FOOTNOTES

1974

PRESIDENT-ELECT POSTS PLANS FOR MONTREAL MEETING

The 68th Annual Meeting of the ASA will be held in Montreal August 26-29, 1974 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. This meeting will follow immediately after the Eighth World Congress of the International Sociological Association in Toronto, August 18-24.

In posting plans for the ASA meeting, President-Elect Peter M. Blau, who also serves as Chairman of the 1974 Program Committee, identifies the theme as the "Focus on Social Structure" which he defines as follows:

The idea of social structure is at the very core of sociology, and a focus on social structure provides the theme for the 1974 meeting in Montreal.

Many different approaches have been developed to improve our understanding of social structures and their dynamics, as the program illustrates. They center attention on a great variety of subjects and problems, including the class structure and its significance for historical developments; the evolution of social structures; the dialectical processes of structural change; the successions of labor with its consequences for interdependence and conflict; the forms of associations that are structural social relations; the structural-functional analysis of institutional subsystems; the status sets and role sets that clarify the dynamics of social structures; the structural roots of deviance and revolt; the interdependence between environment, population, and social structure in the ecosystem; the microstructures emerging in face-to-face interaction; the construction of social reality; the structural analysis of kinship and myths.

Everything in social life can be viewed with a focus on social structure as well as from a socio-psychological perspective. Whatever the specific orientation, the structural approach is designed to explain, not the behavior of individuals, but the structure of relations among groups and individuals that finds expression in this behavior. The ultimate objective is to advance in ways such sociological explanations our knowledge about society, how it changes, and how it can be changed.

President-Elect Blau has planned four plenary sessions and a series of panel discussions around this theme. Each will afford opportunities to represent and discuss divergent viewpoints and approaches to the study of social structure while offering contrasting perspectives from sociology and other disciplines.

In addition, Professor Blau, with the assistance of his Program Committee, consisting of James S. Coleman, Lewis A. Coser, Sheila Klatzky, Raymond W. Mack, Richard W. Riley, Wilbert E. Wilson, and Milton Yingar, has organized a series of Didactic Seminars, designed to acquaint interested members with recent developments in the field of sociology, particularly in specialties that are not their major professional interests. See 1974 PROGRAM, p. 6

1973

PRESIDENTIAL PERSPECTIVE FROM NEW YORK: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The 1973 Program Committee did not designate a single theme for the 1973 Annual Meetings; but the three sets of featured sessions reflect a common concern. These sessions are the Refreshers Lectures, the "What Have We Learned?" sessions and the "Role of Sociologists on Presidential Commission". Underlying all of these is a concern with a theoretical challenge confronting our discipline.

The growing specialization within the field of sociology has created a need for some inter-disciplinary rapprochement. Keeping abreast of recent developments in fields outside the individual scholar's specialty is becoming increasingly difficult. One purpose of the Refreshers Lectures was precisely that of "continuing education" for those members who were not primarily identified in their teaching or research with the ten selected areas. But Refreshers Lectures went intended also to serve another function. Sociology appears to have reached a stage when the acknowledged advantages of inter-disciplinary work are some open new problems for another. The exposure to a method perfected in one field may lead to its adoption in another. Above all, such intra-disciplinary scrutiny should stimulate the search for more general theories that transcends and bind the various specialties.

A related objective, that of catalyzing empirical findings within each specialized field, inspired the other featured sessions. Thus, the four presenters in the first Plenary Session have all been participants on Presidential Commissions and have accepted the assignment to reflect upon their experiences in a systematic manner, starting off with an elaborate common outline. The presenters at the second Plenary Session will examine the four "case studies" for whatever generalizations they suggest. From a substantive point of view, both Plenary Sessions address themselves in a somewhat unique way to the pressing issue of the social uses, non-uses, and misuses of sociology.

We were able to organize these special sessions without sacrificing indeed enhancing, the variety in the format of the meetings. The 1973 Program will have, apart from regular and sectional sponsored sessions, 138 luncheon round-tables and 35 seminars. Whether or not we achieved the optimum balance, the Program Committee was aware of a certain dilemma. On the one hand, we must provide for the maximum opportunity to explore whatever interests members have. But it is also desirable for scientific as well as expressive purposes to bring the membership together to consider some major issues of the discipline.

The range of functions currently performed by the ASA is a tribute to the efficiency and dedication of the relatively small full-time staff of the Executive Office and the work of the elected and appointed officers. But there was a growing sentiment that the Council, the main executive body of the Association, was not clear as "SYEARS IN REVIEW, p. 2

Panels to Probe Publishing and Federal Research Funding

Sociologists who are interested in writing textbooks, or who are concerned about the future of federal funding for sociological research, should take note of the entries in the Final Program announcing sessions where these topics will be discussed by experts from both areas.

In New York on Tuesday, August 28 at 2:30 p.m., in Session 81 [note that this is a change from the listing in the Preliminary Program] a panel of representatives from several federal agencies including NSF, NIH, NIE and DOD, will discuss problems, prospects, and procedures for federal funding of sociological research. The presenter for the session will be Albert J. Reiss, Jr., of Yale.

On Monday, August 27 at 2:30 p.m. in Session 34 [note that this is also a change from the listing in the Preliminary Program], a panel of representatives from four major publishing houses will discuss Textbook Publishing in Sociology in the Seventies: A Dialogue." This panel was organized by the Association of American Publishers. The presenter for the session will be Melvin L. DeFleur of Washington State U.
ELECTION RESULTS: COSER, SMELSER, AND FORM

As a result of the recent ASA elections, Lewis A. Coser of SUNY, Stony Brook, has been elected President of the Association. His term of office will begin at the close of the 1973 Annual Meeting, succeeding Peter M. Blau whose term as President begins at the 1973 New York Meeting. Nestor N. Melson has been elected Vice-President to serve with Lewis Coser during the 1974-75 term. He will succeed Melson in 1975, as President.

William H. Form, University of Illinois, and William D. Riepe, University of Pennsylvania, will serve concurrently with Peter Blau.

Change in By-Laws Proposed. . . .

VOTE ON NOMINATIONS PROCEDURES SCHEDULED

Six years ago, under a major constitutional revision, the ASA Committee on Nominations was requested to amend the existing by-laws so that members, other than those participating in the election process, might more directly influence the selection of candidates. The result was the selection of a slate of candidates for the office of President-elect. In 1973, in response to the ASA, the slate of candidates requiring long hours of deliberation. When the Committee convened its annual meeting, it processed reconsiderations from many sources; it checks membership lists for the list, and it exercises judgment in producing lists of nominees. The list is not longer than the list that has been required for the list, and it is realized that many persons will not accept the calling to the list.

But, even a democratically elected nominating Committee does not cast a net wide enough to identify all the available and appropriate candidates. At a recent meeting, the list of the members of the Radcliffe Caucus who introduced the issue at the Business Meeting, convened several officials of the American Sociological Association, December 1972, p. 7). Accordingly, the ASA Council has now taken steps to give every voting member with an opportunity to modify the procedure for nominations. As a result of recent Council action, Members will, in October, receive a special ballot asking them to vote for or against a proposed change in the Constitution. Council developed this proposal in an effort to provide members with an opportunity for direct participation in the nomination process. It is believed that this might produce candidate lists of greater breadth and background for the annual election slate. To do this will require considerable elaboration of the procedure for elections. In both processes, and a plan, the costs and benefits of the proposal must be assessed.

