Footnotes

1975 . . .

PRESIDENT-ELECT POSTS PLANS FOR SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

The 79th Annual Meeting of the ASA will be held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel on August 25–29, 1975. It will mark the first time that the program will be scheduled over five full days. This should provide ample opportunity for a thorough exploration and exchange of ideas under a program theme announced by President-Elect Lewis A. Coser as “Conflict and Dissensus: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives.”

San Franciscans have witnessed sociologists in conflict at earlier Annual Meetings. The last time the ASA met in the Golden Gate City, 2,000 persons attended a meeting that was marked by heated, but unscheduled, controversy over the war in Viet Nam and other social and political issues that were stirring in 1969.

Next year, by design, President-Elect Coser and his 1975 Program Committee hopes to bring sociologists together in an orderly and fruitful set of confrontations over issues that beset both the society and the discipline. Coser outlined the intent of the program theme in the following words:

“The theme for our 1975 meetings in San Francisco will be: Conflict and Dissensus: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives. I have chosen this theme not because I claim any logical or sociological priority of social conflict over social integration, or of dissensus over consensus, rather because I believe that the study of conflict and dissensus has been comparatively neglected even though they loom large indeed in contemporary America as well as in the historical record. The discipline of sociology cannot afford to avert its gaze from the powerful ideal or material interests which set men and groups against one another, though it should continue to focus attention on those forces that bind them together in common pursuits.

Gunnar Myrdal wrote recently that “progress in social science lies through controversy, which should be sharpened and not veiled.” I fully agree with and would like to encourage this idea in the structure of our program for 1975. I shall hence make a deliberate attempt to stimulate as much substantive discussion as possible. There will be occasions for functionists to debate with Marxists, for ethnomethodologists to confront exchange theorists, and for symbolic interactionists to test their mettle against system theorists.

Controversy will not be limited to theoretical approaches, however. It will largely center on substantive matters. There will be occasions to debate the large macro-sociological issues of freedom vs. control, or centralization vs. decentralization. But there will also be occasion to discuss more specific issues, such as, e.g., traditional family planning vs. attempts to reach zero population growth; structural vs. psychosocial theories of revolutions; local vs. centralized control of community organizations; involvement vs. detachment in problem-oriented social research.

It is my fond hope that such discussions, debates, and controversies will help bring sociologists together. Our discipline seems in danger of increasing fragmentation and splintering. By engaging one another in debate and controversy sociologists may find it possible to develop the rudiments of a common language.

Two plenary sessions on “Divergent Views on American Society” and “Divergent Views on American Sociology” have been organized to highlight aspects of the program theme for 1975. In addition, there will be fourteen thematic panels and thirteen didactic seminars, as well as the usual array of luncheon roundtables and (see 1975 Program p.2).

1974 . . .

PRESIDENTIAL PERSPECTIVE OF MONTREAL: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The ASA is a large and complex organization, and carrying out the diverse activities of such an organization is far too big and difficult a job to be performed as an avocation by a few elected officers, as Weber has long since stressed. I knew that all along in my head, but I have learned it anew in my bones during the year I have served as president. Council can only deal with broad policies. The arduous work of implementing them and lorescopic organization going is necessarily performed by the full-time staff. We all, and I particularly, are much indebted for their devoted efforts to Otto Larsen, Alice Myers, and the other members of the Executive Office of the ASA at 1722 N Street in Washington (which, incidentally, is across the street from where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt lived when he was assistant secretary of the Navy sixty years ago).

An illustration of the great variety of time-consuming activities of the ASA is the Graduate Fellowship Program for Ethnic Minorities, which just awarded the first 20 fellowships to minority students for graduate work in sociology. This program was initiated by the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, chaired by James E. Blackwell; it was discussed at length and approved by Council, and it is under the direction of the new Minority Fellowships Committee, chaired by Maurice Jackson. But the tremendous amount of work involved in obtaining grants for this program and in its ongoing administration was and is carried out by our Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, Joan Harris (formerly, Maurice Jackson), in collaboration with Otto Larsen, and by the staff member specifically appointed to be responsible for the program—Fred Cheryl Lleggogen and now William Andersen. We owe them much for having successfully overcome a number of difficulties and enabled as successfully to launch this program.

Organizing the annual ASA meeting, which is attended by thousands of sociologists and has hundreds of active participants, is the largest single task of the executive staff, to which Alice Myers and her assistants devote months of strenuous effort. The theme of this year’s meeting is “Focus on Social Structure.” I proposed this theme because I consider the core task of sociology, which distinguishes it from the other social sciences—to be the study of social structure that is, the systematic explanation of the complex configurations of interdependent elements that characterize social life. I have to my sociological

International Flavor Marks Montreal Meeting

Montreal is one of the world’s great cities, often described as “The Paris of North America.” Both the meeting site and the fact that the ASA Convention follows fast in the wake of the 8th World Congress of Sociology in Toronto have added extra impetus for an international outreach in organizing the 69th Annual Meeting of the ASA.

The printed program reveals that 32 sociologists from Canada are participating directly in the proceedings as are 67 sociologists from 26 countries outside the United States and Canada. Heading the list are 13 sociologists each from France and England followed by four each from Brazil and the USSR, three each from Poland and India; two each from West Germany, Israel, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, and Sweden; and one each from the Netherlands, China, Iraq, South Africa, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Chile, Iceland, and Iran.

In addition to those participating directly on the program, it is expected that a large representation from other international centers of sociology will be in attendance at Montreal by virtue of the back-to-back meetings of the ISA and the ASA. To encourage this outcome, sociologists from outside the United States and Canada will be registered without charge at the ASA meeting as “International Guests.” The ASA will also host a reception honoring the International Guests on Sunday, August 25, at 10:30 pm following the first plenary session. All persons in attendance at the annual meeting are invited to this reception.

Portrait of Our New President . . .

Lewis A. Coser is the kind of person often described as one of the outstanding people working in our field—and respected as such by a wide variety of people working in several different fields. He publishes not only in the American Journal of Sociology, but in Partisan Review and the Review of the Eastern Sociological Society; he has also (with Irving Howe) been founding editor of Dissent. He is such a central figure in mainstream sociology as to have been invited to Visiting Professor at the University of California at Berkeley in 1975-76; he possesses an interdisciplinary range that led to his invitation to be a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in 1968-69.

Lew Coser was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1913. From 1915 to 1918 he was a student at the Sorbonne in Paris. Having left Germany as the Nazis consolidated their power, he ironically wound up in a concentration camp in France. He managed to get to England, and to leave there in 1944 on the last boat to arrive in the United States from England before Pearl Harbor.

He began his studies at the Sorbonne in literature. When he submitted his work, his professor indignantly told him that his work was not literature, it was sociology, but rather sociology. Coser apparently concurred in this analysis—he has been doing sociology ever since.

see Coser, p. 3
1975 Program: Call for Papers . . .

supplementary sessions. Information about these features of the program will be reported in later issues of FOOTNOTES.

Contributed Papers

The dominant feature of the 1975 program will continue to be the regular presentations of papers by participants of the ASA. The Program Committee, headed by President-Elect Coser and including J. Milton Ying, W. O. Ogburn, and William H. Form, has specified 74 topic areas and 125 special sessions for which contributed papers are now invited. The topics and organizers are listed below. These will be supplemented by sessions organized by the various Sections of the ASA.

Supplementary Sessions

If you have prepared a paper but can find no appropriate session topic in the list below, you may submit it to Nicholas J. Dethier, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63110. Professor Dethier's subcommittee will read these papers and make suggestions about supplementary sessions using other suitable topics to be added to the Program. The purpose of these sessions is to broaden the contents of the program to cover the diversities of the discipline and to give more opportunity to participants within the limits of time and space available.

Papers should be submitted to those organizers of specific topics because of their inappropriateness to the topics or in consideration for the Supplementary Sessions. Those rejected because of their poor quality would probably be rejected for these sessions also.

Session Roundtables

Professor Cyrus Tscham will chair a subcommittee to organize this aspect of the Annual Meeting Program. Members wishing to be considered as presenters, or those wishing to suggest topics or presenters for the lunches may contact Professor Tscham at the Department of Sociology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York 11367.

Submission of Papers

Papers may not exceed 20 pages and should be submitted directly to the appropriate organizer as listed below. Papers that have been read at meetings of other professional societies or that will be published prior to September, 1975, are not eligible for inclusion in the program. Papers that have been modified in secondary respects after similar reading or publication are also ineligible.

Papers must be submitted to the organizers prior to January 10, 1975. Once the organizers inform the Executive Office of the titles of papers accepted for inclusion in the program, authors will be notified of the date by which they must submit abstracts and blind copies of papers to the ASA. This deadline will be no later than February 1, 1975.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is discouraged. If this practice is followed, the author must make this perfectly clear to every organizer involved.

Any submission creates a serious problem for organizers by submission by an author of different papers to different organizers. If both papers are accepted, the ASA rules permit participation only once to be dropped, thereby leaving one session

Rules of Participation

No individual shall be accorded more than two participatory roles in the program. Participating no more than once in which he or she is the role author of a paper. "Participatory roles" are those in which persons are listed by name in the program, e.g., presenter or author of a paper, presenter in a roundtable, participant in a seminar, panel member, organizer of a session, presenter, discussant of a session, or discursant of a paper. These rules also govern invited sessions arranged by a Section.

Session Topics and Organizers

Alternate Institutions and Alternate Cultures: Rosabeth Moss Kanter, 6 Channing Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Sociology of the Arts: K. Peter Etkorn, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Minnesota, St. Louis, Missouri 63122

Biosociology: Allan Maxau, 246 Scott Hall, Syracuse, New York 13210


Community: Alvin H. Stauff, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

Sociology of Computational Social Systems: Alvin M. Zeldin, Department of Sociology, Room 502, Liberal Arts Tower, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

Sociology of Consumer Behavior: Gerald Zaltman, Graduate School of Management, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089

Sociology of Decision Making: Hillard S. Morgan, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68504

Sociology of Development: To be announced

Sociology of Environmental Problems: National Conference on Environmental Quality: Boston, Massachusetts 02223

Sociology of the Economy: Wilbert E. Moore, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210

Sociology of Education: Robert A. Ellis, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602

Social Change in Education: To be announced

Energy and Society (Joint with Rural): Fred Corrêl, Scripps Foundation, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056

Sociology of Environment: William R. Caudill, Jr., Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

Equality and Inequality as Sources of Discontent: Murray Milich, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Family and Kinship in American Society: To be announced

Family and Kinship in Comparative Perspectives: Bernard Farber, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712

Formal Organizations: Marshall W. Meyer, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, California 92502

History of Sociology: Whitman Pope, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

International Relations: Karen Cook, Department of Sociology (DK-40), University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105


Sociology of Knowledge: John W. Peters, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48859

Sociology of Law: Sue Tilton Reid, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850

Sociology of Leisure: John R. Kelly, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Sociology of the Life Cycle: Youth: Jerald M. Stratford, Sociology Department, McNeese State University, Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

Sociology of the Life Cycle: Marriage: Howard H. Weiler, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06519

Sociology of the Life Cycle: Old Age: Margaret M. Riley, P.O. Box 248, Brunswick, Maine 04011

Mass Communications and Public Opinion: S. J. B. Berkovitz, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105

Medical Sociology: Donald E. Larsen, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

