institute "N. Iorga", writes about their particular need for reference books issued in the United States this year as well as a used Xerox machine for the library. Specific or general responses to this and similar calls for help received or further inquiries may be addressed to: Jurg K. Siegenthaler, Department of Sociology, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

A single mailing for updating information and nominations will be sent to former biographees during the spring of 1977. Those scientists whose names currently appear in the directory are requested to notify the editors of any address changes immediately to: The Editors, *American Men and Women of Science*, P.O. Box 25001, Tempe, AZ 85282.

# MINUTES OF THE 1977 COUNCIL MEETING

The fourth meeting of the 1977 Council convened at 9:05 a.m. Friday, June 10, 1977 at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Milton Yinger presided.

Present were: Kurt W. Back, Herbert L. Costner, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Kai T. Erikson, William H. Form, Amos H. Hawley, Joan Huber, Lewis M. Killian, Alfred McClung Lee, Pamela A. Roby, and James F. Short. Present from the Executive Office were: Hans O. Mauksch, Alice F. Myers, Sue Titus Reid, Lucy Sells, and Sallie Mitchell. Russell Dynes, Executive Officer-designate, was present.

**1. Approval of the Agenda.** With the addition of two items for discussion, the agenda was approved.

**2. Report of the President.** President Yinger reported that he is pleased with the program for the Annual Meeting. He referred to correspondence from one candidate for ASA office expressing concern about the prevailing pattern of ASA nominated candidates not publicizing their view points while campaigns are conducted for candidates nominated by petition. The ensuing discussion included comparisons of practices with those of other disciplines. While some association publications are used as vehicles for candidates' platforms, most Council members felt that FOOTNOTES should not be used this way. After exploring various aspects of this issue, it was agreed to defer further discussion to a future Council meeting.

Yinger reported that a letter concerning the status of sociobiology received by him warranted response by Council. After discussing the issue, the following motion was passed.

**MOTION:** Council expresses concern about the problems of over-generalization from preliminary and tentative findings in sociobiology and about unwarranted ethical and moral conclusions that such over-generalization may have been used to buttress. The sociobiological community is therefore urged to examine the work of sociobiologists with due care, and to publish appropriate comments and critiques of these studies with the same penetrating and critical perspectives as are applied to other areas of investigation.

However, Council takes the position that:

(a) it is inappropriate for Council to decide by majority vote intellectual issues that are more properly considered by the scholarly community on the basis of scientific evidence;

(b) it is inappropriate for Council to condemn a varied and multifaceted area of investigation on the basis of the alleged shortcomings of some of its proponents; and

(c) it is inappropriate for Council to declare a field of inquiry illegitimate on the basis of the anticipated consequences of the application of its principles. Motion carried.

**3. Report of the Secretary.** In the secretary's annual report to appear in the August issue of FOOTNOTES, Form indicated that he expressed concern about the various financial pressures which are impinging on the Association. His concern for finding new sources of revenue and for protecting services was followed by a discussion of the need for an aggressive and comprehensive ASA policy on publications. Form also commented on his concern about the many pressures from associated groups competing for time and space at the Annual Meeting and he called for a consistent policy.

**4. Report of the Executive Officer.** Mauksch reported that the continuation proposal for the NIMH Minority Fellowship Program Research Training Grant has encountered administrative problems. However, he felt certain that approval of the grant would be forthcoming. The Cornerhouse Fund continues to support three minority dissertation fellows. Although it is not official, Mauksch said the undergraduate project, due to terminate in August, has been approved for another eighteen months.

The Executive Office has submitted a proposal on behalf of Hubert Blacklock, subject to Council approval, to NIE for a grant to conduct workshops for three years in various regions of the country to help minorities and women become more literate in quantitative skills. The grant would fund thirty participants each year.

**MOTION:** That Council approve the submission of the proposal which the Executive Office, on behalf of Hubert Blacklock, submitted to NIE. Motion carried.

