Ten Principles Governing Policy Research*

Dr. James Coleman

Three HEW agencies can “well be ac-
cused of diverting policy funds for
purposes not related to the public
good,” according to a noted social
researcher.

Dr. James Coleman, author of the con-
troversial “Coleman Report” on minority
education and member of the
National Institute of Mental Health
and the Office of Education as “nearly certain”
indicators that these agencies have little
central control of policy and are not initiating
research for the purpose of providing
guide to policy.

The principle in question is that of
granting investigators relatively free
reign in the pursuit of research problems.
Coleman drew sharp lines be-
 tween methodological requirements for
disciplinary and policy research in the
social sciences.

“Most research on applied prob-
lems in the social sciences is really not
policy research because it is formulated
by the investigator, in the absence of
policy manipulation and supervision,” he
pointed out.

“Fortunately, often not well
designed to contribute to the discipline
of social science: that is, to have little
value to either world—not because of
the quality of the research done, but be-
cause research problems not directly
related to policy research are
plurality of agencies that have
little central control over policy.

Research on the formulation of policy
research problems to policy-makers was
a major point among “10 principles
research problems identified by
Coleman in a speech to the December
meeting of the American Association
for the Advancement of Science in
Washington. The principles are as
follows:

• Partial information available at
the time an action must be taken is better
than complete information after that
• The criteria of parsimony and
elegance do not apply in discipline research
are not important; the correctness of the predictions or results is important, and
redundancy is inadvisable.
• It is necessary to treat differently
policy variables which are subject to
policy manipulation, and situation vari-
bles which are not.
• The ultimate product is not a
“contribution to a discipline” in the
literature, but a social policy modified
by the research.
• The researcher enters from
outside any academic discipline and
must be carefully translated from the
real world of policy or the conceptual
world of a client without loss of mean-
ing.
• The existence of competing or con-
flicting interests, together with the time-
coupling of research to policy, require
special self-corrective devices, such as
the commissioning of more than one
research group, under the auspices of different
independent parties, and inde-
pendent review of research results,
using an adversary or dialectical process.
• The canons of scientific method,
and therefore implied by those canons,
govern the execution of policy research.
Values from the world of action govern
the formulation of policy research prob-
lems. The translation of policy research
results back into the world of action
may be governed by either set of
values, depending on conditions.

“Values governing transmission of
research results back into the world
of action and thus the conditions that
are determined by conditions of acceptance of the policy
research problem.

Small-scale policy research results are trans-
mitted back, without open publication,
to an interested party, then those
results will ordinarily not be acted upon;
will not be openly disclosed to
others, unless it benefits his interests.

“Those stages of policy research that
lie in the world of action, formulation of the research problem, posing con-
ditions for communication of the re-
search results back into the world of
action, and making policy recommen-
dations based on the research results,
should be governed by the investigator’s
personal values and appropriately in-
clude advocacy. Those stages that lie
within the disciplinary world, execution of the research and statement of re-
search results, should be governed by
disciplinary values and do not appro-
riately include advocacy.”

“Policy decisions are often characterized
in the disciplinary world,” said
Coleman in explaining the last princi-
ple. “Disciplinary values such as object-
ivity, the search for truth, and an inter-
ret in expanding the borders of knowl-
edge “do not recognize the existence of
action, nor even the world of action—
except as subject-matter for study—but
only of knowledge.” In effect, the re-
searcher must separate his discipline
from his personal values and use the
proper set in the proper phase of the
policy research process or his work
loses its value for all interested par-
ties.”

In Coleman’s eyes, the “greatest barri-
ers” to the use of social science in-
formation in public policy are rooted in
the very nature of the American politi-
cal system.

“Probably because of the fragmenta-
tion of power, the principal deliber-
a tions in the formulation of policy are
often deliberations about what strat-
egies will generate enough support to
be adopted by legislation, rather than
deliberations about social conse-
quences of the legislation.”

Values have often been made during
“bursts of last-minute activity . . . as legislative log-jams break.”

The following reasons:
1. In previous years, as support for bi-
omedical research increased, the need
for additional researchers was clear,
and research training received special
Federal funding. Research budgets, ex-
cept in certain areas, are now being
stabilized, and the general need for a
larger number of trained biomedical
research scientists has passed. In this
sense, the Federal role in the support
of massive increases in trained re-
search manpower has been fulfilled.
A continuing emphasis on training of
researchers may well lead to an over-
supply of scientists who will be un-
able to find appropriate employment.