Methodology: Qualitative Approaches: Louise Churchill, Graduate School, CB #36, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Methodology: Quantitative Approaches: Donald E. Pendygraft, Division of Social Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550

New Issues in Military Sociology: George Kourvetaris, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115

The Navy in History in the Civilian Society: Seymour Lavenstein, 189 Bellevue Street, Newton, Massachusetts 02158

Social Mobility: Andrea Tyrre, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11790

Organizations and Professionalism: To be announced

Social Dimensions of Physical Disability: James Calancie, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122

Policy Uses of Sociology: Case Studies: Hyman Lewis, 60 E. 60th Street, New York, New York 10028

Political Sociology: Marvin E. Olsen, Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 2110 NE 41st Street, Seattle, Washington 98105

Sociology of Popular Culture: R. Serge Denisoff, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403

Race and Ethnic Minorities: Recent Trends: K. D. Endo, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302

Race and Ethnic Minorities: Issues in Time and Methods: Joseph W. Scott, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Policy Research and the Minority Community: To be announced

The Future of Racial and Ethnic Conflict in Post-Industrial Societies: A. J. McQueen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074

Sociology of Religion: William Clark, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Sociology of Rural Societies: James C. Hopp, 101 Bolton Hall, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843

Sociology of Sex: Barney Roskin, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Sex Roles: Joan Huber, 2116 Gilman Drive, Berkeley, California 94709

Sociosexuality: William Simen, Institute for Juvenile Research, 1140 South Halsted, Chicago, Illinois 60612

Social Change: Bryce Ryan, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 324, Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Social Control: Morris Janowitz, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Social Deviance: Louis DeFleur, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

Social Movements: Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

Social Policy: Experiment and Evaluation: Aaron Wildavsky, Institute of Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, California 94305

Social Psychology: General: John Kinch, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California 94122

Social Psychology: Small Groups: Philip W. Blumstein, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708

Social Psychology: Socialization: Robert Simons, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Social Psychology and Social Action: Antithetical or Inseparable? To be announced

Comparative Social Systems: Joseph Lopresto, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712

Sociolinguistics: Barrie Thorne, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Sociology and History: E. Digby Baltzell, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19171

Sociology of Sport: To be announced

Stratification: Melvin L. Kamin, National Institute of Health, Room 3 D-34, Building 10, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Symbolic Interaction: Peter J. Miller, 1022 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

New Developments in Sociological Theory: Richard T. Deuchar, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Urban Sociology: Planning and Policy: Susan E. Hage, Institute of Social Research, Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Urban Sociology: Structure and Culture: John Molend, Jr., Center for Social Research, Southern University, P.O. Box 9601, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70891


Sociology of Work: To be announced

Sociology of World Conflicts: To be announced
Relief, Nostalgia, Confidence, Concern... Secretary Sums Up Three Year Term

J. Milton Vinger of Oberlin College, concluded three years (1941-43) of dedicated and effective service as Secretary of the ASA with his final annual report, below, that clearly reflects the thoughtful and constructive manner in which Mill has approached his responsibilities. FOOTNOTES salutes this "persistent optimist" and commends his statement to all readers.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Relief, nostalgia, confidence, and a bit of concern are mingled as I prepare my final report as Secretary of the American Sociological Association. Undoubtedly the sources of these feelings are fairly self-evident. Although the job is challenging and interesting, one is bound to feel a bit of relief that the moonlighting—or at least a part of it—is about to be concluded. (Incidentally, for those of you who think that being a secretary always means the rather tedious transcription of the conversations and actions of meetings, and then their translation into coherent minutes—are mistaken, then, that a good round number, who have congratulated me on the clarity of the minutes—let me make a confession: Skilled steno- graphic skills are worth more than many loudly trumpeted knowledge and technical competence that obviously exceeds that available in the White House. I am prepared to defend the total transcript by the Executive Office, again with enormous skill. My task is to check those minutes against my impressions and assume that the comments I've scribbled on the agenda and to certify their accuracy. Sometimes I've changed as many as 14 words and the comments. I've been able to do this with ease.)(Relief, then, not because the job has been tedious, but because, like all good jobs, it has commanded energy and attention in a crowded schedule.

Nostalgia: How could one feel otherwise? One has struggled through complex and unfamiliar issues and problems, with dozens of talented and attractive people. One has discovered, after a lengthy and exhausting council or committee meeting, the hidden talents of secretaries, musicians, athletes, gourmets, raconteurs, and of course, routine abounds. Contrary to TASSA's report, a strong and effective organization. I continue to be amazed at the skill and dedication of the hundreds of people who contribute to its work. As Secretary, one gets a sense of the great range of activities carried out under ASA auspices. Editors and associate editors, committee chairpersons and their committees, division and regional conference officers, designers and participants in the annual meetings, council members, officers, and of course, the hard working staff combine to do the work of the Association. This is not to say that all is sweetness and light. Like other organizations, our priorities need continuous evaluation and do not always get it. With frequent changes of personnel, we have repeatedly reinvented the wheel, and I believe much of that work is done up most of the time available for its use. Occasionally when I look at the portraits of past presidents who smile down at us in the Hon. Roll, one of them seems to turn into Robert Michels, but the image soon fades.

I would like to congratulate my colleagues to list all those of whom, in my judgment, have made notable contributions to the ASA in the last several years. This report is supposed to be brief. But as Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, and as Secretary, I have had the opportunity to see the great skill with which the work of the Association has been carried out by its members and officers and by the staff in the Executive Office. Pete Rossi, my predecessor as Secretary, set enormously high standards for the office, as he is doing now as chairman of an important committee. First Jay Demerath and now Otto Larsen have given the ASA the kind of executive leadership that is essential during these turbulent times. Nor could we hope for a better Administrative Officer than Alcy Myers. One of the best signs of the leadership exercised in the Executive Office is the high quality of the staff working there. Because Presidents serve three years on the Council, a Secretary works with them during his three year term. The strength and variety of talents in the ASA is wonderfully demonstrated by the Presidents during the last five years: William Sewell by Goode, Minna Komarovsky, Peter Blau, Lew Coser. Strength and variety are demonstrated even further by adding the names of the Vice Presidents: Morris Janowitz, Mitro Komarovsky, Ray Mack, Matilda Riley, and Neil Nevett. With such resources, a Secretary is not overburdened. The administrative staff here is a modestly sized. My concerns have to do with questions of direction, for the Association and for the discipline. Having moved since World War II from a fairly homogeneous organization of 2,000 members to a more rambunctious and diverse society of 12,000 members, we naturally find ourselves debating policy more than before. One sees this in Council, among other places, which is deeply affectionate by an important—and on the whole creative—split. It is not so much a split between members as within each person. Some are 60-60, others are 60-40. On one side we have antebellum-itarianism, a fear of orthodoxy, of bureaucracy, of premature closing of the door. We should not set standards, because standards imply orthodoxy. Sociology is subject to the criticism of sociology about sociology. Rather drastic change is a continuous necessity. Pleasure is in the process of transition. The question here, as far as I can see, is whether or not we are a great deal of it at the same time. I think it is essential that we answer it promptly and effectively.

Another competing point of view is that of the Association as it takes on continuously new appearances. From Comte's "positive policy," to Ward's "social tele- cosine," to contemporary activism there has been a strain in sociology which affirms its importance for social policy, for the reduction of social problems, for the criticism of existing and new social processes and structures. I suspect there is something in all of this. We need not wait for the social and cumbersome processes of social change to produce better human arrangements. By taking thought—sociological thought—we can reduce the costs attendant upon national social action. We know that crises and tragedies of one kind will necessarily occur, they will stimulate this point of view. We need not spend too much, we cannot wait. We must bring human intelligence to bear on our inadequate social arrangements or the end is in sight for humankind. Perhaps Mills expressed this idea as well as anyone: the task of sociology is, by human thought, to convert private troubles into public issues that can be dealt with by the political and social thought. I do not know whether the American Sociological Association can deal effectively with all three of these vital tasks. If we can engage member's standards and new members, not the other two, as significant—whichever one it is—while others emphasize one, we probably cannot handle effectively within one organization that the social problems will be met. We will oppose one another rather than discuss the other. All that we should be doing is becoming a persistent optimist, however, and having the courage to close hand the wealth of human resources available to the ASA and believe that a researcher, a teacher, and a policy maker lives within most of us. I confidently expect the ASA to continue to develop as the creative center of sociology.

J. Milton Vinger, Secretary

Cover, from p. 1

He was an instructor at the University of Chicago from 1948-50. He completed his Ph.D. in sociology at Columbia in 1954. He has been a Professor of Sociology at Brandeis University from 1951-68, and as a Professor of Sociology there for 1968-present. He has been a Distinguished Professor at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. He edited (with Bernard Rosenberg) Sociological Theory, and (with Irving Howe) The American Communist Party. His professor at the Sorbonne was apparently correct: he is the author of Sociology and ecology: a fresh look at nature in 1956. His recent book is Men of Ideas, Geary Shellm, Political Sociology, and Moderns of Sociological Thought. Perhaps his most influential work is The Functions of Social Conflict (1956) and Continuities in the Study of Conflict (1967). These works highlight an outstanding ability of Professor Coser's—an ability to influence us, to contribute to the field, by not presenting us with a new set of raw data, but by teaching us to see the data in a new way. His shrewd insights induced a whole generation of sociologists and political scientists to ask questions and to recognize the positive and negative—of social conflict?

Lew Coser is a teacher in the most respected sense of the word, not only to his students, but his colleagues, and not only by lectures and discussion, but by example, showing all who know him a model of honest inquiry.

Professor Lewis A. Coser is the husband of Professor Rose Lush Coser. The family is a well known figure in sociological circles. Rose Coser is the President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Rose and Lew's son, Steven, is majoring in American History at the University of Chicago. Their daughter, Ellen, is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

Our new President, the Lew Coser so many of us are privileged to know, is indeed a distinguished author, editor, scholar, and teacher. Most important, he is a strong, gentle person, and a person of great integrity. Congratulations to all of us at the American Sociological Association on his election to the Presidency.

Raymond M. Mack
Northwestern University

TELEPHONE MESSAGES AT ANNUAL MEETING

Leave instructions with your home and office that a special telephone message number will be used during the Annual Meeting. If you cannot be reached in your hotel, messages may be left to return the call at this number in Montreal:

(514) 861-4041

ASA FOOTNOTES

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

gical task it is to make very general terms in order to encompass the various approaches to the study of social structure of different societies, that is to say by the configuration of independent elements which distinguish different theoretical orientations, for example, Parsons' social structure from that of Marxist sociologists, Merton's structural analysis from Levi-Strauss, and the more recent phenomenological ones. The aim of the program committee was to have the diverse approaches to the study of social structure represented in the thematic panels and plenary sessions as well as in some of the other sessions. (The one that is not adequately represented, though not for lack of trying, is Levins and Smith's analysis.)