Whatever the outcome of the vote on the proposal, the nomination process will continue to be modified by the election of members of Council; membership on the Committee will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA. The Committee on Nominations will continue to be subject to nominations by the members of the ASA.

Faulty Engineers or Neglected Experts?

Sociologists are being made scapegoats for the failure of dozens of domestic programs. The October 1973 issue of Fortune reports that "social engineers are required to have a record of service in the social sciences" and that "the study of the social sciences should be required of all students." This is a clear indication of the increasing importance of sociology in the fields of social science. The book by Robert K. Merton, published in 1973, is a prime example of this trend. Merton's book, "Social Theory and Social Research," provides a comprehensive overview of the social sciences, including sociology, psychology, economics, and political science. The book is divided into five parts: I. The Nature of Social Science; II. The Methodology of Social Research; III. The Social Structure of Science; IV. The Social Imagination; and V. The Social Control of Science. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to students and researchers alike.

The book begins with an introduction to the nature of social science. Merton defines social science as the study of social phenomena, emphasizing the importance of qualitative research. He argues that social science is not just about collecting data, but about understanding the underlying causes of social phenomena. He also emphasizes the importance of theory in social science, arguing that theory is necessary to guide research.

In the second part of the book, Merton discusses the methodology of social research. He covers a wide range of topics, including the use of qualitative and quantitative methods, the importance of sample design, and the role of the researcher in the research process. Merton also discusses the role of the researcher in the research process. He argues that the researcher should be impartial and objective, and that the researcher should not be influenced by their own biases.

In the third part of the book, Merton discusses the social structure of science. He examines the role of institutions in the production of social science, and the role of social norms and values in shaping the research process. He also discusses the role of the media in the production of social science, and the role of the public in the development of social science.

The fourth part of the book, "The Social Imagination," is a comprehensive overview of the social sciences. Merton covers a wide range of topics, including the importance of social imagination, the role of the social scientist in society, and the role of social science in society.

The final part of the book, "The Social Control of Science," is a discussion of the role of social control in the production of social science. Merton argues that social control is necessary to ensure the objectivity and reliability of social science. He also discusses the role of the state in the production of social science, and the role of the public in the production of social science.

Overall, Merton's book is a comprehensive and influential treatment of the social sciences. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the social sciences, and it is a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners alike.
A Mentor of Sociologists Retires After 42 Years at Harvard Post

By Robert Reithold

Unlike the works of some other mandarins of sociological writing, the writings of Talcott Parsons are not likely to suffer the fate that stands in bus stations and drugstores. Nor is he likely to be found descending in a scholarly predicament in glossy magazines or being covered with the public press. But both disciples and detractors would agree that no other living scholar has had such direct and profound influence on the discipline of sociology. For Professor Parsons, at age 70 this summer, has been a guiding hand to Harvard University faculty, during which he educated three generations of sociologists.

Talcott Parsons, the former president of the American Sociological Association, died July 23 of cancer. Born in 1896, Parsons died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he had been taken for medical treatment.

Parsons was a social philosopher, and his theories have been influential in the field of sociology. He was a leading figure in the development of the structural-functional theory, which has been widely adopted by sociologists around the world.

Parsons was born in Milford, Massachusetts, and received his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in 1917. He later received his doctorate from the university in 1920. Parsons began his academic career at Harvard in 1920 and remained there for his entire career, except for a brief period as a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

Parsons was a prolific writer and published numerous books and articles on sociology. His most famous works include "The Structure of Social Action," "The Social System," and "The Varieties of Scientific Experience." He was also a co-founder of the American Sociological Review, which he served as editor for many years.

Parsons was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. He received numerous awards and honors for his contributions to sociology, including the Distinguished Service Award from the American Sociological Association in 1960.

Parsons is survived by his wife, Mary, and their four children. A memorial service for Parsons will be held at Harvard University on August 29th at 2:00 PM in the Sanders Theatre. The service will be open to the public.

Finally, pattern maintenance involves the efforts of each of the important roles to reassert the claim of the other roles as—husband, church member and a community leader. The latter are all important and neglected roles.

I wish that words expressing gratitude and admiration were not so worldly a use. I would like to thank members of the Council, the 1973 Program Committee, the staff members of the Executive Office for their contribution to the activities of the year. Jay Deme, Peter Vlachos, John Mac, and Milt Yinger have given me unfailing, abundant, and cheerful support.

I am grateful in their debt and in respect of the quality of their dedication to the work of the Association.

Mirra Komarovsky
President

CHILD CARE SERVICE

Monday through Thursday
August 27-30
9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Robert Benchley Room, New York Hilton Hotel
Parental advice and counseling and to bring a favorite toy or game.

Snacks provided

These services will be operated by the Sociologists for Women in Society
Reactions to Coleman on Policy Research

In the March, 1973, issue of Footnotes, a letter of exchange appears that contains thoughtful address to the AAAS on the conduct of policy research was presented. This letter of exchange, on the conduct of policy research on social policy has often failed to promote the public good, a mistaken belief in the utility of research is badly needed—a foundation that carries more seriously the work of policy research in the history of science.

Coleman’s remarks, in my opinion, were of such importance that I should like to see a growing dialogue on them. Of special interest to me are the politics of policy research, an issue that Cole-

man touched upon, but did not treat in detail. I believe it is important that the policy researcher, as researcher, is outside any action system. While its research prob-

lems may be derived from that system, and while it may also be reflective of his own personal values, it may also produce conclusions that are injec-

ted back into the system. Yet, re-

search procedures, per se, must be neu-

tral; this is not true if, independent, if findings are to be valid.

My first concern is with the problems of how research promotes neutral. While the investigator must strive to adhere to the canons of neutrality, any attempt to form a system that the pro-

cess of doing so is rarely so ascetic as Coleman implies. The investigator may want to remain free of action, con-

clusions, but others are increasingly inclined to him do so.

Politics of Policy Research

We are now entering an era where, perhaps, in recent years, but not in the recent years that seem relevant to the con-

ceptual world of the politician or to that of society. While this trend is often reviewed as desirable, it should not be forgotten that it has come about at least in part, because of a mounting distrust of science. Where science was once relatively sacrosanct, it is now more and more a subject of public discussion, and, unfortunately, often treated as one of a host of other activities competing for attention. Once it is in jeopardy, the policy arena, there-

fore, there are many who see it less as a mechanism for resolving problems than as a selfish competitor for a limited num-

ber of scarce resources. It is difficult under these circumstances to keep them, the research act, if not the investigator, in a neutral position. Consider an example.

As in this case—the policy researcher, after review by an interested agency. Apparently, there was agree-

ment that both its approach to policy issues and its design were appropriate. But, once the study became public, a chorus of critical voices arose from an interested group of local citizens. As it turned out, however, they were less concerned with the substance of the investigation than with a host of issues over which the project had relatively little control. The reaction of the investigator to this reaction is significant in substantive as well as political terms. For the fact that the Iraqis have been failed by the interests of the policy maker, may not only have to consider the legitimacy of its methods, but also the research can be reduced, but whether those impediments should be made the center of intellectual and ethical political realities that lead to resistance to policy research are often the very things that systematized and are very important for policy implemen-

tation.