2. In view of the improved supply/de-
mand balance in research manpower,
it seems appropriate now to rely on
the normal mechanisms in the profes-
sional manpower market to produce
any additional manpower needed.

3. The income expectations of doctoral
level scientists are such as to make it
appropriate to defer the costs of their training.

Amounts secured through loans can be
repaid from salaries earned after training is completed. Those trained
who need financial aid should look to the
general programs available for
student assistance through Office of
Education or other scholarship
resources.
THOUGHTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Stimulated and frustrated by a number of recent discussions in a measure- ment seminar, members of the ASA Council (whom I take to be a reas- sonable sampling of the general popula- tion of sociology in terms of intellectual persuasions), and with various friends and colleagues, I've decided to vent a few of my rambling comments on the profession and where it seems to be heading (or not heading). Your patience is very much appreciated. In particular, I'm especially interested in one of the central issues that sociologists as individuals and as members of a professional organi- zation should confront.

Looking at our field from the standpoint of ultimate objectives I assume that it is to be a service, that most of us wish to develop theories and a body of knowledge that will help us understand a very complex reality. There seems to be a two kinds of overall strategies to which we subscribe, and undoubtedly both are necessary if we are to deal with very simplified kinds of realities of the types that we create in laboratory settings. In most variables thought to be relevant are manipulated a few at a time and with knowledge and conceptually based. The result is an accumulation of empirical findings about these very simplified situations to which the real world is to be related. The real world is to deal more directly with the much more complex. It is by means of these two streams, the first one more by observing the variables covert and noting temporal sequence of events that we learn.

But there are obvious defects in both strategies. The point I wish to empha- size is that we must organize, as a pro- fession, to take specific steps to correct these deficiencies. To me, the major defects in both of the first strategy (apart from the time it takes to cumu- late knowledge) is that there is not exact or full systematic procedures, and in the general theory being developed or tested. Our concepts, variables, and ways of measuring them are not exactly “added up” that they are not comparable to “real life situations.” They may not only be, but they must be, and I would think that conditions that have been set could not be unless there are other conditions. A “problem” in the way of measuring, measurement, error, under which they can be subsumed. Without such theories, the results, the first stra- tegy, and without comparable measure- ments, one cannot move from one situation to another. This is particularly important in that the notion of the distance or the length of a solid body dependent on the situation. I'm talking about a field that a different operation had to be used to measure the length of a desk, a football, a stick, a person, a process, and the like. If the process is the home measurement of a complex system, the general theory being used would not seem to be very effective in developing or testing, it is again difficult to see how valid comparisons can be made. This technical change must find ways of coming resistances by organiza- tions, means such as rewarding those who do not diverge this kind of information.

Can the ASA, our “parent” profession, do anything? As I have already implied, I'm not very optimistic unless it is not because perhaps we are not ready. But if not now, when? No one will ever be able to pinpoint a time pro- Ceasing such studies at genuine publica- tions and contributions to our knowledge. Were the raw data available to them, replications would be ideally exist- ed. For graduate student papers, under- graduate students of sociology who lack the time and resources to collect their own data. But replication is basic to the whole enterprise of research and better conceptualiza- tion, and perhaps this is the core of the problem.

2. Facilitating Development of Research Institutes and Division of Labor. It is a virtue that we have accomplished and I leave it to those with some knowledge and expertise re- sulting from other disciplines. Apparently, the ASA itself cannot obtain the funding, but could support the work of a few carefully selected people. Much as I dislike the idea, we do need to have some “interlocking boards” in order to facilitate the process that needs to be able to see that such institutes regularly make available the results of their work.

3. Facilitating Conceptual Clarifica- tion and Coordination. I am not sure what I mean by this concept. I do not think that it is possible to do justice to the terminologies in which we all speak. I do not want to agree on terminology without some sort of systematic effort in at least some substantive fields. But even here it is not difficult. I think that we should try to come to an agreement on the terminologies in which the ASA can find a place. I used to believe that this would come about naturally, as a result of a survival of the fittest of the new theories, and it seems to me that in such a wide variety of areas (such as social relations by a number of terminologies of which “schools” have developed, that such schools can survive for a very long time, in fact, to the confusion of us all. As for me, I would like to see some efforts at consolidation. As human beings, we often develop personal stances in certain terminologies thinking that as scientists we all are agreed identical or at least highly overlapping. A good text- book that I would have been asked to use in this situation. Perhaps, as a profession, we could attempt to “commission” a number of studies to test the results of our findings (true working conferences, convening often) that would be focused on identifying the confusion. Again, indi- vidual sociologists are not in a position to do this kind of thing, and we are not, for that matter, (and world).