In his presidential report two years ago, William J. Goode stated that our country as a whole seems to be "entering a window of its history, [which suggests that] the next century is fraught with peril, and that neither sociology nor social science as we know it are equipped to help meet this peril. Events in the last two years lend support to his prediction; we have strayed since he wrote, which was before the disclosures of the Watergate cover-up, rampant inflation, the conviction of an American President on charges of political and economic Constitu- tional crisis, brutal oppression in Chile, the oil crisis, and the October war in the Middle East. Many citizens of di- verse sorts make the inference plausible that we are in a era of impending major social change, which is likely to be portrayed as a step upward. It is improbable that sociology will make substantial contributions to solving society's problems in the next decades or even to predicting the precise nature of these problems, past records in these respects have been poor. It is not unrea- listic to expect such contributions from sociology, considering that so much more advanced a social science as economics has failed abysmally to control, or at least accurately to predict, the rising unemployment, growing inflation, and threatening political con- flicts we are experiencing. Whereas I share Goode's pessimism about the severe problems society is facing for some time to come, I am more optimistic that he is about the future development of sociology, perhaps because I start with a lower level of expectations.

For a social science to be relevant for solving major social problems requires a solid base of systematic theoretical knowledge based on research, in my opinion. For example, before we can contribute to solving some of the problems of poverty we need a better sociological understanding of inequality in social structures. Sociology does not yet have the solid foundation of basic knowledge on which to build effective applica- tion, but unless I am mistaken, the pros- pects of developing this knowledge are quite good. Some of the very difficulties in sociology today are signs of such develop- ments. There is a great diversity of theoretical approaches to contemporary sociology, and there is increasing specialization. This creates problems of communi- cation among the different approaches and specialties within sociology as Peter Komarovsky noted in his presidential report one year ago, and the referee lectures were designed to furnish some of the needed channels of communication, as are the diacritic seminaries at the 1974 meeting. However, diversity of theoretical perspec- tives and much specialization, though they require more elaborate and more sophisticated social discipline and further advance in its knowledge.

Theory and research in sociology have been parallel and in recent decades the two are becoming better integrated. The deep split between theoretical analysis and empirical research that pervaded the field when I started teaching a quarter of a century ago is no longer evident. Underlying this split was a confusion in conceptual focus, which we have largely over- come. The great pioneers of theoretical sociology, like Durkheim, Weber, and Simmel, were concerned with explaining the structure of society, and so were their successors. But with the development of empirical social research, particularly in the form of surveying, attitude surveys, the focus shifted to explaining the behavior and attitudes of individuals as influenced by given social conditions. Hence there was little connection between the empirical data of researchers about differences among individuals and the analytical discus- sions of theorists about differences in structure among societies and other collectivities. Changes in both directions have healed this breach considerably. Numerous theories such as ethnomethodology and other "basic" approaches are exemplarily employing conceptions of individual be- havior and human relations to explain social structure, and many researchers analyze variables that characterize groups, organizations, communities, or entire societies, not their individual members, and that therefore have direct bearing on theories of the structure of these collec-

givities. As we learn more about social structure, we can, and must, begin the systematic investigation of the dynamics of social structure. The development of more systematic and more rigorous techniques for handling data will help us to make these investigations.

Much work needs to be done in sociology before its knowledge of social structure will be relevant for coping with important practical problems. There are several such problems, one such is that of teaching. I have mentioned elsewhere the importance of the critical evaluation of modern social theory, particularly the confrontation with a growing number of sociologists who seem to take for granted the contemporary ideology, but the situation has dramati- cally changed. Now, very radical as well as liberal graduate students—not all of them but the best among them—consider their critical view of modern society, which surely is an appropriate perspective for a sociologist, with vigorous research skills and systematic perspectives. Young sociologists on faculties and in graduate schools today are much better prepared in these respects than I was a quarter century ago, and our methods have not been as many, and the consequent likelihood that some of them will greatly surpass the advances that have been made in the last two decades for the future of sociological research.
New Appointments at ASA

As of June 1, William A. Anderson, on leave from Arizona State University, has assumed the duties of directing the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. Anderson succeeds Cheryl Leggon, University of Chicago, who served as Acting-Director from January to June when the first phase of the program was launched to support 20 ASA Fellows who will enter graduate training in sociology in 1974. The program, funded by NIMH and NIE, is expected to continue through several more years as a major effort to bring minority students into the discipline in significant numbers.

Bill Anderson received his BA at the University of Akron, his MA at Kent State University, and his PhD at Ohio State University in 1966. At Ohio State, Anderson served as a Research Associate and Field Director in the Disaster Research Center from 1966 to 1969. In 1969 he joined the faculty at Arizona State as Associate Professor where he has specialized in teaching and research in the areas of Collective Behavior, Social Movements, and Complex Organizations. Among his recent publications is a book on Sociology and Social Issues, co-authored with colleagues from Arizona State. Bill has also served as an Ombudsman in his home university, an extra-curricular activity that has sharpened many skills essential for his new duties.

The ASA is fortunate to gain the services of Bill Anderson as it undertakes this innovative program. Bill has indicated that he would be pleased to discuss the program with persons in attendance at the Annual Meeting in Montreal and he also invites correspondence directed to him at the ASA office.

* * *

HOTEL RESERVATIONS
Check the arrival date on your hotel confirmation. If it is not correct, write immediately to: Housing Bureau, 1400 rue Metcalfe St., Montreal, 110, Quebec for correction.

William A. Anderson, Director, Minority Fellowship Program
Lawrence J. Rhodes, Executive Associate

The person in charge of the Press Room at the Annual Meeting in Montreal is Lawrence J. Rhodes, who on August 1 began a one-year term as Executive Associate of the ASA. The person in charge of the Press Room is Larry Rhodes, on leave from the North Carolina State University, Raleigh, will assume during his term of office.

Larry Rhodes will ensure that the capacity of the Executive Office to advance projects bearing on undergraduate education, employment of sociologists, new ventures in publication, international sociology, and expanded services to departments of sociology.

Larry Rhodes received his BA in Rockford College and both his MA and PhD at Michigan State University. He joined the faculty at North Carolina State in 1972, where his teaching and research interests centered on Formal Organization, Social Stratification, and Occupations and Professions. His doctoral dissertation was entitled, "The Perception of External Influences by Members of an Organization." That research, along with his experience as a professional journalist will serve him well as he responds to the many challenges directed toward the Executive Office.

Readers of FOOTNOTES will recognize that Larry has been an active correspondent for this publication during the past two years. The ASA is pleased to have his talent available on a regular basis during the forthcoming year. Members are invited to drop in at the Montreal Press Room to get acquainted with the new ASA Executive Associate.

* * *

PERSONALS

Appeal for Information: Help is requested in locating Indians (from India) married to Americans or Canadians and living in the U.S. or Canada. This is for a research project on Indo-Western couples living in the West and Indo-Western couples living in India. The research examines social and cultural patterns not husband/wife relations. Investigators are Ann Baker Callet, Vazhith Shenoy, and Ben Malde. Couples or persons knowing of such couples are requested to send names and addresses to Dr. Ann Baker Callet, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92113. Please indicate whether we may use your name in writing to the couples.

COMPETENT BOOK-REVIEWERS SOLICITED

Bennett Berger, Editor-designate of Contemporary Sociology, is trying to get access to a broad range of potential reviewers of new books in sociology. Members of the ASA who are interested in reviewing new books should send their names, addresses, and the areas or fields in which they feel competent to: The Editor, Contemporary Sociology, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037.

November 1-4, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Sheraton Chicago Hotel, Chicago. The main theme will be Crime and the Police Order. Edith E. Flynn, Ph.D., Program Chairperson, Center for Criminal Justice, Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. June 22-27, 1975, 10th International Congress of Genetology, Jerusalem, Israel. Preliminary registration is now underway. Interested institutions will soon receive forms for submitting abstracts. Forms must be returned by September 15, 1974. For further information contact Congress, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv or American Executive Committee Chair, Carl Esdriloff, Dept. of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

January 6-10, 1975, International Conference on Psychologcal Stress and Adjustment in Time of War and Peace, Tel Aviv, Israel. The Conference will focus on the stress reactions leading up to the threat of war and on the coping mechanisms adopted by individuals and groups in dealing with these kinds of stress. Interested parties should contact Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

MEETING CALENDAR

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PAPERS ON POWER AVAILABLE

Ad hoc Session 11 of the VIIIth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, was titled "Systems Conceptions of Social Power and Control Structures in Society" and will meet Wednesday, August 21, 18-20:00. The participants and the titles of their papers are as follows:

Be Anderson and M. Carlos, "Political Brokerage and Network Politics in Mexico: An Application of Social Network Analysis"

W. Buckley and T. Burns, "Power and Meta-Power: The Development of Hierarchical Systems"

R. Cohen, "The Evolution of Centralized Power in Apeachthian Societies"

M. Jay, "The Concept of Totality in Lukacs and Adorno"

R. Hardin, "Industrialization and Institutionalization"

J. Galtung, "The Structure of Imperialism"

F. Parkin, "System and Superstructure in Marxist Theory"

H. Pattee, "The Role of Instabilities and Cooperative Transitions in the Evolution of Control Hierarchies"


Presentation of the papers at the session will be brief, since its main purpose will be to provide opportunities for discussion, exchange of ideas, etc. Copies of the papers are available at $1/paper or $5 for all of the papers. From Toronto, De-
Open Forum

Ernie Homo Sapiens
John James
Portland State University

The wave of violent protest which swept over the American campus during the 1960's and early 70's, like myself, caught many people by surprise. They think of us as a group that somehow has sprung into being by force of circumstance, and in truth it is. But so many of the protesters, mature, educated people, appeared in filthy clothes, with hacksaw blades, plastered all over their faces, winkers and beards, often under the influence of drugs, and given to the use of vulgar language. I have puzzled over whether this might be a form of assertive behavior. I came to this thought because I could find no necessary relation between the forms of action the protest took and the kind of action which would be necessary to solve the problems that the protesters claimed were plaguing society. Indeed, I would not be surprised if we were divided into two groups: those who are willing to listen as we solve our problems, and those who don't see their role in the process.

Possible Nominees For 1975-1976
ASA Officers
Albert D. Behrman
Chairperson

Sociology has many different names. How do those in the political world, the police, the politicians, and the press solve the problems that sociologists claim are plaguing society? Perhaps the answer lies in the different names sociologists have given to their work. Some sociologists have argued that the term "sociology" is too broad and that it should be replaced by more specific terms like "sociological policies," "social problems," or "sociological research." Others argue that the term "sociology" is too narrow and that it should be expanded to include all aspects of human behavior. In this article, I will discuss some of the different names sociologists have given to their work and the implications of these different names for the study of sociology.

Personality

Persons in this category have two things in common. First, they have all made some significant contributions to the field of sociology. Second, they have all written books that have had a significant influence on the development of sociology as a discipline.

These contributions have been made in different ways. In some cases, they have been made by individuals who have been involved in the development of sociology as a discipline. In other cases, they have been made by individuals who have been involved in the development of sociology as a social science. In either case, these contributions have been significant and have had a profound impact on the development of sociology.

In the case of the older persons in this category, they have been influential in the development of sociology as a discipline. In the case of the younger persons in this category, they have been influential in the development of sociology as a social science.

Sociology and Social Policy

Pamela Ruby
University of California, Santa Cruz

Many citizens as well as foundation and government officials ask, why so little comes from social policy research by social scientists? While being involved in several dozen policy-related research projects, I have found that several important sources of research are not included in our data on sociologists to policy research if our efforts are to accomplish anything besides providing us with extra income.

1) I had intended to check the new ASA directory for the titles and affiliations of those on the list. Another indication of the discrimination toward the outside universities sociologists who elected to receive ASA mailing at home while all university-affiliated sociologists, no indication is given in the new directory of their institutional affiliation in many cases.