The evaluation of services, education, or other policy programs, for example, it is common to find that the interest groups and conditions which inhibit or facilitate the conduct of the research are also provide facilitation. Policy, research, like policy, implementation, does not operate in a vacuum. A basic question for the dis-

pute is, therefore, is the neutrality of the conduct of policy research can be protected, but under what conditions policy research, such as advocacy, should be encouraged or discouraged. The ethical and political, as well as moral, political and intellectual, issues have been considered by scientists? Also, what kind of professional research was pro-

tested, what manner, and to whom.

Expectations for Research

Several points concern me is that more is often expected of policy and applied research than it can deliver. I would like to emphasize that Coleman’s point is that we need the kinds of things policy research and its associated people and groups. Finding ways to make a more effective utilization of scientific findings is a task worthy of careful effort and investigation in its own right. Once again, however, it has been difficult to develop adequate mechanisms for this related to the conduct of policy research process.

Clenly then, policymakers, as well as those who support research, have a compounding responsibility for the limitations of policy research. If expectations for pro-

duction are unrealistically high, therefore, changes on the parts of both will be required. Insofar as scientists are concerned, it is important for them to see that three things are needed. First, it is clear that we must become a more ef-

fective force in the development of the scientific community and a more responsible and respectable policy research. Scientists as a group and particularly social scientists, will have to do what it is to. Hence, in seeking to fund their re-

search, they often seek transient alliances with some political decision-makers. While this may result in some support for career, it also may pose many dangers. The scientific community can only be hurt by research that is expected in this manner and which fails to provide a knowledge-building, as well as service, function.

Secondly, as both Abalock and Coleman have suggested, we must seek to identify and to establish the discipline that are more appropriate for the complex world we seek to study. Finally, because we are most vulnerable, we must incorpo-

rate into our own work the kinds of institutional arrangements that are best suited to help us understand the world and bring about social change. The latter help to set the context for research, but because they also set the context for research, they will find more effective ways for making them the object of study.

University of Southern California


The Problem of "Policy"

At least since the time of Comte, many sociologists, eminent and otherwise, have shown interest in and (in the case of many) specific positions on possible relationships between the disci-

pline and the many social and political processes. The current high level of interest in the problem, and the number of studies that have been done in the area, was well illustrated in the "Open Forum" (ASA FOOTNOTES, February, 1973), that has been presented in papers and re-

ports such as the SIV Commission a few years ago. It is scarcely likely to these two points may otherwise, will resolve a debate that has lasted so long, and so fruitfully, and I am more than a little reluctant to enter the debate at all. Yet I am troubled enough, intellectually, to offer the following observations.

If the general discussion were to be placed in a more familiar format it might resemble this: an independent variable (variables, re-

search) can, cannot, should, or will any-

way—take your choice—be a dependent variable (social scientific public policy). We have a widespread among the difficulties attached to the independent variables, not to mention the independent variables, is that it is difficult to the personal paradigms, accuracy of indicators, im-

plicit or explicit, value premises and so on, to the point where I am not concerned with the choice of a connec-

ting verb. What troubles me is the state of the research in this context, "evaluative, beguiling word "policy." Now this work of sociologists, scientists, and sociolo-

gists, should be clear about is the necessity of specifying the characteristic of the topic and the properties (frequency, direction, strength, magnitude, or whatever) of those particular characteristics assumed to be influenced by the independent variables. It is this specification that I wish to make of the discussion of the problem of social science and social policy.
Perhaps all the sociologists who are concerned with political knowledge tend to know what they have in mind, and it is even possible that they all mean the same thing when they say, "Politics." The trouble is that I don't know how to grasp it; intellectually or operationally it does not help. "Politics—a plan of action; way of managing public affairs; or the science of government." These phrases seem to refer to two quite different things, but also because they do not represent a common point of reference. The linguistic choice and character and properties of the dependent variable. Nor do I find any adequate definitions of "politics" in the sociological literature with which I am acquainted—which, needless to say, is only a part of the whole business. To follow this, I am acutely aware of the irony involved in using the word "politics" in order to discuss its difficulties—an observation that not only expresses my intellectual discomfort, but also may illustrate a more general dilemma.

In order to clarify some of the ambiguities and vagaries surrounding the concept of politics, one might attempt to isolate that of exclusion, that is, to attempt to specify all, or most, human activities that are not related to politics. One could then consider political policy implications. If, for example, it is assumed that "politics" refers to a particular set of practices, then it is likely that within some known frame of reference there is a finite number of other categories (non-political practice) and that within this frame of reference there are identifiable characteristics and properties that can be identified as the properties of other categories. This is a logical possibility, but on the face of it, it sounds too much like cunning and awkward to be very useful.

Another possibility would be to assume a broad notion of "politics" and then analyze that into various subcategories or more manageable "political categories." For example, if one arbitrarily assumes (or defines) "politics" as being a preferential social action, or as being the means to attain goals that are more just or equitable, then one could become more specific. In the course of policy making, policy makers, policymakers, and policy experts would (at least, that, but it is "implausible") any category? The least we could do is help locate the particular "pressures" that are present and in the case of present purposes, to illustrate the range of possible concerns. I take the spirit of the question very much as a given in the present case. I conclude that more thought is needed—about the independent and dependent variables and the organization of sociology and policy, and the connecting verb.
PROFESSOR, cont. from p. 1

concern. Didactic Seminars, an inno-
vation implemented by the Committee, proved of such interest and value to the members that they were continued in 1974 in the form of "year-round Se-
tinues." The 1974 Committee has decided to return to the earlier designation and the format of limited attendance and pre-
registration.

The Committee has also planned a wide-ranging theme-
matic topics, innovative topics, and those of traditional areas of interest. The list of topics included in the "year-
grammed" sessions appear below. "Sup-
plementary sessions" will be added as the need dictates. Charles H. Page has agreed to chair a sub-committee con-
sisting of Lyle J. Petre and Peter Petre to review those contributed papers which do not fit into the programmed topics. The sub-committee is also responsible for supplementary sessions under appropriate headings. Details covering the sub-
mission of contributed papers are given below.

Submission of Papers

Papers that meet the above guidelines should be submitted directly to the appropriate organization as listed below. Papers that have been read at meetings of other professional societies or that will be published prior to September, 1974, and especially published in the program, are ineligible.

Papers must be submitted to the organi-
zation by January 15, 1974. Once the Executive Office is informed of the titles and authors of papers accepted for inclusion in the program, all authors will be notified of the date by which they must make available their typed and final copies of papers. This deadline will be no later than June 1, 1974.

If you submit a paper but cannot find any appropriate session topic in the list below, you may submit it to Charles H. Page, Chairman of the Program Committee, University of Virginia, and to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massa-

1974 PROGRAM, cont. from p. 1

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Letters

GREGUANCES?
The 'Committee on Freedoms of Research and Teaching would like to remind members of the University of the serious, and the serious charges that may be brought by members, concerning the freedom of teaching and research. Such
infringements might involve hiring, promotion, or dismissal. It may be at stake or cases in which discrimination
problem may arise. The committee would welcome any relevant suggestions or ideas.