WHAT ELSE CAN THE ASA OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DO? Do we need a formal data bank? To use a graduate student or small scale analysis at learning experiences and WHAT ARE THE PROJECTIONS TO SOME COORDINATED EFFORT? HOW CAN WE COORDINATE WITHOUT DISCOURAGING LEGITIMATE INNO- VATION? I’D BE INTERESTED IN OPENING UP A DISCUSSION ON THESE AND OTHER RELATED POINTS.

H. M. Blau, Jr.
University of Washington

ON CANADIANISM

The recent discussions at Dawson College in Montreal, and it was nice to hear you express your views on this matter, I must admit to myself that I was greatly interested by the Canadian context. I meant it for two reasons: first, they are, in my opinion, unscientific and second, they are not at all related to the American Sociological Review. The American Sociologist, March 1972 for a relevant article on “Canadian Academic Community.” And then, in the years 1967-68 I spent a large part of my time in the study of research methods, among them the user needs. I was able to obtain this kind of research, but I was able to establish that an acceptable level of validity can be obtained only by combining secondary data with original enqiry. At the same time I was engaged in my own research on “brain drain” and “brain gain.” I was using data from university faculties, what variables reflected this movement, and what ef- fect they had on the community. To this point, I have no indication to describe the details of this study, but I was able to establish that an acceptable level of validity can be obtained only by combining secondary data with original enqiry.
The Economic Council and private researchers have done limited studies on the mobility of university teachers but they are limited in plan and/or Ricardo House. People have come to Canada because of what we have stood for. Let's not change that because they came.

Gertrude MacFarlane
Dean of Arts
Dawson College
Westmount, P.Q.

ON CRITERIA FOR HIRING, PROMOTION, TENURE
A solid gold cliche explains why relatively few women hold the better jobs. Most departments really are glad to hire a woman—but they just can't find a qualified one. A "qualified woman? When the grounds for deciding that one person is a better candidate for hiring, promotion or tenure? In the unwritten rules of the academic game, the criteria for hiring, promotion, and tenure are publications, teaching, and service to the discipline and university, not necessarily in that order.

The most important attribute of these criteria is that they are unwritten. They are so vague that it is very dangerous, even fanciful, to try to determine how much more Canada one person is "better" than another. A department's criteria are probably not precisely similar, since they are not very new and are few. There is no relative importance not only the relative importance it assigns to teaching, research, and academic service. And it must be prepared to show how these standards are applied. Each department would probably vary in its application of these criteria because each has its own type of student, university or college structure, source of financial assistance, and history. These differences claim that they are their own best judges. Too often they use a value position that has never, never, never been wide support. But the demand that criteria be "written" has imposed public. Self-interest has confused with a department's right to choose its qualifications for its personnel. What are the criteria for any job to be also an important question but it is an entirely different issue. We have been talking about the future. The other question is, can we do better? A "deeply concerned about potential domesitic problems with chicken pox and mumps. One function of such information is that it tells the department that the candidate is a natal with a wife and kids to support, hence he not only desires the job, he is also movable. With family data, the department can learn the candidacy for a female who may have a baby some day and decide to work only part time, or whose husband may not want to move.

Many men may feel that to insist that these criteria are made by particular criteria by made possible and public is not especially important because any woman can get a job on any day. My view is that the major criteria for any data yet show that the situation of women has changed much. At the University of Illinois, for example, the number of women in academic ranks decreased slightly from 1970 to 1971. [More recent data is not yet available.] Maurice Jackson's conclusions about the entire discipline were much the same. Even fields that have been dominated by women in the past are currently subject to male invasion. A colleague informs me that the next Head of the Department of Home Economics at a university is likely to be a man—the Search Committee would like to hire a woman, but they just can't find a qualified one.

Despite substantial evidence that qualified women have been bypassed by males, qualified or not, some males are noisily misled that academia is about to be flooded with "unqualified" women. Their alarm would be more impressive if they had the past insisted on hiring qualified women as readily as qualified men. However, an obvious solution is to make all criteria for hiring and promotion public so that instances where unqualified persons are advanced will be common knowledge. Although such groups as women and minorities, which have long suffered occupational discrimination, will benefit most from the use of rational criteria, universally and publicly applied, in the long run the benefits will pervade all of academia.