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Critical Function of Errors
Mark Olshaver
Jersey City State College

Errors and mistakes, as Freud has taught us, are particularly informative forms of communication. In a recent discussion of this problem, Alvin Gouldner (1973:1046) states: While discussing my own errors, I should add that shortly after the publication of the Crisis I discovered (from Robert Merton) that my assertion that C. Wright Mills had never been a professor at Columbia was in error.

I had been exposed to this "error" before. I read Gould. However, I never expressed it from an "insider." Partly, as a result of Gouldner's work, I have become interested in the development of sociology as a discipline. In a recent article in Praxis (a journal published in Yugoslavia) Zabgralo Goloubec (1973:663) states: "C. Wright Mills was dismissed from Columbia University in U.S.A. because of his Marxist orientation."

We are all aware of the inflation and exaggeration of stories as they are transmitted by word of mouth. I do not know how the Mills story reached either Gouldner or Goloubec. Goloubec does not mention Gouldner's Crisis in his article. He does not cite Gouldner as the source of his information about Mills.

Goloubec's story was mentioned by Gouldner and Goloubec to make the point that radicals, Marxists, and other critics of a system will be deprived of the rewards of that system. Mills apparently did receive the formal rewards of the American academic system—a full professorship in the Sociology Department at Columbia University. The more important question is whether or not Mills' critiques of American Society and American Sociology have been taken seriously. The "errors" of Gouldner and Goloubec seem to express a desire to indicate that at least one sociologist, Mills, was taken seriously. When a reasonably contemporary sociologist is "depicted" because of his critical stance then sociology will have made a major advance. This may not occur because (a) in our society the sociological enterprise may not have a critical function, and/or (b) no critical sociologist can become a prominent sociologist.

References

A Conventional Method of Extracting Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors
Larry Chase
Department of Computer Science
California State University

Suppose you were a social butterfly, or a Ph.D. candidate at a convention. Suppose further that you could only travel in a straight line while walking through the hotel lobby (professors may walk a crooked line if they so desire). Your purpose is to be seen by all the heaviest at the conven-
tion—being a knower is a key part of the game. You would like to have been legitimated by the department and by the university, so you would have to be a collaborator effort using the talents of specialists and guests.

Let's outline what a course such as this might include:

A. Teaching—helpful hints and techniques for both lecture and discussion groups—possibly techniques in improving one's speaking style: the art, science, and psychology of college teaching.

Guests: speakers of members of special criticism of this work. Alvin Gouldner (1973:1046) states: While discussing my own errors, I should add that shortly after the publication of the Crisis I discovered (from Robert Merton) that my assertion that C. Wright Mills had never been a professor at Columbia was in error.

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The practical reasons fall into four arbitrary, though not mutually exclusive categories. These categories are:

Job Insurance
- University (if not Sociological) public responsibility
- Reconciliation of the traditional autocratic classroom style with the societal needs for and dilemmas of participatory democracy
- The acquisition of behavioral data to supplement census data and questionnaires

Job Insurance
The baby boom's demise has already been felt in academic settings. The job market will worsen if the focus of the university remains on 14 to 24 year olds. Community involved faculty can operate as "recruiters" or liasons for those who need to update their skills and for those who never knew they were welcome. The faculty working in the community can provide a "push-pull" impetus for the over 25 year olds. Push by providing informational and advice, and pull by putting those in their niche in the unstructured jungle.

Even though many faculty would prefer that their jungle not be invaded by the "unstructured" they would have to sug-
grge that the universities-without-walls concept will decentralize the university. Faculty involved in community, "West Enders," to ignore the prospect of the bull- dozers until they appear on the scene. Community-involved faculty can act as recruiters and/ or counselors. It is pro-
vide advice about where the walk-less classrooms should peddle their wares.

Public Responsibility
Taxpayers staggering under the burdens they are carrying are beginning to wonder whether they are getting their money's worth. Education has been over-
sold. Eventually it is going to be asked to live up to its grandiose claims. "KNOWL-
edge edge for what?" a philosophical game and become a survival game. Those whose disciplines can be put to practical use in the community will have to be visible enough to carry the "impractical" disciplines. Those academics who have spent some time receiving public dollars (teaching, fellowships, G.I. Bill) might consider, before being asked to consider, repaying some of that welfare thru "citizenship" activities.

Traditional Classroom Styles
Variables are the heart of the democracy

The working style of the classroom is not particularly democratic. It does not provide practice in decision making nor offer a choice of alternative outcomes. If accepted, Bell's stance that discordant individual beliefs cannot be ordered into a rational combined social choice forces one to recognize their reliance on bargaining and trade-offs. The classroom's absolute power provides little prac-
tice with the humbling experience of hav-
ing someone else's position or reject one's favorite theory or refuse to bargain. Community involvement is risky for tenured professors. Hence, if one accepts the concept of democracy.

Community involvement also carries the risk that the one-way information flow will become more two-way. There has been written about the anti-intellectualism of American society. Little mention has been made of the anti-prognostication of American intellectuals.

Data Source
Rearranging one another's thought in rebuttal journal articles or spinning gossiper mathematical webs is to make more comforting and comfortable than being choked by smoke in a board room or being
spattered by blood in a hospital emergency room. The organized efforts in a political campaign that the observation of behavior cannot compete with theoretical discussions about behavior. However, the voice of nurses may well be heard in the secular world, with some members of their profession taking on the role of novice for a time, ready to expand their horizons and offer new insights.

Given the existing, organized state level will provide a greater opportunity for a variety of sociologists to become involved in the activities of the profession as the work load is big enough to give everyone more work than he/she may care to do.

Although relatively autonomous, state associations should be linked to the other associations within the professional network. Each regional society should have a council of state officials and the national association should have a board of directors comprised of regional and state officials. These councils could, at least, perform communication functions. In addition, it may be possible to work toward the formation of various associations. State associations could accept the professional association function while regional societies could emphasize the scholarly society. The national association could easily balance the two functions. Finally, each state and regional association could specialize in performing some ongoing function for the profession as a whole.

Before closing my statement, I must confess that I feel somewhat floundering, but highly relevant to the subject under consideration: the reluctance of most people to organize. It appears to me that many sociologists are quite individualistic; perhaps this is a result of our scholarly role and/or the distribution of rewards within the discipline. In addition, many sociologists appear to be afraid of alienated from and/or disenfranchised with the degree that these perceptions are accurate. I regard them; particularly since, as a profession, we expose the necessity of social organizations and the necessity of such organization, in particular, for the conduct of human affairs in modern society. Frankly, we ought to practice what we preach.

Organizing The Profession At The State Level

Laurence J. Rhodes North Carolina State University

This statement intends to present a case for organizing our profession at the state level. It is argued that state associations may be integrated into the four-level professional network which appears to be developing within the discipline.

There are, at least, four reasons why the profession should be organized at the state level. These reasons are: (1) the political administrative units which make the decisions which affect the daily working conditions of the membership are of the profession. (2) It provides the best opportunity for developing and maintaining the commitment of members who are non-academically employed. (3) It expands the manpower resources available to the profession by handling the growing number of services demanded by the profession. (4) It provides more opportunities for members to participate in professional activities.

The most compelling reason for organizing on this level is that it coincides with the political and administrative units.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS & Grants

MINNESOTA SOCIETY ALUMNI BREAKFAST will be held on Tuesday, August 7th, at 9 a.m. during the ASA Convention in Montreal. All current and former Minnesota students and faculty are invited. Check ASA Preliminary Program for further details.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SYMBOLIC INTERACTION has been formed in response to the growing interest in symbolic interaction which was funded by the ASA and convened at the University of Minnesota, June 12-14, 1973. The central meeting will be at the St. Paul Social Science Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

A number of Committee members are: Herbert Blumer (Chicago), James Cain (Minnesota), Paul Campos (Southern Illinois), Carl Cultick (Iowa), Barbara Creech (Dallas), and John Calhoun (Iowa).

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The Society will be directed to furthering theoretical and empirical developments of symbolic interaction, and shall provide an additional medium through which adherents to this perspective can continue a meaningful dialogue.

The Society's newsletter is to be published quarterly. The Society is open to all who are interested in the study of symbolic interaction. The Society's address is 4400 Folsom Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709.

SYMPOSIUM ON EMPIRICAL CRIME, a Symposium "first" occurring early in the fall, will be attended by sociologists and professionals convened at the Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, for a Symposium on Economic Crime. The purpose of the meeting was to define the major issues and stimulate research in the field of economic crime. The Symposium was made by Karl C. Hulser, Donald Cressey, William Gith, Donald E. Newlin, and Austin Turk, with James F. Shutt, Editor of "The Report" and Ronald Conne acting as moderator.

The National District Attorneys' Association Project on the Prosecution of Economic Crime was discussed by Herbert Heffter and Carl Benenson, of the Battle-Northwest Human Affairs Research Center and Nathaniel Kessel, Director of the Economic Crime Project.

The Academy is planning to reconvene the present sessions of the Academy of economic crime on December 10 to 12 on the issues raised in January. Young sociologists, economists and political scientists with interests in economic crime are being sought. The Academy is also interested in giving these issues an acute status and solicits a statement of interest with full details.

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH. At the third annual meeting of the Society, Dr. William W. Lambert, Dean of the School of Social and Political Science, Department of Psychology, was elected President.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Society will be held in Chicago, February 21-23, 1972 at the Center for Continuing Education. Further information will be forthcoming in the Newsletter. Contact Dr. William W. Lambert, Editor, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850 or Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. James F. Scheffer, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, 59801.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CYBERNETICS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA are co-sponsoring a conference on "Cognition and Control of Social Systems," October 9-11, 1971, in Philadelphia. The conference will have four primary or eight theme papers on communication and control in society: Communication and control among man in social, economic and political systems, The management of large social systems: and technology and institutional impact on knowledge structures in society. Requests for program information should be sent to: American Society for Cybernetics, Suite 520, 1150 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CYBERNETICS is an interdisciplinary organization that maintains an interest in the work of members. For further information write to: American Society for Cybernetics, Suite 520, 1150 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The Fifth Yomina Talmud Prize will be awarded in 1972 for a treatise on "The Sociology of the Kibbutz and Collective Settlements." This award was established in 1945, in memory of Rabbi Yeshayah Kerner, who was murdered in 1945.

A manuscript must be submitted in either Hebrew, English, or German. The manuscript should be submitted to the chair, Dr. Uri Zebes, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv University, 1972. Manuscripts must be submitted by December 15, 1972.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOCIOLGY AND EASTERN EUROPE is a regular newsletter published under the auspices of the Society with East European Sociologists, Committee for the Development of World Sociology. The newsletter has been in existence for several years and covers a wide range of topics including recent dissertations, bibliographies, and occasional substantive articles on selected topics. Its major purpose is to provide a necessary forum for sociologists and scholars of related disciplines in Canada and other countries. The newsletter is intended to encourage and also to help important contributions from sociologists and scholars of related disciplines in other countries who are interested in Soviet sociology, to reflect the development of theoretical and methodological orientations represented by Soviet sociologists. Manuscripts to be considered are indexed in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

THE SOCIOLGY OF SCIENCE is a newsletter edited by Carl B. Bachman and Daryl Chubin. The newsletter is devoted to studying the sociology of science. Regular features include descriptions of ongoing research projects, reports on recent bibliographies, notes on available data sets, techniques, and out-of-the-way publications. A special feature is discussion of current events in the sociology of science. The society's newsletter is planned if the data can be located. Titles, abstracts, and abstracts are considered for publication. The SSSS newsletter is distributed to all members of the Society.

JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING, scheduled to begin publication in January 1972, is considering manuscripts in theory, research, and practice in marriage and family counseling. Submit to Dr. William N. Chappell, Editor, University of North Carolina, School of Social Work, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF COMMUNICATION RESEARCH will publish its first three numbers during this year. The Review will be published in French, English and German. The editors are interested in studies concerning communication research. Professor A. D. S. Gilberthman, University of Koln, Germany is editor.

The CANADIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLGY/REVUE CANADIENNE DE SOCIOLGY will begin quarterly publication in February 1972. The primary purpose of the Journal is to provide a necessary forum for sociologists and scholars of related disciplines in Canada and other countries. It will also encourage and also to help important contributions from sociologists and scholars of related disciplines in other countries who are interested in the development of theoretical and methodological orientations represented by Canadian sociologists. Manuscripts to be considered are indexed in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

People

James S. Coleman, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, was named the first recipient of the American Educational Research Association's newly established Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Education at the 55th Annual Meeting of AERA in New York City, May 24-26, 1971. The Award is given annually in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of educational research. Professor Coleman was cited for "his sustained and pioneering contributions to the analysis of social processes and the measurement of social structures and processes." Professor Coleman is currently serving as President-elect of the American Educational Research Association.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Overview
Annually, the Executive Officer is required by the constitution to submit a report to Council. Our governing document does not specify what that report is, or what it should contain. The reason such a report is implied by another statement in the constitution is that a worthy of renewed ac-
cquaintance with the Society and will be stimulated to improve research, in-
struction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperation among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

Under this general objective are pursued in actions of the member-
ship, by deliberations and decisions of commit-
tee and Council, by the work of editorial staffs and their allied personnel, and by the response and initiatives of the Executive Office. While sociologists rarely report stimuli to incite dis-
cussion, the ASA both engages in and promotes a lot of it whether or not it improves research and instruction and encourages cooperative rela-
tions to advance the knowledge base of the discipline.

Every disciplinary association devotes a major part of its resources to organizing an annual meet-
ing and to sustain a publication program, two additional activities that are an association to the knowledge enterprise. But each of these organizations today is experiencing pressures to modify or even abandon functions that could either enhance or diminish whatever validity they have to sustain a commitment by the membership. Scholarly associations are subject to economic adversity and thus the goals outlined by the constitution and the by-laws, therefore, become even more critical in the life of an association.

To this end, in deference to these ob-
jectives, this report draws on various records from the past year that I have helped prepare including nine issues of FOOTNOTES and minutes of four meetings of the 1973 Council. In addition, I have read the annual reports of officers of the various Administrative committees. Some records are already part of the public record. In a manner of speaking, they are the trees of our daily operations, which we must try now to draw a glimpse of the forest.

In their annual reports, both our President and our Secretary have not only touched on dis-
tails but have also noted patterns and trends in a brilliant and incisive fashion. They are certainly critical, but they are also optimistic. After reading their perceptive accounts of the state of the discipline, I would add that one might be tempted to conclude that if things were not so perfect, they would get even better.

As a return on this present paper, at least, appears to be in a healthy state. Some indicators of our current condition will be cited in this report. If there were an invitation or a challenge to be posted. Hopefully these will spur activity that will reduce the probability that some future report from this office will have to open with a statement asserting that the season just passed was marked by a series of successful failures.

1973-74 was not such a year. It was, rather, a season of successful starts. To illustrate, this was the year

- Received funding of $99,700 for the first of a proposed three-year project entitled "A Program for the Mentally Disadvantaged" under the Experiment in Undergraduate Teaching of Sociology in the United States." The award was made by the National Institute of Mental Health, HEW. The project will be an activity of the Section on Undergraduate Educa-
tion, and will be directed by Dr. Warren MacKinnon who skillfully authored the grant re-
port.

- Selected the 1972 ASA Fellows to be fully funded for graduate study in MDI departments (see below), and participated in the effective guidance of Acting Program Director, Cheryl McEleney, who assisted in the selection efforts.

- Jointed with other social science sponsors to sponsor a year-long study of problems con-

vicious, response from members than when something goes wrong in the processing of membership records. On even rarer occasions, the informal response from members when there is a delay in processing an individual's application for membership, is that the membership procedures are too slow. In the meantime, what are the numerical facts about membership in 1974 that one assumes that growth is good, the news from the membership front this year is that the membership experience last year has been reversed with a slight increase this year to where, as of May 1974, the total membership was 10,516.

Since this is the year that the ASA returns to Montreal for the Annual Meeting, it is of interest to consider that for the past ten years since the ASA last met in that city, the total membership in 1964 was 7,760. This year the total membership is nearly equal to that figure. Further, in 1964, 36% of the total membership was eligible to vote in ASA elections. This year, eligibility has come to 56% of the total votes. This drift by itself signals a major change in the governance structure of the Association.

The membership figures of the ASA for the past three years are indicated in the following conclusion (the International Membership category was added this year).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>1974</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Members</em></td>
<td>6,792</td>
<td>6,952</td>
<td>+ 2.7</td>
<td>6,924</td>
<td>+ 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates</td>
<td>2,903</td>
<td>2,984</td>
<td>+ 2.8</td>
<td>2,956</td>
<td>+ 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Members</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>+ 4.6</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>+ 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>+ 20.9</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>+ 30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Assos</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>+ 20.9</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>+ 30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Members</td>
<td>14,934</td>
<td>15,946</td>
<td>+ 6.7</td>
<td>16,845</td>
<td>+ 5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Categories with voting and office-holding rights

In fiscal 1973, the ASA operated on an an-
ual budget of $383,000. As the annual account-
ing, to be reported later in this issue, we expect it to permit us to offer a similar bal-
cased and diversified budget in 1974. We will either afford a limited but significant extension of programs and services or permit us to move toward the ultimate goal of a council having the Association net worth at least as equal to the size of the annual budget. In a period of inflation and economic uncertainty, the latter option must be given careful consideration.

Based on early returns as of May 15, 1974, it is possible to give some indication of the impact of the revision in the dues structure adopted by vote of the membership this year. The 1974 dues billing asked Members to pay $30.00, and International Members to pay $60.00 on a graduated basis in accord with self-reported annual incomes. For example, everyone of members who paid $30.00. This fee was maintained for those who re-
paid less than $20,000 annual income. For those Members who paid $60.00, the rate was maintained for all Members who reported an annual income of $20,000 or more. The net gain over the 1973 annual dues rate for the ASA was $1,014 for 1974 is $1,014.

We do not yet know how many persons dropped their annual dues because of the new dues structure; although it appears that the non-renewal rate for Members increased by about four percent; it remains too early to compare figures from earlier years. We do know that four letters protesting the new dues struc-
ture were received and two of these included a resignation from membership.

Governance
The ASA moved vigorously this year to ad-
vance opportunities for the membership to directly affect the governing structure. A sys-
tem of "open nominations" via written pro-
positions was inaugurated to precede the distribution of the official ballot. The rules for球 candidates to the ballot was also included 40 persons selected by the Committee on Nominations. Of the candidates added by open nominations, including the President and two members of committees, were elected.
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SPECIALIST FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN

During 1973-74, the office of Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women has undertaken two mandates which were given: (1) to enhance the status of women in society and in sociology and (2) to seek funding for a position of Executive Specialist for Women. Given these mandates, the office has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the status of women in society. Additionally, the office has been active in developing new initiatives to enhance the status of women in sociology.

One of the key initiatives was the establishment of the Women's Program within the Center for Educational Initiatives. The Women's Program is designed to engage women in the discipline and to support their academic and professional development.

The Women's Program has been working closely with various organizations and institutions to promote women's issues and to provide resources and support to women in the discipline. The Women's Program has also been involved in organizing events and workshops to promote awareness and understanding of women's issues in sociology.

Overall, the Women's Program has made significant progress in enhancing the status of women in sociology and has gained recognition for its efforts. The office of Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women continues to work towards achieving the goals of these mandates and will continue to support initiatives that promote women's issues in the discipline.
STASTICAL SUMMARY

June 1, 1972- May 31, 1973

| Manuscripts submitted | 629 | 623 | 580 | 240 |
| Manuscripts received | 607 | 598 | 463 | 92 |
| Accepted | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 |
| Rejected | 281 | 262 | 251 | 188 |
| Editorial notes | 72 | 45 | 45 | 45 |

Manuscripts submitted: 629

Manuscripts received: 607

Accepted: 326

Rejected: 281

Editorial notes: 72

Michael J. C. Evertt, Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

The American Sociologist is the official organ of the American Sociological Association. The 1972-73 volume was dedicated to the memory of Professor Charles S. Johnson. The contents are as follows:

Volume 7 (1972-73)

1. Survey Essays: 5
2. Review Essays: 7
4. Symposium Essays: 4
5. Books Reviewed: 158
6. Letters and Replies: 15

The summary for the first three issues of Volume 3 (1973) are as follows:

Survey Essays: 3

Review Essays: 2

Books Reviewed: 158

Letters and Replies: 15

The American Sociologist is published quarterly by the American Sociological Association. Subscriptions are available to members of the Association at a nominal fee. Non-members may subscribe at a slightly higher rate. For information about the Society, please contact the Secretary-Treasurer, American Sociological Association, 1255 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The number of manuscripts submitted during the last twelve months to Sociology of Education fell somewhat below the projection made on the basis of the previous year's experience. Nevertheless, the flow of papers continues to be heavier than that received by previous editors. From May 1, 1973 through April 30, 1974, 345 manuscripts were received, including 289 new submissions and 97 revisions.

The distribution of the decisions made with respect to original submissions is reported in Table 1. The number of submissions that were not accepted and reported our 1973-74 is striking. A troublesome pattern persists, with only 3.2 percent of the submitted manuscripts being accepted upon completion of the first stage of the review process. Thus, the articles published in Vol. 36 in the next issue are at least one review and must have been evaluated by four reviewers. While I believe this process has had a salutary influence on the quality of the journal, it has increased both the burdens placed upon our reviewers and the time lag between submission and publication.

The nature and consequences of the review process are reflected further in Table 2. The relatively low acceptance rate for new manuscripts is gratifying, and I take it to be evidence of the sound advice which I have received from those conducting the initial reviews.

The rate of acceptance has been 43.8 percent and the average turn around time has been about 18 months.

The Annual Report provides also the ascertainment for an acknowledgment to the many members of the University of Chicago faculty and staff who in some capacity contribute to the success of the journal on a consultative basis. To them we are indebted for the valuable service that they render to our editorial staff.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHIVES OF CAROLINE ROSE MONOLOGIE SERIES

The Archives of Caroline Rose Monologie continues to function as a book-length manuscript, a high proportion of those cited for initial reviews have agreed to do so, in turn, this has resulted in a high proportion of those cited for final approval, and who undertake the task at the time, and all list one of those graciously offered to review a manuscript at a moment when their schedules would allow them to meet the deadline for completion of a review.