The committee would also be interested in hearing about the policies of professional agencies, foundations, or commercial firms which might affect the freedom of teaching and research, including the right to publish freely.

Although the resources of the committee are limited, it will make a strong effort to look into any such cases.

Pemoans knowing of possible cases should communicate directly with John H. R. Pinski
Johns Hopkins University

RESPONSE TO BLAULY

Macleod (March 9) letter was useful and deserved a response. Much of his analysis and his suggestions came across as logical and fair ideas, however, common among both social scientists and statisticians. He makes a misleading distinction between researcher scientists. His comments on the term "scientific" and the differences in scientific training and laboratory experiments ("artificial"
versus "social"
scientists) is common among the much more complex "real world."

Further, the unwary reader may fear that anything of a "social" nature is necessarily "real world" and anything out of scientific worldview is not useful for solving practical problems in the "real world."

On the contrary, everything that is observable
and verifiable is "real world."

The interactions among variables in an experiment are really occurring. The difference between experiments and non-experimental situations is one of degree, not of essential properties. Even if we could create a world that is a "real world" field, we can be deceived. Variables are relative and can be manipulated. That is, if we estimate or guess at values for the variables at a given moment, we can predict what would occur if our "guesstimates" are approximated.

Most of what is called engineering relies on forecasts about the "real world," based on theoretical schemes from "artificial" experimental data. It was useful to learn science is not a "natural" science. This was true in the original work of the great scientists. However, it is also true in the work of the great social scientists. As a point of interest, the fact that the community of social scientists has a strong tradition in the term"social" and the differences between social scientists and physical scientists. The term "social" and "artificial" do not refer to variables, but to how the terms are used.

By way of example, the reasoning of this section is dominated by the terminology of social sciences, logical thinking, and empirical relationships. The idea that social scientists have a different perspective is not a problem. They approach things in the same way, just with different values and variables. The idea that social scientists have a different perspective is not a problem. They approach things in the same way, just with different values and variables.

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The idea that social scientists have a different perspective is not a problem. They approach things in the same way, just with different values and variables.
LETTERS, from p. 7
bias in sociology ought to be established before
the issue is legitimized by appearing in FOOTNOTES.

The fact that the article comes to no con-
clusion only increases my uneasiness, for
rationals, I fear, are as likely to increase as
charges are difficult.

I would be grateful to encourage persons interest-
in the "issue" of reverse bias to present data
disproportionating the
bias among profes-
sity and college faculties. The first step is to
eehere at Illinois, the proportion decreased from 1971 to 1972.

The question is, not the proportion of
"unqualified" women who are hired. It is the pro-
portion of "unqualified" men. What is often overlooked is the
hidden assumption that the adjective "un-
qualified" is applied to women members in short,
what is needed in this juncture is data, not
deductive speculations.

Joan Huber, President, SWS
University of Illinois, Urbana

LETTER TO SKILLED ASSOCIATION
FOOTNOTES' recent discussion on "affirma-
tive action" has prompted this letter to
the editor.

There is an old story of the man who goes
to heaven as a visitor and upon his return
is met by a God. "Hello, what can I do for
God?" is the question that rises up from the
crowd. God says, "What can I do for you?"
"You," comes back the answer in a
"little man." "What do you say?" God asks.
"What can I do for you?"
Grumpily, a voice comes from the
"little man." "Nothing."

This revelation may be amusingly
equated today with the work of a
tional sociologist who harry faculty on the
Jesuits and sex. However, there is the need for other
premises of measuring prestige and status is
to the bafflement that a renewed interest in the
Hill's "affirmative action" into the boxed
of social science. Hill's viewpoint is such that
the goals of new quota systems the
antisemites have successfully denied the Jews access to the
Kapos to be their instruments.

Thus the respected cloth of the professional rather than the
taxy of the god's, all stand and mingle
some inaudible sounds that only the
Jew can understand after hearing it for thousands of
years. With advantages strewn to help
the professtors involved in debates on
letters for recommendation of the unil-
versity and of the profession.

Professor Hill is concerned about the needs of
tions. I am also concerned about the rights of those
specifically, I tie Hill's viewpoint on
so far as I can, to the Jewish
896
Purdue University

LETTERS CONTROVERSY
Regarding the Washburn v. Hill controversy on the
point of recommendation for college and university
education,"[ASA FOOTNOTES, April 1973]
I do not agree with the different approach
for evaluative comments of a student's
inability to see positive things about the
professor, the fact that he has failed him in a
course or a major, or a student's
works that show him unable to say positive
things would be of no
the student so that
of his recommenda-
professor, and it
from the student.

The best way to approach a professor for a
letter of recommendation is to
be sure to single out a professor who is
familiar
ie work and what

The system of evaluation which Professor
Hill supports rewards those who are
persuasive enough to know, or lucky enough
guests are who his professors and who are
his directors. Until I can be
certain that Professor Hill never 
letter to come for letters of recommendation.

Professor Washburn approaches a professor for a
letter of recommendation. It is safe to
be sure to single out a professor who is
familiar
ie work and what

controversy is that the professor's name was
given by a reference. I suggest the
same considerations apply as in my above
point of recommendation. If, however, the inquiry is directed to the
because of his role, but should be
in the interest of the student, to which
is used to the highest
and is a terror to the students, while
is continually awarded the best-teacher
award and is a string of palabras
exceeds that of most men in her department.

The government, incidentally, will not set
administrators. It is easy for the
institutions and departments heads to do this.

What HEW does ask is why someone was
selected and to indicate specific criteria. If you have never had to
justifying a hiring or promotion decision, this is a very
threatening thing to be asked. On the other hand, if
an administrator cannot justify a hiring or promotion decision, then
someone is in the wrong job or getting the
wrong salary, or else you have a very poor
administrator.

A 'Good Faith' Effort

There is no intention whatsoever to force
university and college employers to hire iso-
qualified women or minorities. (Note the
coversation assumption that "iso-
qualified"—no one is qualified or not what is required.
"qualified women" and "qualified minori-
ty communities from observing the same
anti-discrimination laws that the rest of

Professor Hill notes, that each year we receive so
djacent letters containing plausible
or incoherent, a general
and impossible to
recommendation in face-to-face
situations. Hill's viewpoint is such that
the merit system is abolished, not just
large portion of the available
pool have been
amenities to the
system has always
and women minorities rarely have
information on which
effective strategy for
for the merit system to
be considered. It is a terror to the
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SUPPORT AND PROMOTE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

By official action at the June meeting of Council, the AIA went on the record concerning its desire to have members support and promote affirmative action policies. Following is the full statement passed by unanimous vote of Council:

"In order to overcome the conse- quences of discrimination and mistreatment of women and minorities in employment, the American Sociological Association recommends that its members support and promote affirmative action programs with their departments, colleges, organizations, and other agencies and institutions, both public and private."

CAPITOL GAINS

National associations are still moving into the D.C. scene. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission holds hearings today on the question of whether the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is being adequately enforced. The commission has been under scrutiny by the courts, which have held that the act is constitutional but that it must be applied consistently. The commission has already issued a report on the enforcement of the act in the South and is now considering similar reports from other regions. The commission is expected to issue a final report later this year, which will be closely watched by civil rights activists and by many members of Congress.
HENRY ALLEN BULLOCK
1906-1973
Professor Henry Allen Bullock, the first black to receive the B.S. degree in 1915 from the Department of Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Rubber Company, and the National Academy of Sciences.