In early May, Mauksch presented testimony before the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects. A summary will appear in FOOTNOTES. The search for the two new Executive Associates has been completed. Both positions attracted excellent candidates. After extensive interviewing and discussions, Doris Y. Wilkinson was selected as Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women,

and Lawrence J. Rhoades accepted the appointment as Executive Associate for Program.

**5. Interim Report from the Committee on Awards Guidelines.** The Committee met just prior to Council and discussed guidelines for awards and outlined four classes of awards. (1) General award (Sorokin Award)—best work within a given time period; (2) Group of specific awards which honor particular sociological perspectives or tradition (DuBois-Johnson-Frazier and Jessie Bernard awards); (3) Grants, fellowships, and competitions which would provide financial recognition to encourage further work (Spivack fellowship, Abt competition). (4) Citations: no cash prize would be associated with these (e.g., citation for excellence in teaching). It was suggested that the Stouffer award be returned to the Section on Methodology and that the prize will be prepared and Cooley award be approved and allocated to the Section on Social Psychology. Awards or citations or other forms of recognition given by Sections would not be presented at the ASA plenary session, and would not involve cash prizes.

**MOTION:** That the general spirit of the Committee's report be accepted and the recommendation on the Abt competition and the Cornerhouse Fund prize be approved so that the Executive Office can proceed. Motion carried.

A more detailed report from the Committee was submitted and accepted at the September Council meeting.

**6. Committee on Training and Professional Standards.** Yinger recommended that the implications of Council assuming the functions of this committee be discussed by Task Group I.

**7. Committee on the Profession.** Three ASA committees—Freedom of Research and Teaching, Ethics, and Regulations of Research—are closely related and some issues involve all simultaneously. The merit of a parent committee was discussed. It would coordinate the work of the three working committees, adjudicate overlapping jurisdictions and link issues of professional concerns closely to Council.

**MOTION:** That the Committee on the Profession be established and that its membership include a Council appointed Chair, the ASA President, ASA Secretary, three Council members and the Chair and one additional member from each of the three subcommittees. Each of the three Council members would also be a member of one of the three subcommittees. Motion carried (Yes—9; No—1; Lee requests that his negative vote be so recorded).

There was some discussion regarding the accomplishments of each of the three committees. Although the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching has been very active, the Committee on Ethics has not been as productive as it might have been. The Committee on Regulations of Research is being established by this Council action to assume duties which have been performed by the Executive Office and ad hoc groups. It was suggested that a story describing the mission of these three committees should appear in FOOTNOTES.

In response to a procedural discussion, the following motion was made.

**MOTION:** That motions which are made and seconded become a matter of record in the minutes, even though they are superseded by a substitute motion. Motion defeated (Yes—3; No—7; Lee and Roby request that affirmative votes be so recorded).

**8. Recommendations on publication policies and plans.** Form reported that he had asked Jay Demerath to investigate the feasibility of ASA publishing the non-technical journal as described by Costner and proposed by Task Group II. Several publishers are considering similar journals. The cost of such a journal might be considerable. The Executive Office had received a number of responses, almost all offering positive reactions to the proposal. As a full report will be given at the September meeting, no immediate action was called for.

There was discussion that the hard work of journal editors should be given a tangible and permanent token of recognition.

**MOTION:** That the editors of journals, starting with editors who do not receive an honorarium, be given bound volumes of all issues they published containing a certificate in recognition of their services to ASA. Motion carried.

**9. Rules governing petitions.** William Form explained the current administrative problem affecting the petition signatures currently accumulating in the ASA office. Signatures in support of the petition have been sent into the Executive Office since October. No policy interpretation deadline has been determined for such a petition. When asked for a policy decision by the Executive Office, Form ruled that a ninety day time period was sufficient. Being an interpretation of the Constitution, the Secretary's action should be reviewed by Council. Form also suggested that future

petitions should comply with the following format: Those who sign must be ASA members, the date of the signature should be next to the name, the circulators should attest on each petition that they have seen all signatures actually affixed, and all petitions should go to the Executive Office in one mailing if possible.