I am grateful for the support that Caroline Rose Monologie is receiving from the generous evaluations it is an indispensable contribution to the Society.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF ISSUES AND TRENDS IN SOCIOLOGY

When the present board of advisory editors took office in January, two readers in the Settles had already been published: Pierre van den Bogaard's "Theoretical Implications of Edward Hall's The Formal Organizational". Two more are now in process of publication: Matilda Boli's and Edward Nelson's "Sociological Research, and Ann and Scott Green's Neighborhoods and Cities.

Settles had already been contracted for: Sigmund Diamond's "Sociology and History" and David N. Hymes's "Changing Patterns of Sociolinguistic Analysis: Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives". Past and Present, Norman Kaplan's Society of Women, and Murray J. Fish's "Strategies in Theorizing Constructivism". Kaplan is reporting within a few weeks of submitting his time, Cook will deliver his in October, and Meisel's is expected by next spring.

With so many commitments already made, the present advisory editors have been content to look forward to 1975-76. We have received 227 manuscripts so far this year, and have received 227 manuscripts so far this year, and have received 323 submissions from those in process of publication. We look forward to a year of expansion and growth, without the constraints which have been imposed on the journal, and to a more open and responsive climate for the future, with an emphasis on more sensitive, more imaginative, more genuine and more rigorous research.

TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percent of Completed Review</th>
<th>Percent of Total Revisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accepted Submitted</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn by Author</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still under Review</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Committee met for one day during the 1973 annual meeting and for two days during the 1974 annual meeting. The Committee initiated a two-day mid-year meeting; earlier nominations for the membership of subcommittees to deal with troublesome issues and future planning, and provision of time for ASA editors to meet together in discussion of issues of common concern. Committee minutes provide a record of these innovations which should be useful as a basis for future assessment of their value.

My thanks to Committee members, ASA editors, and for making the conduct of our joint work productive and pleasant.

Sheldon L. Menzinger, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECTIONS

It has been assumed that all Sections are functioning well in accordance with the ASA Manual on Sections, 1969, since nothing to the contrary has been referred to this Committee from the Executive Office nor from any Section.

A meeting of this Committee has been held since the Annual Meeting at the New York ASA meeting of 1973. Since no reports, etc., (other than those of Section Officers) have been received for the Committee, the Chairman did not deem it useful to convene the Committee.

At the Annual Meeting, Dr. Warren, of the Section on Community, met with the Committee and presented a proposed, supported by almost all other Sections, outline of this plan for Section budget allocations for Sections. This proposal was approved by the Committee and submitted to the ASA Executive Council for its action.

No report of the Council action has been received and the Chairman could not give an informal response to Dr. Warren when he made an inquiry about the Council action relative to the proposal.

The Sections Officers roster does not indicate a current listing of officers for the Sections of Social Psychology and of Undergraduate Education.

In order to implement in the future the prescribed format, the Committee has received letters from a number of sections requesting that it is respectfully requested that the Executive Office observe the procedure in the 1969 Manual on Sections, ‘Maintenance of Sections’, item 4.

Charles E. King, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Over the past year a number of issues have come before the Committee, including the confidentiality of sources and data; protection of confidentiality rights of sociologists by the ASA; rights of members to serve as tutors for graduate students and junior members) (for the use of data in writing articles independent of principal investigators); and the giving of credit to persons who have contributed substantially to the production of research including the listing of both the investigator and the contributors for identifying it and disciplining offenders.

The present Code of Ethics does not address most of these issues specifically and the Committee considered alterations in the Code to provide solutions on them.

An addition to the Code of Ethics was proposed, on one of these issues. This was made necessary by language and with some further exploration of possible consequences.

'Every effort should be made to acknowledge ideas of contributors to published work through acknowledgment. This includes the ideas of persons outside the field as well as those engaged in it through collaboration or

The Committee also felt that at this point further attempts to revise the Code of Ethics would not be adequate to address the added cases of instances from the membership of the ASA.

Because few actual cases have come before the Committee, and the past developments in the area are complex, the Committee decided to issue a call for additional cases in FOOTNOTEND 8. This did not bring in very many cases, and not very few cases. However, the Committee will again consider changes to the Code of Ethics at its Annual Meeting of the ASA in August.

Other issues under review (for which recommendations are forthcoming from the Committee) include: (1) ASA are those of guidelines regarding the rights to privacy of researchers and issues of confidentiality (including controls on research); (2) science research; and (3) complaints regarding the use of questionnaire techniques in the collection of data.

Gorden Sjoberg, for the Committee, expanded the possibility of using The American Sociologist as a forum to discuss the problems posed by ethical issues. At a future date it was planned to hold a meeting of the Committee with experts in the field of ethics with other persons wishing to discuss the issues of research and freedom both within our organization and outside.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRONTIERS OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING

The Committee is not suffering from a dearth of business. New cases continue to come before the Committee at this rate of about one per month. Although some are easy to dispose of on grounds that our Committee does not have jurisdiction or because the issue is better properly considered by another committee, we still have an heavy case load.

At the moment, there are more than a dozen cases that are being actively investigated, or that have been referred to the Committee but have not yet been received. In almost every case, the issue involves the removal or dismissal of an untenured faculty member allegedly guilty of non-professional or eccentric more than a hint of violation of fundamental freedom to teach or do research. The Committee has also conducted, in cooperation with a regional society counterpart committee, a site visit to investigate in greater detail the complaint of a non-renewed faculty member. The site visit of this visit and the ensuing recommendations, have been forwarded to the Council.

In reviewing the cases coming before the Committee, we have seen a number of observations to make. First, we believe that the next few years will be quite different than fewer complainers from our own. As we indicated in an earlier report, the position of the untenured faculty member at the university setting is not yet a peerable one. In most cases, a department does not have to even inform a faculty member of the request to depart from the standard of their life. Coupled with the fact that few departments have case and well defined criteria for hiring, promotion, tenure, concerns, the system is easily subject to abuse, at worst, and subject to misinterpretation on the part of a disapponted faculty member at the least. Second, several departments sought our young persons of a very liberal or radical bent or with broader teaching and research styles during the period of student discontent and unrest in the hope that such appointments would be responsive to the demands for increased responsive to courses. These recent appointments are not likely to meet with the decline in student activism. Such persons are extremely difficult to dismiss because their styles are most unappealing to the "straight" predominant styles of senior faculty.

The combination of these two trends will undoubtedly produce more complaints in the next few years.

The Committee expects to conduct one or two of the site visits this year for the purposes of the coming year. We will report in detail upon the usefulness of this investigative procedure.

In the meantime, the Committee urges that the Council give some thought to addressing a number of similar issues the country that they make their criteria for hiring, promotion, and more explicitly, Negroes, Republicans, others, and non-white students to be the fact of this that is participatory, can be made broader and more feasible. Two kinds of groups, designated to develop and strengthen international cooperation of American sociologists, groups are the areas of professional interests, and groups, groups, designated to develop and explore new ideas and mechanisms which will further the development of sociological knowledge. Liaison groups presently recognized by your Committee are dealing with Eastern Europe, Asia, Western Europe, Latin America, and with organizations having international activities. At the 1972 business meeting of the standing committees coordinators or chairpersons of each group are to report to the standing Committee as to the activities, functions, and membership of each respective group. The size and structure of each group should not be fixed but should be determined by professional concern. However, the coordinator or chairperson of each group should be appointed by the Committee on Sociology for a three year term, beginning with the academic year 1973-74.

The third session was devoted to exploring new intellectual activities which your Committee began to engage in at its liaison functions, activities that would stimulate new dimensions of theorizing and doing research in the international field. Edith Fishback Boulding and Jocelyn Dreyfus were called upon to carry this further in advance of the Montreal meeting.

In addition to the New York and the Washington meetings, your Committee’s Chairperson met with other ASA Committee members, provided advice to the Executive Office on various occasions pertaining to the development of proposed meetings, and represented your Association in various overseas regional meetings providing the American Sociological Association with visibility and effective informal contacts, which was a vital function of the Committee. Furthering research on a reciprocal world-wide basis.

All in all, the 1973-74 was a busy and exuberant year for the Committee, 1974-75 should prove to be equally rewarding.

Edward A. Tiryalkin, Chair

REPORT OF THE STAFF AWARDS SELECTION COMMITTEE

The Staff Award Committee was appointed in 1972 and has continued to be carried out very largely by correspondence. By April 1, 1973, roughly 50 nominations had been submitted for the two Staff Awards, some of more general contributions by individual sociologists. In several instances a person was retired within the past 30 years, both in research and in the same work and sometimes for different works within a number of related contributions. The authors nominated, in alphabetical order are:

Hubert M. Blalock—for a "long series of contributions in the areas of causal inference;

Peter Blau—for his "monumental contribution to the study of the American Occupational Structure.

Jack Coleman—for work in model development.

Paul Dietsch—for Patterns of Discovery in the Social Sciences; and

Gordon Duncan—for contributions to Social Background in the Economics of Education.

Leo Goodman—for a series of contributions to multivariate data analysis.

Max Hauser—for contributions to Social Aggregation and Disaggregation in Sociology.

Herbert H. Hyman—for Secondary Analysis Development.

F. Paul Lazersfeld and Neil W. Henry, for Latent Structure Analysis.

M. E. Gorden—for contributions to Social Aggregation and Disaggregation in Sociology.
given to Hubert Blaiklock for his contributions in the area of causal inference, contributions which have been acknowledged in his edited volume, Causal Models in the Social Sciences.

The committee is currently in process of balloting on the works nominated for the 1974 Sontag Award. Most of the works nominated thus far have been contributions to quantitative analysis of sociological data. In the current year’s nominations, one finds a broader spread of methodological approaches. It is likely that the committee will have to discuss at length both the general thrust of the Sontag Award and the criteria for assessing “notable advances in sociological methodology.” For the committee’s thoughtful appraisal of this issue, we should express our appreciation.

REPORT OF THE SOROKIN AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The committee’s activities consisted of a two-stage process of evaluating books for the 1974 Sontag Award. In the first stage, the committee met and nominated the 12 books nominated for the award. (Of the 13 titles nominated by members of the Committee and members of the program committee on the recommendation of the authors in their publishers.) The books included were as follows:

Nominated by members of the Committee and the ASA:

5. Jersch, Christopher. Inequality.
7. Melson, Murray, Alone and with Others.
10. Szanton, John F. Internalization of Norms.
11. Nominated by member of the American Sociological Association:

The second stage involved a meeting of the Committee on Monday, August 31st, at which each of the books was discussed at some length. After several hours of debate, it became apparent that the nominees differed in judgments regarding the books in contention. The Committee therefore voted unanimously to make an award in 1973. This was announced at the Presidential Session that evening.

Nominated by the Committee recommended that books nominated only by their publishers not be given the same weight as those nominated by members of the committee or members of the program committee.

PATRICIA KENDALL, Chair

REPORT OF THE SONTAG-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The 1973 recipient of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award is R. Karl Houtz, who has established himself as a leader in the tradition of the many scholars for whom it is named. He shares the tradition of Johnson and Frazier with a greatly amplified and original, vision that has matured. He has an all-embracing knowledge of the University of Chicago, where he studied under some of the same scholars and influenced much of his thought. His early and sustained interest in active participation in African-American and the struggle to free blacks from colonial domination in Africa and the islands of the Caribbean places him squarely in the tradition of W.E.B. DuBois. Conveying his research and scholarly contributions to the study of the dynamics of community life among blacks in the United States does most assuredly reflect the individual and collective concerns of DuBois, Johnson, and Frazier.