Fox was keenly aware of Black Americans' contributions to the American scene, and their continuing struggle to be recognized for their achievements. Long before there was an African-American exhibition for the Capitol Dome, he was serving as an advisor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Schenectady County Human Relations Committee. He was a member of the editorial board of the New York Times, and served as consultant to the research program on Black studies at Brandeis University, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in New York City.

But it will be above all through his students that Sherwood Fox will be remem- bered. Fox was a man of many names and places, but his students knew him as that, too: he brought to teaching his high standards of performance for himself and others, his broad knowledge of the world, and his eye as he probed some fund belief.

For Fox always remained closest to the Great French traditions of reason and humanism. As the translator and editor of Dark Humor (Random House, 1958; H.: Free Press, 1958), he wrote:

Several years ago, I began a study of French soci- ology... and became interested in the case.

This was the essence of Fox's own sociology, and he thus joined himself to the approach of the French sociologists. This was the approach of structural functionalism. He committed himself to a sociology that was not necessarily free of perspective, but that sought to define the problems, their probable causes, and their proposed solutions. Sherwood Fox's social concerns and his work clearly bear this out.

For Fox, his family had only recently returned from a productive and satisfying year in America, where he taught at the University of California at Berkeley. For the first time, he led graduate seminars at the University, as well as the invitation of his friend, Dr. Kaart Stavagola. While there he also directed the Institute of Social Research and the National Institute of Social Research, involved in the cross-cultural study of differences between sociological theory, sociology, and public policy. This had been the long-term focus of his sociological career, culminating in his book on the social structure of the United States. He wrote his book in three parts: the development of sociology as an academic discipline in Sweden, Denmark, South Norway, and his work clearly bears this out.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

See page 2.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Most of the items on which the Secretary might possibly comment will fall, in years, in the minutes of the Council, or of business meetings of the Association, or in various communications, and not a few items, however, should be referred to more specifically.

This year, the Council has undertaken more frequent meetings than were before, in an attempt to develop for the executive bureau and the executive committee a greater sense of the business of the agenda, as well as to aid the bureau in anticipating the needs of the membership. This has run perhaps more important—discussions of basic policy questions. Following the many months of preparation, the New Orleans meeting in December, March, June. It has been a fine meeting, and one without some lapses—a period during each day of sessions when issues of special concern to the Association, and to society as a whole, were discussed. The discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of good feeling, and the information offered will stimulate reflection.

In the present general situation, it is obvious that the organization of the Association as a whole, and the development of its general activities, are of growing importance. The Association, as a whole, and the discipline, is in a difficult position. It is imperative that the Association should develop a clear policy on this matter and begin to consider steps to implement that policy. The Association has no intention of referring this discussion to Council action or special action.

Another topic of general concern that often comes up for discussion is the membership of the Executive Committee of the Association. As a general rule, the membership of the Executive Committee is limited to persons who are actively engaged in the advancement of the Association.

Our total budgetary situation for fiscal 1973 is fairly hopeful. It appears now that we shall have an increase in membership of at least 2,000,000 dollars. This is equivalent to 3,000 members, or to about 1,000,000 dollars in annual income. The Council has set aside a modest amount of money to support the work of several sections, and has been able to meet these obligations, though not always within the limits of the Association's financial resources. In future, it is hoped that the Association will be able to meet these obligations more regularly, even if infrequently. Council will be watching the effects of this allocation of funds carefully, hoping and expecting that it represents a wise investment in the work of the Association, and to society as a whole.

The American Sociological Association continues to grow, and the demand for representation from the increase in dues (for those making over $20,000) is difficult to meet. Not only are actual incomes of members not known, but one must also try to guess the comparative weight of the "leading" factor and the "minority" factor—if we can coin a phrase. In both cases, there is a great deal of money available, and the Council has been able to meet the demands of the Sections, and to provide some financial support for the Association.

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Should principles emerge from this field of inquiry, it now appears that they may re-
serve themselves for the professional and the legislative level. For the first time in the history of the ASA, members are now participating in the form of a national survey, giving talks in four universities, and partic-
ipating in several conferences. The fact that such matters as non-traditional study, the use and abuse of sample surveys, career counseling of students, and the effects of social class and race on the success of an individual are topics of discussion in the Assembly of Social and Behavioral Sciences of the National Academy of Sci-
ences. These linkages with other organizations serve to reinforce the professional voice of sociology in many forums. (2) They yield information about the importance of our discipline for the general public, for comparing the Association with similar organizations, and for gauging the interest and sense of satisfaction, and other times a sense of being ignored. And the final point is that the categories are mutually exclusive, rather than the more one finds in the analytic eco-
nomics of our own discipline.

Interdependence

The question most frequently directed to those who have attended the Executive Office is: what is the ASA doing about ...? The short answer is: the ASA is listening and the current answers. While they are there voiced by one person, they do of course represent the interdepartmental and large number of actors who, themselves, are hearing the word. The word is a collective response molded by a tradi-
tion that is mindful of both its necessary and the destabilization of change.

The current set of actors, including the ASA officers, the Advisory Council of the ASA, the officers of our committees, our editors, our printers, our staff, our advertisers, and the list is usually delivered at this point in an annual report. In my ten months here, I have not been impressed by the ideational and professional services to the Association. I have witnessed a situation where so many give so generously of time and talent to the common cause. This one has been the subject of discussion with Professor Michael Giebe and Vitka Kupersztain and from Professor Susan Miller. It is the role of the ASA as a service to other organizations of as many as different parts of the world that we support.

Much of this, of course, can be traced to the leadership and the unifying efforts of the entire Executive Office. One of the reasons, very lovingly called the "Dien hoather" of the Asso-
ciation. Her knowledge and skill is bound-
less. Her pace never slackens, and high standards are never sacrificed. She is busy,
and to me, inclusive to both of us.

One of our colleagues will be leaving to return to university life. After 18 months of pioneering work, Maurice Jackson, will leave the position of Executive Officer for Minorities and Women. Under conditions of a plume and mounting community interest, moved in a calm and effective manner to establish a black section, the outreach effort, and the rest of the Association.
such as employment and affirmative action and the absence of="n/a" children from such women as young as pregnancy and parental leave benefits, to sex in small numbers. Their apparent quiescence probably more correctly represents a state of awareness of the invisible hand that operates behind their scenes.

Once this is said it is also necessary to point out that the concerns with minorities and women are not limited in the collective conscience. More male white politicians know now that affirmative action is a moral and political issue. It is apparently becoming a social fact that minorities and women have come to the forefront of political issues. While other sociologists are "under the auspices of some of their concerns, research interests, and abilities. Also, in that they are beginning to penetrate the "buddy system" of hierarchy and the "old boy network" of the ideological field. A large percentage of the Social Science Research Council, and, as a matter of fact, a major part of the (Executive Specialist's) activity has been that of providing support in this area.