**MOTION:** That if sufficient number of eligible signatures are received as of this date, the current member referendum should be processed. Motion carried. (Yes—9; No—1; Lee requests that his negative vote be so recorded).

After it was established that the number of signatures collected as of the date of the Council meeting did not meet the requirement for a member referendum, the following motions were offered.

**MOTION:** That the current petition if signed by more than three percent of the voting members by August 15, 1977 be directly submitted to a referendum to the ASA membership. Motion defeated (Lee and Roby request their positive vote be so recorded).

**MOTION:** That for this petition the cut-off date for accepting signatures would be August 15, 1977. If three percent of the voting membership have submitted signatures by that date the petition would be submitted to Council prior to mailing a referendum. Motion carried.

Proposed guidelines for future petitions will be drafted for the September Council meeting. A subcommittee consisting of William Form, Amos Hawley, and Louis Killian will forward their proposal to Milton Yinger by mid-July.

**10. Report from meeting of ASA and Regional Societies.** After its 1976 meeting, the Committee on Regional Affairs reported to Council that the current structure served no useful function. They recommended, as a new approach, a meeting of officers of the seven regional societies and ASA. Council had accepted this recommendation and directed the Executive Officer to proceed accordingly. Such a meeting was arranged by inviting the President, President-Elect, Secretary, or Secretary-Treasurer of each society to convene in Chicago on May 20-21. The issues discussed covered a wide range of substantive areas of coordination such as freedom of research and teaching, regulations of research, teaching, employment, and careers. Other potential areas of cooperation such as sharing information or coordinated approaches to funding agencies were discussed. The meeting was considered a successful one and the group decided to meet again for a two-hour period at the ASA Annual Meeting. At that meeting, the sharing of expenses for future mid-year meetings will be discussed. There was agreement to continue mid-year meetings for intensive exploration of common concerns.

**11. Council expenses.** Concern was expressed about expenses at Council meetings. Ways of reducing costs were discussed. EOB will be asked to examine Council expenses and to consider various policies and guidelines.

**12. Report on Section responses to Section Day proposals.** Officers from all sixteen Sections had been polled regarding their view of the number of sessions allotted each Section at the Annual Meeting. All responded but four. After lengthy discussion, the following motions were made.

**MOTION:** By 1978 each section be limited to two sessions; one for their business meeting and one for their program. Motion defeated (Yes—4; No—3).

**MOTION:** In accordance with the membership count as of August 1 of each Section, the policy that was previously suggested be accepted involving allocation of sessions in accordance with section size, pending continuation of discussion with Sections. Motion carried (Yes—9; No—1; Lee requests his negative vote be so recorded).

It was decided that an hour and a half of the Council meeting scheduled for Wednesday afternoon during the 1977 Annual Meeting be devoted to the discussion of this issue with two representatives from each Section participating, with the outgoing Chair and the Chair-Elect as the two representatives.

**13. Future policies and organization of Council Task Groups.** It was agreed that the Task Groups serve a useful purpose and should be continued; however, more specific issues should be considered. The task groups enable Council members to focus on many issues and allow a freer exchange of ideas other than what is on the agenda. However, the issues discussed in the task groups should then be covered more fully by Council and should lead to actions.

**14. Report on Task Group Meetings.** Amos Hawley reported on the discussions of Task Group I. The task group's previous suggestion, that an ASA periodical or volume containing policy relevant issues is worth pursuing, has been turned over to Task Group II for further discussion and/or implementation. Also, it would be useful if through a research grant, ASA could determine

from non-academic employers of sociologists what their experiences have been, what kind of skills they wanted, and other information relevant to employment opportunities. From such data, ASA could inform graduate departments about the nature of the employment market.