CITATION

For his sustained and vigorous efforts as editor of the proceedings to ensure the evolution of an American Liberal college and university students in the United States, Africa, and Latin America for the Caribbean, for his research and theoretical contributions to the sociologist’s further understanding of the dynamics of social change and community, and particularly for his role as senior author of Black Metropolis in concept and practice. The Committee felt that the ability of the sub-committee, the 1973 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award is made to St. Clair Drake.

BUDDA A. JONES, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The 1973 activities of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS) centered on the collection and dissemination of data on women in the discipline, on the fostering of contacts between CSWS and similar committees in the regional associations, and on the implementation of resolutions pertaining to women passed by the ASA. With reference to the first activity, the Committee recommended the establishment of an advisory group to be constituted by the instrument used to obtain information on minorities and women in graduate departments.

The group, including women of CSWS, was formed and prepared a questionnaire which was submitted subsequently to the Department of Institutions of the ASA. Subsequently, responses received during the year were collated and prepared for publication in the SWS newsletter. The Committee has sought, too, to publicize the results of the survey being operated, such as that maintained by Caudy.

An important exception to our usual process of handing in resolutions involves the one for the Committee on Educational Research and Development for Advanced Tryout in the Behavioral Sciences. At the request of the Committee, the Council on Educational Research and Development for Advanced Tryout in the Behavioral Sciences passed on the participation of women and minorities. The reply indicated that women and minorities were involved in the Center, and that the ASPA would be suitable for this purpose.

The work of the Committee has been advanced quite notably by the Executive Specialist, who has in fact supported the work of the Committee and that of position beyond the period for which it originally was mandated. Linda Kumi has also provided invaluable assistance in improving the status of women and minorities and for detailing services which departments have provided to ASA. The resolution of the Special Committee of the kind of research assistance Linda has provided. If the Association indeed is to move the discipline to a stage whereby sex is not a deterrent to full professional participation, then careful inquiries and continued vigilance must prevail.

CORA BEAGLEY MATTRESS, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN SOCIOLOGY

It was evident from the marathon sessions conducted by the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities (CSREM) during the annual ASA meetings in New York that at least two public official meetings of the Committee would be required this year. The ASA Council recommended that the CSREM meet twice during this year, once at the annual meeting, on January 21-22, in Washington, D.C. and on May 23-24, in Los Angeles.

The Committee determined that the principal foci of the meeting be:

1. Revisions in the CSREM’s procedures for soliciting information from members of the sub-committee to committee members to continue their efforts during the summer months, have combined to make the reporting of draft of the Handbook be ready for committee discussion by the August meetings of the ASA in Montreal.

In addition to the work on the minority fellowship program and the continuing develop
ment of the handbook, CSERMS engaged in discussions with the 13-College Consortium for inter-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, and trans-disciplinary research and funding opportunities. Graduate students in the CSERMS program had their work, research, and findings featured in the handbook, while the Board of Trustees supported the creation of a new, interdisciplinary research institute.

The report also highlights the work of the CSERMS in various areas, including the development of new courses and programs, the establishment of new partnerships, and the creation of new funding opportunities. The report concludes with recommendations for future actions, including the development of new initiatives, the expansion of existing programs, and the creation of new partnerships. The report is an important resource for those interested in the field of social work and the development of new programs and initiatives.
REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Introduction

In response to several members' concerns that the sociologists were missing the environmental boat, a resolution was introduced and approved at the General Meeting that the AD HOC Committee on Environmental Sociology should develop a series of guidelines for social impact assessment that such guidelines have been adopted or conceived of by a variety of agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, and the professionally competent advice and guidance are required in discharging their responsibilities. The committee, therefore, was charged with the task of formulating guidelines for assessing the social impacts of environmental changes. The committee was to: (a) take into account the social impacts of environmental changes; (b) develop a methodology for assessing the social impacts of environmental changes; (c) formulate guidelines for assessing the social impacts of environmental changes; (d) present its report to the Council for action. The committee's work has now been completed and its report has been submitted to the Council for action.

The report is submitted to the Council for action and is now being considered by the Council. The Council is expected to act on the report at its next meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORLD CONFLICTS

The World's Need for Peace

The world is in need of peace. The world is in need of stability. The world is in need of security. The world is in need of understanding. The world is in need of cooperation. The world is in need of hope. The world is in need of love.

The Committee on Peace and Independence has been established by the Council in the fall of 1972 to study the social and political implications of the world's need for peace. The committee has been considering the following questions:

1. What is the world's need for peace?
2. What are the social and political implications of the world's need for peace?
3. What are the economic implications of the world's need for peace?
4. What are the cultural implications of the world's need for peace?
5. What are the religious implications of the world's need for peace?
6. What are the ethical implications of the world's need for peace?
7. What are the moral implications of the world's need for peace?
8. What are the psychological implications of the world's need for peace?
9. What are the biological implications of the world's need for peace?
10. What are the technological implications of the world's need for peace?

The committee has been studying these questions and has made the following recommendations:

1. The world's need for peace is a fundamental need of all human beings.
2. The world's need for peace is a fundamental need of all societies.
3. The world's need for peace is a fundamental need of all nations.
4. The world's need for peace is a fundamental need of all peoples.
5. The world's need for peace is a fundamental need of all individuals.

The committee believes that the world's need for peace can be realized through the following means:

1. The world's need for peace can be realized through the establishment of a world federation.
2. The world's need for peace can be realized through the establishment of a world government.
3. The world's need for peace can be realized through the establishment of a world parliament.
4. The world's need for peace can be realized through the establishment of a world court.
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Most of the Council’s activities are conducted through the Joint Committee on Avoiding or Planning Nature. In 1974 the Council works through about thirty committees in various activities of its own. The Council’s own professional staff who are themselves social scientists from a variety of disciplines, is responsible for chairing the committees, the Board of Directors, the professional staff and the officers of the Council. These committees are responsible for making important decisions on issues being considered by the Council. The Board of Directors is appointed by the Council’s Executive Committee. The Council, in its capacity as the Board of Directors of the Council, is responsible for the overall policy of the Council and for providing advice to the Board. The Council has the responsibility of searching for new members from private foundations and government agencies that contribute funds to its activities.

The Council does not conduct large scale research of its own; rather, it facilitates the planning, coordination and execution of research through the mechanism of its Research Planning Committees. At the moment, there are research planning committees on such topics as the biological bases of social behavior, economic stability, sociolinguistics social interaction, and social behavior over the middle years. A typical route to the emergence of a Research Planning Committee begins with a proposal from a member of the Council (a Councilor or a member of the Council’s Executive Committee, or a regular Research Planning Committee). The work of all ongoing Council-sponsored Research Planning Committees is coordinated by the Board of Directors, the regular Research Planning Committee of the Board of Directors, to decide on matters as the continuation or termination of ongoing planning proposals. The Board of Directors, after the new directions of the Council has considered this year, of potential interest to sociologists, are improved in the next year by the Council. The Council on Crime Statistics of the Advisory Board to the Social Indicators Center of SSRC). Socioeconomic indicators of social, political and economic changes in the political election year; of increased collaboration between economists and sociologists on socioeconomic problems, the latter and economic research centers (for a detailed discussion of the 1975-76 meetings of the Board of Directors). The Council began at the spring 1974 board meeting on future directions of the Social Science Committee research planning policy and programs. Alice S. Rossi, Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONSORTIUM ON PEACE RESEARCH, ASSESSMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT (COPRED)

During the past year, COPRED has continued to expand its membership and activities in the fields of peace research (to almost 100 institutions and over 130 individual members). COPRED now issues an Occasional Communicationalerting students about upcoming events and opportunities in the field. COPRED has produced a variety of materials on peace and conflict management, including Conflict Management in Social Systems: A Guide for Teaching and Research. The Council’s Meeting was held in May at Goucher College. This included meetings of the special task force on Research Information, Research Utilization, Curriculum Development (University Level), Curriculum Development (Elementary and Secondary level), and Conflict Management for Peace and Conflict Education, and "Transnational Trends in Peace Education." COPRED was organized in 1970 to assist and support peace studies and in promoting, conducting, and utilizing research. It’s membership includes university research centers and teaching programs, foundations, government and community-based peace programs. As your representative, I solicit any comments you may have about what we are doing and any suggestions or requests about what it should be doing. Louis Kirzinger, Chair

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERPROFESSIONAL PANEL ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The activities of ICED in cooperation with the social and behavioral sciences have been minimal since the conference on the Environmental Impact Statement Act in House in 1972. It was urged at that conference that an annual report to the Environment Research Council should be prepared and the technical advice and the behavioral and social science representation increased. In January 1974 the Council invited the U.S. Office of Education and the Social Science Research Council to make a study of the Council’s work in these areas. The Council was told that this study would be made by a Special Committee on Education and Social Science Research (Chair: Peter Lejins, Malcolm Klein, Mary Ellen, The Committee met at the University of Pennsylvania on April 16, 1974 and decided on the following:

(1) To make a preliminary survey of public agencies and professional associations in criminology and criminal justice on their agenda for support.

(2) To submit a proposal to one of these agencies in the form of a request for funding a staff person to undertake a coordinating task to provide (a) a directory of funding opportunities, (b) a sociological description of agencies and programs for students and other social scientists, (c) evaluation reports and the like in the area of criminology and criminal justice on their agenda for support.

(3) To establish the present subcommittee, the Director of the National Center for Educational Research's, meeting, as a working Board to direct one or two-person staff to undertake the collection, organization and analysis of the proposal in (2) above.

(4) To establish a brief report of the activities of the subcommittee as a brief report at the 28 August business meeting of the Section.

Thus, after seven years of receiving requests for this kind of activity, the project is now ready to move ahead. Professor Sagarin will submit a written report at the annual meeting.

Martin E. Wolfgang, Chair

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SOCIETY OF EDUCATION

The Section has sponsored several activities this year. The program organized by the Section for the 1974 Annual Meeting had the theme, "Models of Research Organization Used in Educational Research." Six sessions on this theme were held. The Special Session on "The Social and Psychological Problems of Conducting Research in Urban and R D Centers, University, Consensus, and Community Education," which was organized by Ronald Conrin and Charles Bidwell (with the assistance of William Bradly in collaboration with the Program Committee of the American Educational Research Association), the theme will be continued at the next annual meeting. The list of officers for 1974-75 has been presented in this year’s program include Elizabeth Cohen, John Meyer, Robert Custer, Linda Amsit, Robert Havighurst, and Robert Whitehead. Discussants include Allen Barton, Martin Burian, and Dean Talken. The program of the next session will be scheduled by Charles Bidwell, Ronald Conrin and Chadwick. Discussions on this point from this year again include a section restricted to student papers, which is chaired by Dan Lorrie. A special call for this section will be announced in ASA FOOTNOTES and in one of the Society’s regular mailings.

The section also cooperated this year with the Society for the Study of Social Problems on a special session devoted to "Conflict, Power, and Control in Higher Education: A Comparative Perspective." This session, organized and chaired by Herbert Arblath, will be held in the session at the 55th Annual Meeting in Montreal August 23.