We are assuming that, given the specific role principle of action, what is needed is a model of action that will provide motivation necessary to solve the problems of minorities and women. We do have examples of such models. To illustrate this we are using the perspective of social action that Max Weber proposed. However, we should keep in mind the crucial points of time relevant to the fact that the problems of Protestants and muted them into an ethic that made it possible for them to go in the presence of an overwhelming threat. Similarly, religious beliefs and the development of ideas of ideal types of religious services. Their very essence is relevant to the state of sociology at that time that motivated the involvement of many individuals in the sociological enterprise. Sociology now needs models of leadership and motivation on the basis of reaction or action, in improving the situations of minorities and women.

The problems of minorities and women are related to that of the social sociological problem. Part of the problem is specifically concerned with the issues of minorities and women. The problem is one of the main and very specific qualifications. Fortunately, this belief can become a matter of research and sociological problems. But more can be improved at the decision that they are declining, we can change them in a way that will bring about the status of minorities and women. If we find that the standard is not really participation that is to change the way that we go about it.

Another issue involves the distinction between concerns with minorities and women and the discrimination of the various groups. A real way the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In society, in the real situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. 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In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination. In the real world, the situation of minorities and women is the situation of the discrimination.
The transfer of the editorial office, files, and dollars was accomplished with a minting machine from the authoritative US Mint. Chicago to the northshore suburb of Evanston in June 1972. The transfer, not to mention the first few months of operations, we have been survived without the sympathetic administration. Dorothy Huddell and 85 others, very knowledgeable and patient secretary. Mrs. Lilian Hopkins. We thank them both for responding to our frequent interchanges for help.

A considerable buckling of accepted manuscripts was passed on to us, and we have applied a policy of publication in order of the date of receipt. We have had occasion to be grateful for that buckling since it has reduced, in my opinion, the average of having to err with those first printer's deadlines with high quality, 8% our minutes have not been fast letters for that help.

REPORT OF THE EDITION OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Much of this report could underscore cognizant observations by the previous Editor, and as such I am not as well prepared for this task, as much as I am as a result of my position at the University of Chicago. We have also been able to present a somewhat different perspective in this report.

Some accepted manuscripts required little preparation for publication, whereas others were much more difficult. The final version of some papers was accompanied by a letter from the author expressing appreciation for the comments and suggestions of the referees and reviewers.

REPORT OF the EDITOR OF the ASA REVIEWERs SERIES

Two volumes of the ASA Reviewers Series on particular aspects of Sociology have appeared: The Formal Organization, edited by Richard Hall and Intergroup Relations, by James Macrae. These volumes have been published in series with the ASA Review, and the Reviewer's Series is in preparation to appear under contract and I am in various stages of completion. This will be followed by a number of other volumes in the series.

Two volumes of the ASA Journal on Sociological Methodology, and two volumes of the ASA Journal on Sociological Methodology. The series is in preparation to appear under contract and I am in varying stages of completion.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Your Committee met twice during the year, for one day at the 1972 Annual Meeting in New York, New York, and for one day in Washington, D.C. (March 1, 1973). Rather than repeat the work accomplished by the committee, several problems concerning notice of our discussion by the editor will.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADITIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

The year 1973 has been the Committee on Traditional and Professional Standards (TPS), it is clear that the field of sociology is at a critical point in its growth and development. The TPS, recognized as the voice of ASA, has become a significant force as a result of the changes in sociology in recent years. The TPS is the body that is responsible for setting the standards and guidelines for the field of sociology. It is also the body that is responsible for the accreditation of sociology programs.

The TPS is made up of representatives from sociology departments across the country. The TPS meets annually to discuss issues related to the field of sociology and to make recommendations to the ASA Council on how to improve the field of sociology.

In 1973, the TPS held its annual meeting in New York City. The meeting was attended by representatives from sociology departments across the country. The meeting included discussions on issues related to the field of sociology, such as the accreditation of sociology programs and the role of sociology in society.

The TPS also has a role in the accreditation of sociology programs. The TPS reviews applications for accreditation and makes recommendations to the ASA Council on whether to grant accreditation to a program.

Richard Simpson was elected chairman for one year, with Charles Learden as his first vice-chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND UNESCO

Sociologists interested in UNESCO matters met on two occasions at the 1972 ASA New Orleans meetings. At the first of these sessions a reservation was expressed that the whole question of professional participation in the activities of UNESCO was not only important, but was an essential part of the work of UNESCO. The second meeting was held in May 1973 and was attended by representatives from ten countries, including the United States.

At both meetings, the participants discussed the need for a more active role for sociologists in UNESCO. They also discussed the possibility of establishing a professional association within UNESCO to promote the use of sociological knowledge in the work of the organization.

The participants agreed that the next step should be the establishment of a working group to explore the possibility of setting up such an association. The working group was intended to provide a forum for discussion and to develop recommendations for the establishment of the association.

The working group met several times and produced a number of reports. These reports were presented to the council of UNESCO at its meeting in Paris in September 1973. The council approved the establishment of the Professional Association for the Advancement of Sociology in UNESCO.

The association was given the task of identifying areas of synergy with other professional associations and UNESCO, and of developing strategies for increasing the visibility and impact of sociology within the organization.

The association also had the role of providing advice and support to sociologists who were working in UNESCO on a range of issues, including the use of sociological research in decision-making processes, and the development of policies and programs that are grounded in social science.

In 1974, the association held its first conference in Paris, with participants from all over the world. The conference was a great success, and it was decided to hold a similar meeting every two years.

The association continued to grow and to develop over the years. It now has a membership of over 500 sociologists from 40 countries, and it is actively involved in a range of activities, including the development of training programs, the organization of conferences and workshops, and the publication of a journal.

The association is an important part of the global sociological community, and it continues to play a key role in promoting the use of sociological knowledge in the work of UNESCO and in the broader world.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING

The Committee has been faced with a troubling number of cases in which there has been a serious conflict between the freedom of research and teaching enjoyed by sociology and the increasing pressure on some departments, university administrations, and some government agencies, to take advantage of the shift in the social sciences from a research focus to a more applied focus. The Committee has been meeting for the past year to consider these issues, and has produced a report that includes recommendations for action.

Since the first report was released in 1957, the climate of academic freedom has been far from a perfect one. In fact, the past year has seen a number of cases where what was once considered normal academic activity has been curtailed or restricted in some way. The Committee has been working hard to ensure that academic freedom is preserved, and we are pleased to report that we have made significant progress in this regard.

We have received a number of letters from university presidents, department chairs, and individual faculty members expressing their support for our efforts. We are encouraged by the positive responses we have received and are confident that we can continue to make significant progress in the future.

Despite these challenges, we remain committed to ensuring that academic freedom is protected. We will continue to monitor the situation closely and to take action as needed to ensure that our valued freedom is preserved.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

As a member of the Committee, I have been deeply concerned with the issue of public information. In recent years, there has been a growing trend toward a lack of transparency in the way that government and other organizations operate. This has led to a loss of trust in the institutions that we rely on to provide us with information.

To address this issue, the Committee has been working to promote greater transparency and accountability in the way that information is shared with the public. We have been successful in securing more open access to government data, and we have also been working to ensure that universities and other organizations are held accountable for their actions.

We have received a number of letters expressing support for our efforts, and we are grateful for the support of those who have taken the time to express their appreciation.

We will continue to work on this issue, and we remain committed to ensuring that the public has access to the information that they need to make informed decisions.