Task Group I reiterated its concern for serving the needs of small and isolated teaching institutions and of junior and community colleges which do not have the finances to attend meetings to utilize resources from larger institutions. The possibility of re-establishing the visiting scholars program was discussed. Sharing information among the departments at smaller institutions and providing teaching resources could be undertaken in cooperation with the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Some of these suggestions should be discussed at the meeting of ASA regional societies officers to elicit cooperative support and interest.

Task Group II. William Form, on behalf of Task Group II, suggested there should be a closer relationship between Task Group II and the Publications Committee. Perhaps the Chair of the Publications Committee should be invited to share in deliberations of Task Group II. The titles of Task Group I, II, and III should not be adhered to strictly, as there is an overlap on many of the issues discussed in each of the groups. Form suggested that the annual turnover in membership in each Task Group be modified and that new members of Council be assigned to a Group according to their expertise. Finally, Task Group II suggested that ASA sponsor conferences on intellectual issues. Exploring this idea and the development of appropriate grant proposals was turned over to Task Group I.

Task Group III. Lee reported that Task Group III suggested that liaison be established between the editor of an ASA periodical and the mass media. On the campus where an editor is located, arrangements could be made whereby one or two articles might be translated into newstories. Each editor on his/her campus would assume responsibility for this program. Secondly, Task Group III proposed that there be discussions between representatives of ASA and teachers of journalism and professional, journalistic associations. Lee suggested that more private foundations should be tapped for funds in support of ASA needs. Task Group III felt the credibility of sociologists must be strengthened.

**15. Report of Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.** The COFRAT Committee met in Chicago and reviewed the current cases and brought new members up to date on committee issues. Since the Committee uses members to function as regional task groups gathering information on cases, the Committee requests that its membership be increased from 7 to 9 to allow two representatives from each region. Members should be selected according to regions.

**MOTION:** That COFRAT membership be increased from 7 to 9 in accordance with committee justification. Motion carried (Yes—9; No—1; Lee requests that his negative vote be so recorded).

There was discussion about ASA's appropriate course of action concerning violation of contractual agreements as a result of financial retrenchments.

**MOTION:** Since the issue presented poses jurisdictional questions, it is referred to the newly created Committee on the Profession for study and for recommendation whether this issue is an appropriate area for action for an ASA committee and, if so, for which one. Motion carried (Yes—9; No—1; Lee requests that his negative vote be so recorded).

**16. Report from Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities.** Albert Gollin, Chair of the Committee, presented committee recommendations to Council. The basic theme of their mission is to stimulate understanding and demand for sociologists in the private sector. Undergraduate enrollments are declining and the outlook for academic employment is not good. The Committee's eleven recommendations are individually discussed by Council. Pertaining to Recommendation 1, Council indicated that the reduction in price of the *Employment Bulletin* was a step toward the intent of the Committee's recommendation. Council will request EOB to consider other aspects of Recommendation 1.

Council agreed that there was a need for additional information about expectations of potential employers. Task Group I had discussed a similar recommendation. Council requested the Executive Officer to explore the issue of listing positions for sociologists and the job title of "Sociologist" in the Federal and State Civil Service Registers.

**MOTION:** That the Executive Officer, working with the Committee for Expanding Employment Opportunities, should pursue possible sources of funding studies of employment conditions and opportunities as recommended in the Committee report.

Motion carried.

Recommendation 4, retraining academic sociologists, was considered an appropriate issue to be explored by the Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women.

Recommendation 5, involving a survey of graduate training institutions, is referred to the Executive Office to incorporate in the Executive Office plans for surveying graduate departments.

No action was taken on Recommendations 6 and 7. Both recommendations warrant further consideration by the Committee. Finding an acceptable positive term to designate sociologists employed in non-academic institutions remains a symbolically important need.

Recommendation 8, involving the Scientific Manpower Commission, will be studied by the Executive Office and the Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women.