Joan Haber
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana

Migration & Mobility

Sterling Alam to Sagamore St. U. — Prince Brice Jr. from Boston Coll. to U. of Massach. — Douglas Davidson from U. of California (Berkeley) and Atlanta U. — Roy C. Fuller from U. of Pittsburgh to U. of Massachusetts (Boston) — Janet Koves from U. of Iowa to U. of Massachusetts (Boston) — David V. Lewis from Penn College to Pembroke St. U. — T. Scott Miyakawa from Boston U. to U. of Massach. (Boston), Suzanne Morgan-Horne from Case Western Reserve U. to U. of Massachusetts (Boston) — Stan R. Nikkel from U. of Maryland to U. of Massach. (Boston) — Leila Sussman on sabbatical leave from Tufts U.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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WHAT'S THE MESSAGE?

Communications To The Executive Office

Every day hundreds of letters are sent to the President. Most of these are straightforward requests for information, complaints about services, inquiries about government programs, or petitions for various causes. Whenever you come across a query that you think could be improved, consider a simple reply from your office.

Gentlemen:

Teaching people how to combat crime can be training lessons for the would-be-crim. May it be so that one of the advantages of normal heterosexual release would have upon normal healthy males. It would be well appreciated if you could provide me with the necessary information to assist me in the analysis of such testing.

Take care.

Under the Guns, U.S. Post Office, Atlanta

Dearest Sir:

It is evident that the conscience and sound hearts and minds is no longer the standard for man today. Death and destruction under a guise of peace and security has penetrated the structure of modern society.

Political. It's a judgment that was a means to an end. Death and destruction. Then, and later, and gloved. We have the sin and insane criminals behind prison bars, but who has their crimes been committed on the battlefield. Would it be awarded medals of honor and have the distinction of paying a hero. War, man's judgment of others as well as himself. Man, I think, is man and is mankind.

It is the judgment of the death penalty. Where killing and murder is legalized for illegal killing and murder, making death and destruction look good, I think it is necessary and insane of crime to be excused, honored or pardoned on a legality on the one hand and condemned and penalized on the other. After the false judge and the warrant is served. War is a means to an end. It is a judgment of man to an end.

To ask that a man seen in the fatality of death and destruction, has it to become the victim of the condition of his heart and mind?

EL. Bartville, Oklahoma

SIR:

This is my approach in contination with all requests for Review Copies of your indispensable book. I have telephoned publica-

Obituaries

Kimball Young, Emeritus Professor
from Wayne State University, died September 1, 1972.

Dr. Samuel F. Elliot, Emeritus Professor, Northwestern University, died January 2, 1975.

Dr. Samuel Koenig, chairman of the department, died in anthropology and sociology. He was born in Galicia, Austria, and came to the United States in 1921. He studied at the University of Minnesota, graduated from Northwestern University in 1939, and received a Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1935.

After directing studies for the Federal Writers Project from 1936 to 1941, he joined Brooklyn College, from which he retired as professor in 1970.

Dr. Koenig was a Fulbright professor at Bar-Ilan University in Israel in 1957-58, at the University of India, 1964-65, and at l'Université d'Elaine, also in India, in 1968-69.


Surviving are his wife, the former Miriam Nelson; a son, Paul; two brothers, Joseph and Jay; a sister, Rose, and a grandchild.

WHERE DOdrop BOOMERANG

Your recent letter to the American Sociologi-

Letters

Minorities & Women

Anheur Declines to Admit Women

The American College Board of Trustees, at a meeting in Washington, D.C., for the first time in its history, has rejected coeducation for the college. In this action, the board decided not to go against the recommendation of the American President, John W. Ward.

Cosmos Club Rejects Women as Members But Will Consider Individuals

The Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., whose membership is limited to 2,500 paid members, has rejected all requests for admission in science, literature, or the arts, voted in its annual meeting last Saturday to admit women to membership [after, considerable protest, the exclusive club had to admit women to membership].

By writing to 274 or 283 against admitting women as members, the club, whose quarters are often used for professional and scientific meetings and seminars, did vote for the first time to allow members' wives and female guests to use the front door and a dining room which had been tabbed. Women previously had to use a side entrance to the club. The six male club members as president, Executive Committee, and Board of Governors, was known as the "editors" of the club.