REPORT OF THE STUPOR FUND

The Stupor Fund was established in 1973 to provide financial assistance to students who are facing financial difficulties. Since its inception, the Fund has helped thousands of students by providing them with the resources they need to continue their education.

In recent years, the Fund has faced increased demand due to the rising cost of tuition and other expenses. To address this challenge, the Committee has been working to increase the Fund's resources and to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of its students.

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REPORT OF THE SOXON AXUM COMMITTEE

The Committee's activities consist of a two-stage process of evaluating books for the Saxon Award. In 1973, the Committee received and ranked twelve books nominated for the Award (of the twelve, eight were nominated for membership to the Committee and four by the membership). These books included:

The Decades Ahead, The Foundation of Sociology, and The Structure of Organizations by William A. Saxon; and The Commonwealth, A New Business by David F. Saxon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE SOCIOLOGY

The Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the undergraduate sociology curriculum at the University of New York. In recent years, the Committee has been working to ensure that the curriculum is relevant and up-to-date, and that it meets the needs of students.

We have received a number of letters expressing support for our efforts, and we are grateful for the support of those who have taken the time to express their appreciation.

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Chairman recommended that since the Committee had supported the development of the social science discipline, the responsibilities for undergraduate education as proposed under the "academic advising" program. These developments, the report included the recommendation that the Committee on Teaching at Small and Medium Colleges be continued. ASA Council approval this recommendation was granted, with the understanding that the operation of this Committee is continuous. The need for continuity was illustrated because several members of the Committee are also on the Council of the Section on Undergraduate Education.

Hans O. Maukich

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLGY

The 1972-73 year was an important one for the Committee. First, the status of the Committee was changed from that of an "ad hoc" to a standing committee of the Association. To the committee members this change indicates that the ASA supports and regards as legitimate major long-term projects designed to increase equality for women sociologists. Second, the handbook on which the Committee had worked for an extended period was published by the Association.

The Committee held two meetings during the year. The first was February 18-19, 1973. At that meeting the following actions were taken:

1. The Committee's Report for the Committee was written and submitted to ASA Council. At its subsequent meeting in April, 1973, ASA Council approved the recommendation of the Committee, and included the report in the issues of the "Footnotes" Newsletter.

2. A statement supporting the establishment of a Women's Equity Officer was prepared and submitted to ASA Council for consideration. (See April, 1973 issue of FOOTNOTES Newsletter).

3. A request was made that Council inquire into the policies and practices of the Feminist Action Committees. ASA Council adopted the suggestion and referred their recommendations to the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology for their comments regarding the activities of the Committee as well as soliciting suggestions about possible Committee programs.

The Committee met again on April 4, 1973. In the next few months, we shall fund a staff position of Executive Specialist concerned with both minority and women's issues. This position shall, with the cooperation of the appropriate Sections and Societies, be used to seek funds to maintain two Executive Specialists.

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REPORT OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON WAR AND PEACE STUDIES

Introduction

The Ad Hoc Committee on War and Peace Studies, established by the American Sociological Association in 1972, has been charged with examining the issue of war and peace. This committee has undertaken a study to define the sociological aspects of war and peace and has been conducting research on the subject.

To define a sociological area of research in the war and peace field.

To survey existing research on teaching, field work, and social action activities in the war and peace arena.

To articulate the relationship of peace activity to peace research, teaching, and field work.

To propose a program of activities and publications for its committee in the war and peace studies field that will enable the ASA to appropriate functions in this area.

To make recommendations to the ASA Committee on World Conflicts on the professional, general, that will aid in conducting the committee's work.

The first meeting of this committee was held on March 17 at the ASA office in Washington, D.C. All members were present. The committee decided to meet on a regular basis.

The committee is committed to conducting a clear statement of the field of war and peace studies. The site is a field of study that requires careful analysis and evaluation.

The committee will recommend a program of activities and publications for its committee in the war and peace studies field that will enable the ASA to appropriate functions in this area.

The committee has already been active in the field of war and peace studies, and it is likely that the committee will continue to be active in the future.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAR AND PEACE STUDIES

The committee has been active in the field of war and peace studies, and it is likely that the committee will continue to be active in the future.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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American Sociological Association meetings. I am myself not entirely clear about the differ-
ences among these various types of ses-
sions, in any case, if you want to present a paper at one of these sessions, you do write to the appropriate individual sessional chair.

It is my sad duty to report that Angelo
Paganid, the former secretary general of the former American Sociological
Association, died of a heart attack on September 3, 1972.

John J. Blau
Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE AMERICAN CORRELATION ASSOCIATION

The American Correlation Association held its Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, Penn-
sylvania on August 25-27, 1972. In recent de-
cades, the ASA has systematically avoided addressing any important issues in the correlation field. There were law ex-
ceptions this year. There was a panel on "Prisons: Rights in which Gloria Steinem and Ed Millican were at loggerheads.

The panelists, however, did not discuss the paternalis-
tic approach to women in the correlation systems, but broadened broader issues of rights and discrimination issues in prisons. How-
ever, for the most part the sessions continued to perform the major functions of the As-

For the last two years Tom Morton, the former Web of Jaquart Farm, Arkansas, has been a powerful voice in the promote of a for-

He has plans to provide a dis-

For the past 15 years or so, the world has been divided into two parts: those who have received a certain amount of education and those who have not. The disparities between these two groups are becoming increasingly large.

Next year's meetings will be held in Seattle Washington in the Olympic Hotel in the Fair Grounds.

John Irwin
Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

This year's meeting has been a relatively quiet year for official contact between the major professional organizations and the Council. For the past three years, the Council has been working on the establishment of a new organization that would bring together all the professional organizations that are interested in the education and psychology of the mentally retarded. The Council has made some progress in this area, but there are still many hurdles to overcome.

Robert Gutman
Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Division of Behavioral Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences, has no set of rules for representation among its members. The Division is divided into eight sections, each with a different focus. The sections are:

1. Psychology
2. Sociology
3. Anthropology
4. Economics
5. Political Science
6. International Relations
7. Public Administration
8. Social Work

Each section has its own set of rules for representation, but they are generally similar. The sections are divided into subcommittees, each with a chair and a set of representatives. The representatives are elected by the members of the section.

The representatives of the Behavioral Sciences Division have been working on a number of issues, including:

1. The relationship between the behavioral sciences and other disciplines
2. The role of the behavioral sciences in public policy
3. The ethics of research in the behavioral sciences

The representatives have been active in a number of organizations, including:

1. The American Psychological Association
2. The American Sociological Association
3. The American Anthropological Association

The representatives have also been involved in a number of projects, including:

1. The National Academy of Sciences project on the role of the behavioral sciences in public policy
2. The American Psychological Association project on the ethics of research in the behavioral sciences

The representatives have been successful in bringing together the different sections of the Behavioral Sciences Division, and they have made significant progress on a number of issues. However, there is still more work to be done. The representatives are committed to continuing their work in the future.
MOTION: That regarding the appointment to the position of Executive Specialist for Racial and Ethnic Affairs in the Office of the Executive Director, the Committee authorize the Executive Director to consider or reject the reservations of the Sponsoring Committee, as previously reported, in his decision.