Council took no action on Recommendation 9, pertaining to HR 833. The Executive Officer will seek more information.

Recommendation 10 was considered a topic warranting further deliberations. Task Group III was asked to include the issue of flexibility in academic appointments in their future agenda.

Recommendation 11 will be turned over to the Executive Office. Albert Gollin will write a letter to the Executive Office recommending the information which his Committee considers useful to be included in ASA membership records.

**17. Report from Committee on World Sociology.** The Committee recommends that the term of the U.S. delegate should not begin in the year of the ISA meeting, but should be extended to the year after the ISA meeting. However, Council was informed that this policy is an ISA provision and thus not under ASA jurisdiction.

**MOTION:** That the President of the ASA communicate to the ISA Council's recommendation that it would be desirable to shift the terms of office to provide a longer period of learning for delegates prior to the World Congress. Motion carried.

Council confirmed President Yinger's appointment of John Useem as ASA representative to the Consortium of the Affiliates for International Programs of the AAAS. The report from the Committee on World Sociology emphasized that this committee would function as a communications center for all involvement of ASA's international bodies.

**18. Employment Bulletin.** Although the changes approved earlier for the *Employment Bulletin* were scheduled to take effect this fall, ASA staff suggested that such changes wait until January for implementation. The original schedule would have given members only one notice of the intended change and ASA would not have fulfilled its obligations to members and institutional subscribers for the year for which payment has been made.

**MOTION:** That any changes in the *Employment Bulletin* be initiated in January, not in October as previously planned. Motion carried.

Also discussed was the decision to distribute the *Employment Bulletin* free to departments. There was strong support for this plan. Clarification of previous action by the EOB led to the following motion.

**MOTION:** That the charge for the *Employment Bulletin* remain \$12.00 for non-members, while for members the charge will be \$4.00. Motion carried.

With no further business before the Council, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
William H. Form, Secretary

## Massachusetts Assn.

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ger Browning, Fitchburg State College; Shirley Kolack, Lowell University; Jack Levin, Northeastern University; Richard Robbins, University of Massachusetts-Boston, and Athena Theodore, Simmons College.

Theme of the meeting is "Violence: What Can We Do About It." Session topics include family violence, sexual violence, violent crime and punishment, violence toward self, violence and the media, violence via vested interests, wars and revolutions, and inter- and intra-group violence. Program chair is Louisa P. Howe of the Psychomotor Institute of Boston.

# Expanding Employment Committee Calls for Studies & Action

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forting figures in the aggregate are offset by the very troubling ratios of job-seekers to job listings at recent meetings of regional sociological associations, which have ranged between 10:1 and 15:1. Clearly, career management problems (if not actual unemployment) are growing, whether in the context of initial placements, mobility opportunities, or altered conditions of employment in sociology departments. These problems assume a particularly unfavorable face for people denied tenure after a substantial period of service, who are placed at a competitive disadvantage in a declining job market. As these trends continue (which appears likely for the next decade), new and older PhDs will confront a highly unfavorably academic demand situation, with implications for professional demoralization and loss of commitment that do not need rehearsal here.

## PROBLEMS CITED

In recognition of these trends, and the need to explore non-academic job alternatives, the ASA established a Committee on Employment in 1971. During its first five years, with Jack Riley as its chairperson, the Committee organized sessions on career alternatives at ASA annual meetings and collated information on the supply-demand relationship as a basis for possible future action. It was reconstituted as the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities in 1976, to emphasize its special mission. After meeting several times since then, the ExEO Committee has drafted a set of recommendations for consideration and action by ASA's Council. I want to share these with the membership, so that we can have the benefit of your reactions and recommendations for our future work.