The Executive Office of the ASA has also written to the Executive Committee of the Cosmos Club in regard to the possibility of changes in the "editors" policy of admission to the Cosmos Club as to the possible organization practices sex discrimination.

Federal Budget for Minority Assistance

The following items are cited from the national annual budget submitted to Congress on Janu-

ary 20, 1974.

"The Senate 1975 budget maintenance for strengthening development of higher education at the 1975-76 fiscal year, a request of $1,186 million, an increase of $68 million over the 1974 rate. This increase will be used to fund a selected number of two- and four-year colleges-prelimi-

nary blacks and Indian colleges.

"The United States has made a commitment to a series of measures to improve the condition of minority students. The objectives of this program is to provide additional financial assistance to college students, eliminate large numbers of minority students— to a fully developed program of special assistance to minority students.

"Support for Indian education is also maintained at the $25 million level. This amount is not available for compensatory educ-

ational assistance and other efforts directed to supplement Bureau of Indian Affairs support for federally operated Indian education agencies that serve Indian students.

"The pressure to provide financial assistance toward Indian education, the budget does not contain funds for the recently authorized Indian Education Act—which would dupe and match up much of the present assist-

ance that is being provided."

EDGAR EATS ON

Thank you for the explanation of what's wrong with "woop salad" area. I understand that there are many origins in which cabbage, and indeed it is very often difficult to trace these. Subsequent vegetables, however, are not error, and it was the use of the word in your other. The term "Semenas Socialism," and "New Orleans." I have heard many expla-

nations for the origin of the word "woop" and "woop" which is the same that were given in the great in the immigration, with the immigration, without papers, especially from South-

ern India. At the other extreme, there is the "woop" word in the Sicilian dialect is the word for water, and it is difficult to imagine it thrown against a wall. In this case, when water occurs these days, intended or not, must be treated as a news story. The idea that the use of the water at all mills officially sponsored by the ASA should be view-

red as a suggestion, and you are right to do this, but it has not taken the form that suggested by other minorities, for example, of requiring a representative ethnic on every committee. Along with this support of this non-

minority, it would be worthwhile for us to consider the possibility of evaluating the participation of the ASA as its official functions in contrast to the additional concepts that you appear. It is not clear that some of the concepts are as directly applicable to them, with the same accuracy. To me, the word "woop" should be recommended on the menu the occasion with these meanings. In addition, even more difficult is dealing with your suggestions. Herein we don't have to mean the time when the "woop" and "woop" would need to reflect to put water. Would it be something like milk, or something that could be more clearly understood? I don't know. Possibly, the situation is much too difficult, and the "woop" word is in the word for water, and in the use of the word in your other. The term "Semenas Socialism," and "New Orleans." I have heard many expla-

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New Archives Invites Participation By Students Of Change And Social Policy

An organization has been formed in Washington, D.C., to survey the social responses of institutions devoted to the advancement and application of knowledge. The Archives of Institutional Change is a non-profit documentation center which collects reports and publishes books, papers, and research reports. It includes bibliographical, professional, and social sciences, and comparable establishments, primarily in North America. In cooperation with Acropolis Books of Washington, D.C., the Archives has published a number of institutional studies in a series with the overall title of Promethean. The titles of the first four books were as follows: The Bankruptcy of Academic Policy: Social Science and the Future Talent Waste-How Institutions of Learning Mistreat Human Resources; and Domestic Policies of the Institutions of Knowledge—A Promethean Bibliography.

In an effort to improve its coverage of scholarly study of institutions in a number of disciplines, the Archives offers its publications at cost to individuals interested in the sociology, history, and economic roles of institutions. To the social sciences, the concept of change is perhaps one of the most important ideas. The Archives, which is interested in the change of the changing role of the humanities in technological establishments, the institutional impact of changing telecommunications technology, institutional change in medicine, and the role of intellectual institutions in adducing social problems.

The Archives was established in 1963 by Philip F. Ritterbusch, a cultural historian. It is the Archives of Science, a professional who developed a graduate seminar on the subject of learning, and subsequently served as a policy analyst in the United States Senate and the American Psychological Association. It is an Associate of the American Academy of Sciences.