The Committee discharged the CWS request that they be specifically authorized to interview and evaluate candidate(s) other than those recommended by the Sponsoring Committee.

d. Washington Conference on the Future Environment and Peace: The Committee approved the recommendation of the Executive Director that the Committee on Peace be authorized to assist in the planning and support of the Washington conference on the future environment and peace.

e. Employment of Peace Committee Staff: The Committee noted that the Executive Director has proposed the employment of a Peace Committee staff member for the purpose of assisting the Peace and Environment subcommittee.

Article II, Section 3(b) — In the event of a resignation or retirement from the membership of the Committee, the Committee will consider the nominations for all administrative officers for the new term, and shall select the nominees for all elective officers of the Committee, subject to the approval of the Sponsoring Committee.

MOTION: That the Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Social Science be allowed to proceed to the subject of Article II, Section 3(b) — In the event of resignation or retirement from the membership of the Committee, the Committee will consider the nominations for all administrative officers for the new term, and shall select the nominees for all elective officers of the Committee, subject to the approval of the Sponsoring Committee.

Prior to the time of the meeting of the Committee on Nationalities, Members will have the opportunity to select candidates for the new term, subject to the approval of the Committee on Nationalities.

MOTION: That prior to the time of the meeting of the Committee on Nationalities, Members will have the opportunity to select candidates for the new term, subject to the approval of the Committee on Nationalities.

Prior to the submission of the official ballots for the election, the candidates who are not selected by the Committee on Nationalities will be notified. Ballots will be counted by a member of the Executive Director's office, with the term of office of a candidate, and problems in fair elections.

1. Authorized to adopt the Discipline of the Nationalities:

MOTION: That the Committee be authorized to adopt the Discipline of the Nationalities.

2. Authorization to publish in the Federal Register:

MOTION: That the Committee be authorized to publish in the Federal Register.

3. Authorization to issue a statement of principles:

MOTION: That the Committee be authorized to issue a statement of principles.

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New Publications

**FILM GUIDE: Sociologist Gerard Hunt and AIIB 2023**

Focus on links between health care and social characteristics. Social Factors in Health Care: A Selection of Filmed Snow and Videotapes is available for $2 from Hunt at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, 645 W. Redwood Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.


**WORKING PAPERS, The Department of Sociology, University of Singapore, is publishing a series of "Working Papers" providing reports of ongoing research by staff members and postgraduate students including data and tables from social surveys carried out in Singapore. Addresses and information and orders will be: Prof. Hans-Dieter Evers, Dept. of Sociology, University of Singapore, P.O. Box 3041, Singapore 1.

**JOURNAL OF APPLIED COMMUNICATION RESEARCH.** A new journal devoted to the study of applied personal, small group, organizational, mass, and international communication. Contributions on communication problems such as adapting to change, personality conflicts, and ambiguity in the workplace. For information and subscription manuscripts, please write: Editor, Journal of Applied Communication Research, 7828 Helen Road, Gaiswells, Virginia 23454.

**THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK: A REPORT TO THE STUDENT-WOMEN'S ADVISORY Committee on the Status of Women at CUNY, 1972-73.** New York: City University, Fall 1972. 52 pp. 62 cents per copy. Address orders to: Special Assistant to the Chancellor, Room 711, Board of Higher Education, 660 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

**NEW YORK THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ON PARTICIPATION AND SELF-MANAGEMENT**

Held at the Victoria Palace Hotel, Yerevan, Armenia, from Monday 26th to Friday 30th, October 1973. The conference will be devoted to the study of the role of self-management in the development of modern society. For information, please write: The Conference, Yerevan, Armenia.

**THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BUFFALO**

will sponsor a conference to discuss "The Future Role of the State Hospital" on October 13-15. For information: Dr. Frank H. Lipton, Buffalo State Psychiatric Hospital, Buffalo New York 14222.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION**

Stimulated by the recent and continuing community public demand for child care centers at home and elsewhere, the International Society for Research on Aggression will sponsor a conference, to be held in New York, New York, September 14-16, 1973. The conference will focus on the following topics: socialization and aggression; research methods; and the impact of aggression on the individual. For further information, please write: Dr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Office of International Affairs, American Sociological Association, National Academy of Sciences, Place Andre Rijkmans, 5000 Leiden, Netherlands.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

1973 annual meeting will be held November 24-26, 1973, New York City. For registration contact: Dr. Margaret G. Diem, 326 South 15th Street, Apt. 4B, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

**WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE**

To be held in Mexico City, Mexico, September 26-October 7, 1974. For further information contact: Dr. Anthony Carrillo-Flores, Office of International Affairs, American Sociological Association, National Academy of Sciences, Place Andre Rijkmans, 5000 Leiden, Netherlands.

**CONSILIO FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH**

At the second annual meeting in Philadelphia, February 17-19, 1973 a discus- sion on multiculturalism. For further information contact: Dr. Anthony Carrillo-Flores, Office of International Affairs, American Sociological Association, National Academy of Sciences, Place Andre Rijkmans, 5000 Leiden, Netherlands.

**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON LEARNED SOCIETIES**

Announces call for submissions of papers for fellowships and grants, with a $250,000 competition. Applications for Study fellowships are due by September 15th. A study of East-European Languages, are designed to advance research. The fields of special interest are: Literature, History, Economics, and Political Science. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Dr. J. E. Finberg, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 100 Amherst Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

**AWARDS & GRANTS**

**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON LEARNED SOCIETIES**

is pleased to announce the 1973-74 grants program. This year, as in previous years, the council's programs of fellowships and grants, with a $250,000 competition. The council is seeking applications for Study fellowships are due by September 15th. A study of East-European Languages, are designed to advance research. The fields of special interest are: Literature, History, Economics, and Political Science. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Dr. J. E. Finberg, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 100 Amherst Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

**COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS**

For the study of Africa and its neighbors, the council wishes to announce its 1973-74 program of Fellowships and Grants. The council is seeking applications for Study fellowships are due by September 15th. A study of East-European Languages, are designed to advance research. The fields of special interest are: Literature, History, Economics, and Political Science. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Dr. J. E. Finberg, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 100 Amherst Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

American Council on Learned Societies grants are awarded to individuals for advanced study, research, and publication. Applications for Study fellowships are due by September 15th. A study of East-European Languages, are designed to advance research. The fields of special interest are: Literature, History, Economics, and Political Science. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Dr. J. E. Finberg, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 100 Amherst Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

**Meeting Calendar**

- August 23-28, Rural Sociological Society, Annual Meeting, Married to the Agrarian, College Park, Maryland, Harry R. Potter, University of Maryland, Executive Office, University of Notre Dame, P.O. Box 523, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.
- August 25-29, American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, New York City, Stanford University, Executive Office, University of Notre Dame, P.O. Box 523, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.
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- August 25-29, American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, New York City, Stanford University, Executive Office, University of Notre Dame, P.O. Box 523, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.
- September 26, American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, New York City, Stanford University, Executive Office, University of Notre Dame, P.O. Box 523, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.
- September 26, American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, New York City, Stanford University, Executive Office, University of Notre Dame, P.O. Box 523, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.
- November 3-7, New Zealand Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Victoria University of Wellington, Dr. M. D. W. Campbell, Department of Sociology, Wellington, New Zealand, P.O. Box 196, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.