First, we face a real deficit of information on the present or potential demand for sociologists in the nonacademic sector. A 1975 ASA-sponsored study, "Sociolo-

gists in Non-Academic Employment" by Sharon Panian and Melvin DeFleur, showed that those now in that sector are generally quite satisfied with their work situations, earn higher incomes than academic sociologists, and show broadly comparable levels of professional accomplishment. But by most estimates, they represent a very small slice of PhD-holders, and few indications exist of any growth in the demand for such sociologists—in government, business, research, etc.—unless special efforts are made to understand their recruitment practices and needs better and then seek to relate sociological training and skills to them more visibly and coherently than has been done in the past. Our first major recommendation, therefore, is for studies of potential employers of sociologists, perhaps on a regional basis, to find out their needs for professional skills, how they are especially valued or in short supply. There is reason to suspect that the old question, "What is sociology?" is still pertinent outside academia. We need to know what are the prevailing conceptions of sociologists (including ignorant or prejudicial ones) in these potential job markets in order to formulate realistic career development programs oriented to this sector in the future.

The public sector is particularly significant in this regard, because of the rapid growth in professional employment opportunities at federal, state, and local governmental levels. Efforts should be made to expand the scope of listings for sociologists on civil service registers at all levels, and to assess existing professional job descriptions for their relevance for trained sociologists. The mystery associated with learning about such opportunities and applying for government jobs needs to be dispelled, through the dissemination of practical information for job-seekers on where to look, how to fill out the required forms to best effect, and how to follow up, based on the experiences of soci-

ologists who have successfully negotiated these channels.

## MARKETABILITY

A third area of concern that the ExEO Committee has identified is the marketability of sociologists, especially those tenured out of academic employment or others unable to find teaching jobs. In part, this is a problem of professional self-presentation for people whose career orientations have been exclusively or primarily academic, and who may find it a bitter pill to swallow to learn that their hard-won identity as a "sociologist" evokes uncertain or indifferent responses in other professionalized work settings. But there may also be a need to develop substantial retraining programs to provide or upgrade skills specifically identified as career-enhancing, perhaps through regionally organized short-term institutes. Information from surveys of potential employers would be particularly strategic for the planning of such "retrofitting" programs. We should note, in this regard, another problem that is not confined to sociology graduate training programs but which may affect the perception and evaluation of non-academic career alternatives with somewhat greater force there. One department chairperson has written us about the prevailing tendency to "perpetuate the emphasis on purely academic employment," and who has seen excellent students "wanting to go into nonacademic employment be essentially seduced into academic expectations by their interactions with their advisors." This pattern, which I have referred to as "academic cloning," has been observed in operation elsewhere. Robert Friedman, an academic political scientist, has similarly reminded his colleagues recently that "we socialize our students to look like us."

Clearly, if the demand for academic sociologists is declining, then this socialization pattern is dysfunctional for equipping new sociologists to compete successfully for nonacademic jobs.

Linked with this is a need to increase the visibility and enhance the status of careers outside academia, at the graduate departmental level and in the discipline as a whole. Sociology has for various reasons lagged behind some other social sciences in the recognition and prestige accorded its applied aspects and practitioners. The lower prestige has in the past tended to turn the more highly motivated away from non-academic career alternatives. It is at least arguable that had more of the best and the brightest been encouraged to seek out such opportunities and proved their value by their contributions, the paths of others now forced to explore such alternatives would have been made much smoother. Thus, a reconsideration of the relevance of current graduate training for nonacademic employment and of the values that infuse such training seems appropriate at this critical juncture. The graduate departments have a key role to play in dealing with the supply-demand imbalance, one that is not exhausted simply by restricting the number of admittees in their PhD programs, as some have done.

## SURVEYS

The ExEO Committee also encouraged annual surveys of the major graduate departments to assess experiences in placing new PhDs or former students; to determine whether and what kind of training and job-finding assistance is offered that is specifically related to nonacademic employment; and to publicize the results for the benefit of departments and the entire profession. As an outgrowth of this, it might be possible to find support for and coordinate focused surveys of certain categories of sociologists (e.g., new PhDs) to monitor their career contingencies and problems on a periodic basis, as a supplement to the aggregate data on employment trends and patterns available from other sources.