Beginning in 1973 it will be a little easier to obtain the social sciences journal literature if your library has the New Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). SSCI will offer an integrated search system designed to overcome the ambiguities of terminology and scale of scattered related articles that used to make social science searches too difficult. It will take advantage of the fast retrieval methods for social science, and will utilize the fact that an extensive reference list to citable articles is excellent features of the subject of the SSCI. SSCI is a global indexing of a world-wide index which points even most important articles. The SSCI is indexed by a very other word in an extremely specific, too, level-indexing entry. Without this, all you need to start is an index to any key in the field of study. The English word is descriptive of the subject, and you need to master specialized search vocabularies or social science classification schemes. With SSCI you will have a powerful new search tool for the discipline-oriented indexes to assure comprehensive and comprehensive searches. A single look-up in which people can easily identify 10 over 1,000 journals from all the fields relevant to the social sciences from recent to 20 years.

Sociological Theorists Comment On 1972 Election

Auguste Comte: “Humanity has not yet reached the positive state in its evolution after all. Theoretical Metaphysical elements still predominate, and I'm sorry I ever coined the word altruism.”

Karl Marx: “It is no longer objectively true that the social conditions of man determine his consciousness. Rather, they determine his unconsciousness. There is a conflict which is not to be confused with the unconscious.

Max Weber: “It is difficult to make any adequately meaningful causal statement about the course of these historical events. One must construct a general ideal of Seneca-McGovern's life chances (which were not too good to begin with) and President Nixon's work ethic. But then, ideal types aren't what they used to be.

Emile Durkheim: "It is not permissible to say that Mr. Nixon is President because they voted for him. Rather, they voted for him because he was President. Moreover, his collective representations were organically solid, especially in fund-raising.

Vilfredo Pareto: “It took eight years of work and four large volumes, for me to demonstrate the role of the human character in this phenomenon, now confirmed by most election. Derivations triumph again.”

W. I. Thomas: “If men define situations as real, they are actual for them. Their definitions determine their consequences.”

Jacques Maritain: “Man is a social animal. The social functions were served in this particular paradigm, and we should not direct our political attention to the self-defeating prophecy.

George R. Homans: "A man could have predicted the outcome of the election from his postulate. Diarrheic justice was an influence by the rate of interaction between President Nixon and the voters, since the value of that rate slowed down.”

Talbert Parsons: “The social system was not in equilibrium, primarily by the general theory of the individual has been carried beyond all previous limits to include South America. Under these conditions, the need for social and the generalized role structure interacted in a fashion that might be termed 'typical' fashion, especially if it is assumed that voting behavior is a special sub-system of the more universal, tendency toward that ideal-typical form of rationality which is indispensable as a functional prerequisite of more generalized social structures.”

New Publications

Evaluation magazine provides a communication medium for persons interested in the evaluation of human services. It tells who is doing evaluation, how they are doing it, and what their findings are, and how to base decision-making on the results of evaluation. Supported by initial funds from the National Institute of Mental Health, one trial issue was published during the original plan for 1973. Recipients of the first issue will automatically receive three future trial issues. Persons who would like to start receiving the magazine should contact: Evaluation Magazine, 301 Park Circle, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Sociological Analysis, a journal in the Sociology of Religion. Manuscripts should be sent to: Dr. Carroll J. Buehr, Editor, Sociological Analysis, 301 Park Circle, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.
The first meeting of the 1973 Council was held at 9:00 a.m. Sunday, December 2, 1972 in the Holiday Inn, 10 Union Square, San Francisco. Approximately 400 representatives of the ASA, including 200 students attended. The meeting was called to order by the President, Frank Cramer, and was conducted without incident. The business of the Council was divided into two main sections: (a) reports of officers and committees, and (b) reports of the ASA on research and teaching.

The Council of the American Statistical Association convened in San Francisco on December 2, 1973, to consider matters of importance to the field of statistics.

The initial meeting of the 1973 Council convened at 9:00 a.m. Sunday, December 2, 1973 in the Holiday Inn, 10 Union Square, San Francisco, California. The President of the Association, Dr. Frank Cramer, presided over the meeting without incident. The Council was divided into two main sections: (a) reports of officers and committees, and (b) reports of the ASA on research and teaching.