Finally, we made a number of

other specific recommendations to enhance the capability of the ASA to deal with employment problems of its members. Several of these related to the problem of shrinking academic demand. In common with Richard Atkinson, Director of NSF, and others concerned with the threat to scientific vitality associated with reduced opportunities for younger scientists, we have suggested that ASA explore the feasibility of schemes for split or permanent part-time appointments; expanded postdoctoral research opportunities; a more flexible tenure system that would combine guarantees of academic freedom and due process with nontenure contract employment; and early retirement schemes that would permit continued university affiliation for research and consulting, and provide useful professional perquisites (library, seminars, secretarial services, etc.).

Sociology does not stand alone in its concern with the deteriorating job prospects and restricted opportunities confronting the discipline. Almost all fields with PhD programs are similarly affected. And while the employment picture of this highly skilled segment of the society is rosy by comparison with other less educationally favored strata, the psychological impact on individuals of unemployment, underemployment, or types of work largely unrelated to one's training or expectations are no less severe. It may be necessary to join with others to seek greater attention to these problems at the national level. As specialists in the processes and effects of systems of stratification, especially in the occupational realm, it should be possible for us to devise some effective strategies in our own interest.

Other members of the ExEO Committee are James Cowhig (NSF), Nelson Foote (CUNY, Hunter), Charles Kadushin (TC, Columbia), Paula Leventman (Boston College), and John Pease (Maryland).

## Undergrad Project Receives Additional Funding Awards Honor 4

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Mauksch continued, "The climate of teaching is frequently one in which the teacher feels that teaching is a lonely path, unrecognized and unrewarded, and essentially in conflict with the values which dominate rewards, recognition and the substance of the colleague network. Under these conditions, the most extensive, intellectual, technological or programmatic resources are meaningless and there is no intention of using them."

"To affect undergraduate teaching," Mauksch concluded, "intervention needs to occur into the processes by which individuals become teachers, and by which community of colleagues acknowledges teaching, rewards teachers, and facilitates networks

of communication."

Consequently, the follow-up project will address its efforts to (1) the organizational components of the discipline; (2) academic departments; (3) individual sociologists; (4) resources and materials; and (5) post-project programs.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives of the follow-up project in relation to the above categories include establishing and institutionalizing a resource service through the ASA to serve as an information facility linking teachers of sociology to each other and to sources of assistance within and outside of the discipline.

To assist regional and state associations to establish or

strengthen their means for servicing teachers of sociology.

To encourage academic departments to deliberately incorporate preparation for teaching into their graduate curriculum and to devote their own resources towards the development of teaching excellence within their faculty.

To increase among teachers of sociology their level of familiarity with teaching resources and alternate teaching styles.

To enhance among teachers of sociology, particularly those in community colleges and small institutions, a sense of involvement in their discipline, a sense of importance about teaching and a sense of personal and professional worth about being teachers.

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under which profound, external events may destroy or cement social bonds and social life."

Anderson was recognized because his book "charts the intellectual development of historical materialism in the West and indicates the ways in which the insights of Marx must be and have been adapted to the changing conditions of modern capitalism."

Komarovsky received the Bernard Award for her "work in the area of sex roles that spans a period of more than four decades." Duncan received the Stouffer Award for "his sustained contributions to the advancement of sociological research, especially in the measurement and analysis of social change."

## Membership Notice

All current members of ASA should have received dues renewal notices by this date. Members not paying before December 31 will be inactivated until payment is received. Late payments are an increasing financial burden to the Association, requiring second and third notices as well as individual handling and mailing of back issues, resulting in much higher postage rates. The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget urges all members to renew now in order to forestall the need for instituting a late-payment charge to cover these costs. If you have not received your dues-renewal notice, please contact the Executive Office as soon as possible.