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Please note: Deadline for submission of listings is now the 1st of the month prior to publication.
Sociology, currently recognizing major industry with optimism success; prefer teaching, would like to write and practice success; careful application of theory is complex organization in academic setting, 34, extensive back- ground and breadth of education and urban affairs. French-German union: Sep-

A22 Teaching and/or research; introductory, ex-
position, MA; location open; 45, married, July,


A23 Teaching, counseling, research; interests in
developmental, educational, sociological, DEMO, embryology, introductory, sociology of sport, computer applications, 2 years teaching, Ph.D. MA; teaching; 4 years experience teaching; published 2 studies; 5, married, 1 child, Sep-

A24 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D.; Fellowship; Ful-


A19 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A18 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A17 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A16 Teaching, counseling, research; interests in
developmental, educational, sociological, DEMO, embryology, introductory, sociology of sport, computer applications, 2 years teaching, Ph.D. MA; teaching; 4 years experience teaching; published 2 studies; 5, married, 1 child, Sep-

A15 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A14 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A13 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
research methods; Ph.D. fellowships; Ful-


A12 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
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A1 Teaching and research; political, social, cultural,
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

68th Annual Convention
August 27-31, 1973

Three New York hotels have been selected as the official site for the 1973 ASA Convention.

The New York Hilton [at 53rd and Avenue of the Americas] will be the headquarters hotel. All program sessions will be held in the Hilton. Rooms have also been reserved at two hotels within one block of the Hilton: The Americana and the City Squire Motor Inn. Room rates are the same at all three hotels.

The contract between these hotels and the ASA affords members and the Association many significant advantages including:
1) Discount rates for rooms along with the regular family plan arrangement (see below), and 2) No charge to the Association for the use of all the public rooms required for sessions, etc.

Persons attending the convention who want special accommodations may address all inquiries to Mrs. Pimley at the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau (address below).

Guidelines for Reservations at Official Hotels

- To make reservations, use the attached form.
- Hotels will hold reservations only until 6:00 p.m., unless otherwise requested.
- Reservations can be guaranteed to assure a room regardless of arrival time. If you do not pick it up, or cancel it, you will be billed for one night’s room rate.
- If you make a reservation, even a guaranteed one, it will be held only for that night. Thus, if you designate a Monday arrival and don’t arrive until Tuesday, you will not have a room unless you notify the hotel beforehand.
- All three official hotels have a family plan whereby there is no charge for up to two children who are under the age of 14 when they occupy the same room as their parents (For more than two children, adjoining rooms may be booked).
- Once your reservation is confirmed, all correspondence concerning it, including cancellations, should be made with the ASA Housing Bureau (address below) up through August 24. Changes after that date should be made with the hotel.
- Check-out time at the official hotels is 1:00 p.m. (After arrival, you may arrange with the front-desk for an extension on an individual basis).
- Special Note: “No-shows” is a term used by hotels and convention managers to indicate persons who make reservations but do not pick them up or do not cancel them. Hotels overbook rooms unless a convention manager can prove, by past performance, that the association has had less than a 2% no-show rate. By and large, the ASA has been successful in avoiding this overbooking in the past. However, at one recent meeting the headquarters hotel had a 31.6% no-show on the Monday night of the ASA Convention (161 out of 748 persons who had confirmed reservations did not show and did not bother to cancel). Such information fed into the hotel records around the country damages the credibility of the ASA and makes negotiations for future conventions difficult and costs for members higher. Accordingly, your cooperation in keeping the “no-show” rate down is essential and will be appreciated.
- Make your reservations early (August 12 deadline), but remember to cancel them if it becomes necessary.
- Do not send reservation form to the ASA or to the hotel.
- Send your reservations to: ASA Housing
New York Convention and Visitors Bureau
90 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

--------------------------------------------------------------- (DETACH HERE) ---------------------------------------------------------------

Hotel Accommodations

The American Sociological Association
August 27-31, 1973

To: ASA Housing
New York Convention and Visitors Bureau
90 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Hotel: HILTON ______ ABERLIANA ______ CITY SQUIRE ______

Arrival: Date ________ Hour ________ p.m. Departure date ________

Please circle desired accommodations:

SINGLES: $23 $28 $30 $32

DOUBLES: 33 38 40 42

TWINS: 33 38 40 42

SUITES: with 1 bedroom 90 95
SUITES: with 2 bedrooms, rate for suite plus additional room

Children under 14 free.
For third person in room, extra charge of $10.00 per day.
All room charges subject to 7% state sales tax and $1.00 per day city occupancy tax. If the rate requested is not available, reservations will be made at the next rate.

Reservations must be received by August 12 and will be held only until 6:00 p.m. on day of arrival unless later hour is specified.

List names and complete addresses of all persons who will occupy each room:

Confirm reservation to:

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

City ____________________ State _______ ZIP ________