The nominating Committee was chaired this year by Denise Kornel and Joseph Goffield. Charles Naun, and Trevor Williams also served as members. The following list of officers for 1974 has been prepared:

Chair-elect: David Gonski and Nancy St. John

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The generally quiet and harmonious functioning of this Section has not been disturbed this year. Being more reactive than proactive, the Council continued to function in a favorable light and without disruption.

John Brower, Representative

REPORT OF THE SECTION
REPORT OF THE SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Section has been very active in developing participation with the ISA Committee on Organizations and on Work. We are preparing a major paper in the 1974 meetings. The 1974 Section Day program will continue with a format of roundtable discussions. We are planning some 40 separate round tables covering the range of interests of Section members. Last year's experience with this format was very favorably supported by the members who responded to the Chair. The format provides the necessary brevity for involved interaction among the discussants.

The Special Ad Hoc Committee of the Section, which was chaired by Rue Burcher was successful in the preparation of a new journal, which is designed to emphasize the sociology of work and occupations. The first number of the journal has been published and the journal itself is in press. While the committee which helped develop the journal was in session, the journal itself is being attended. We will continue to plan this program in the future.

The issues include the question of the desirability of joint sponsorship with other organizations concerned with occupations and labor. We have received these reviews concerning the desirability of such a joint sponsorship. At the 1974 business meeting, there was agreement that the activities of the Section were carried out including preparation of a newsletter and the election of officers.

Richard H. Hull, Chair

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF SEX ROLLS

A number of interesting sections were organized and designed for the meetings. They were set up to bring together important theoretical issues on sex roles and to explore current methodology with respect to the consequences for sex role research of present para- digms and procedures of investigation in the field of sex role. The day-long session was organized on the "New Theoretical Perspectives on Sex Roles," and Eliza Hlavac-Martelli, as Chair, presented the Goldsmiter shared responsibility with a session on "Methodological Issues in the Study of Sex Roles," and Eila Harvai-Mattila, as Chair, presented the work. Helen Hughes responded to an invitation from the Section to organize a session on "The Difference Between Sex Roles and Sex Types." Two newsletters were sent out during the year which informed members about the conference of bibliographies being prepared on sex role related topics. The Section is investigating ways of publishing these bibliographies so that they may be used effectively as research tools by sociologists. Currently, we have had positive responses from the Academy of Sexual Research and the American Sociological Association.

We are also hoping to use future newsletters to distribute copies of the "KNOW," a feminist publishing organization.

We do not know how many other universities and colleges have responded to their invitation from the Section to organize a session on "The Difference Between Sex Roles and Sex Types." Two newsletters were sent out during the year which informed members about the conference of bibliographies being prepared on sex role related topics. The Section is investigating ways of publishing these bibliographies so that they may be used effectively as research tools by sociologists. Currently, we have had positive responses from the Academy of Sexual Research and the American Sociological Association.

We are also hoping to use future newsletters to distribute copies of the "KNOW," a feminist publishing organization.

Norman F. Warburton, Chair

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF SEXUALLY ORGANIZED ORGANIZATION

The Chair has just launched an on an interdisciplinary journal to be called "Journal of Sex Role Research," which will be supported by Frank B. Luce. The Section and interested others are invited to submit manuscripts to the editor, Dr. Phyllis A. Katz, Graduate School of Child Study, 33 West 42 Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10036.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Chair

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

At the 1972 Annual Meeting of the ASA the Section on Social Psychology put forward the "Philadelphia Declaration," which had been proposed by Ira R. Epstein and Thomas Oates, and Norman F. Vanburen met a year ago to develop a new journal to emphasize the sociology of work and occupations. The first number of the journal has been published and the journal itself is in press. While the committee which helped develop the journal was in session, the journal itself is being attended. We will continue to plan this program in the future.

The issues include the question of the desirability of joint sponsorship with other organizations concerned with occupations and labor. We have received these reviews concerning the desirability of such a joint sponsorship. At the 1974 business meeting, there was agreement that the activities of the Section were carried out including preparation of a newsletter and the election of officers.

Richard H. Hull, Chair
The final decision has not been announced as of the date of this report. A positive response to the college would enable the college to fund the full-budgeted project of exploring the needs of undergraduate education in sociology.

Hans O. Maudach, Chair

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE 1974 ASA COUNCIL**

The fourth meeting of the 1974 Council (attended by 16 members) was held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, March 26 at 500 N. Michigan Ave., D.C. President Peter M. Blau presiding. Members present: Pres. Peter M. Blau, D.C.; James A. Coleman; D. C. Colonel; Robert S. Kamin; Alexander Morss; John D. Nuckolls; J. L. Warren; Mark W. Young. Guest: William N. Ferris. Absent: Susan Keeler, Neil J. Smelser. Present from the Executive Office were: Otto N. Lowen, Louis I. Rappoport, and Mary Janas. In addition, William A. Adelmann, Executive Director, and Shelly L. Compton, Secretary, were present. During various recent sessions bearing on the minimum requirements for a new college or university sociology department, the Council was not at all familiar with the procedures of the ASA to take its action on the request.

MOTION: The Council received its previous action placing its meeting agenda an annual executive session convened to Council members to take place the December 1973 meetings following the Annual Council meeting. (Carried 19-1.)

1. Report of the President: President Blau reported on the following: a) An exchange of letters with various national and international organizations including the Society of Psychological Science and the British Sociological Association concerning alleged infringements on the freedom of research and publication by the Committee on the Publications of the SHW and NPH personnel policies; b) A summary of his proposed strategy for dealing with the SWS concerning ASA policy: the plan for establishing a unit(s) with the Association of American Sociologists to deal with matters concerning the SWS in regard to meetings of the Eastern, Pacific, Central, and Southwestern branches and in regard to any matters concerning controversies between the ASA and the SWS; c) The report of J. L. Mooney, former councilor, whose position should receive special notice in ASA publications; and d) Summary of plans for the forthcoming General Assembly.

MOTION: The Council reaffirmed its decision made at last meeting whereby, starting with the annual meetings of 1975, the SWS is to publish the number of votes that each candidate receives for each office on its slate to the Council. (Carried 19-1.)

3. Report of the Secretary: The Secretary reported that the deadline for accepting ballots to be mailed in the 1974 election for the presidency this year be extended one week in June of 1974. Council agreed that this proposal was reported to the Committee on Nominations and that the Secretary should give the necessary publicity to this extension. (Carried 19-1.)

4. Report of the Executive Office: The Executive Office reported that the Council should convene in a permanent executive session to deal with personnel and systematic development of priorities in the Council's meeting agenda. (Carried 19-1.)

5. Report of the Committee on Nominations: The Committee on Nominations, chaired by John D. Nuckolls, has completed its work and has been discontinued. (Carried 19-1.)

6. On Setting Priorities and Long-Range Planning: Council members, both pro and con, Council members, both pro and con, advocated the development of a long-range planning document. (Carried 19-1.)

7. Report of the Committee on the Status of Undergraduate Education in Sociology: The Committee on the Status of Undergraduate Education in Sociology (CUES) was established by the ASA in 1973 to study the status of undergraduate education in sociology. The Committee has been charged with the task of assessing the status of undergraduate education in sociology and making recommendations for improving the quality of undergraduate education. The Committee has met several times and has held several telephone conferences to discuss issues related to undergraduate education. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on May 15, 1975, at the ASA headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. The Committee has received reports from various colleges and universities regarding the status of undergraduate education in sociology. The Committee has also received reports from various professional organizations and other groups interested in improving the quality of undergraduate education. The Committee has made several recommendations to improve the quality of undergraduate education, including the development of a comprehensive curriculum, the establishment of a national accreditation program, and the provision of funding for undergraduate research. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a graduate program in sociology at each college and university. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a national clearinghouse for information on undergraduate education in sociology and the establishment of a national center for the study of undergraduate education. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a national council for the study of undergraduate education. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a national commission for the study of undergraduate education. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a national association for the study of undergraduate education. 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7 Becomes 11

Four new titles have been added to the ASA Rose Monograph Series:
1. NATIONAL ACTIVATION IN URBAN COMMUNITIES: Deductions from the Chicago System
2. THE STUDY OF POLITICAL COMMITMENT, John Delmarree, University of Wisconsin, 1973
3. AMBITION AND ATTAINMENT: A Study of Four Samples of American Boys
   Alan C. Krehbiel, Duke University, 1974
4. THE GREEN PEASANT, Scott G. McMillan, Arizona State University, 1974

The complete roster of compact, readable accounts of original basic research in this series includes:

- PATTERN OF CONTACT WITH RELATIVES, 1972
  Theda Skocpol, University of Wisconsin
- ATTITUDES AND FACILITATION IN THE ATTAINMENT OF STATUS, 1972
  Ruth M. Geithe, University of Cambridge
  Andrew D. Haby, University of Wisconsin
  William M. Sewell, University of Wisconsin
- BLACK STUDENTS IN PROTEST: A Study of the Origins of the Black Student Movement, 1972
  Anthony M. Allen, University of Illinois
- LOOKING AHEAD: Self-Concepts, Race and Family as Determinants of Adolescent Orientation to Achievement, 1972
  Chad Goody, Rice University

Black and White Self-Esteem: The Urban School Child, 1972
Lawrence B. Bobo, Robert G. Simmons, University of Minnesota

Socioeconomic Background and Educational Performance, 1972
Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin

Deviance, Selves and Others, 1971
Michael Schwartz, Florida Atlantic University

The review board will present the approval and credits to the Committee on Publication for consideration at its next meeting.

14. Report from the 1973 Program Committee: President-elect Cottier reported that the Committee had held its third meeting in April to conclude its work on the specification of sessions and the assignment of organizations. The response to the nature of the theme, the special sessions, and the area of regular sessions has been very favorable and arrangements about the program will be made beginning in the August FOOTNOTES.

15. Policy and Procedures for Funding Committee Activities: Council received a memorandum from the Executive Officer outlining current policies and problems in this area along with a statement of expenditures for committees for 1973-74. The ASA currently has nine constitutional committees, eight standing committees and ten ad hoc committees. Some of these committees are funded, some are not, and some would not require more than the one traditional meeting at the Annual Meeting of the ASA. Some committees are a constant of Council, and perform services for the ASA through Council. Discussed were ways of improving committee responsiveness to ASA goals and how this might best be achieved through the allocation of funds that are limited. Current policy requires that each committee will be informed to plan their yearly projects at the Annual Meeting and submit their financial requests to the Executive Officer by November for review and decision. Current policy also indicates that no committee could normally expect to receive funding more than once each meeting in the interval between Annual Meetings, and that the ASA must direct the immediate use of every committee so that it could operate at least one meeting. Council discussed several options to the policy and then acted on two of the above:

15.1. MOTION: The Executive Officer will continue to act on the basis of the current policy and Council will review these procedures again in December, 1974. Carried.

15.2. MOTION: Should any committee take exception to the rulings of the Executive Officer concerning their request for financial support submitted to the Executive Officer by November, then such a committee may appeal the decision to a review board consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary.

DO YOU KNOW THE TRUTHS OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN SOCIETY? ARE THESE IMPORTANT FACTS OF SOCIETY KNOWN TO YOU? CAN YOU PROVIDE US WITH THE BEST SOURCES FOR THIS SUBJECT? ARE THESE SOURCES RELIABLE AND ACCURATE?

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago has a wealth of data available from its extensive research efforts. This data is available for download at the NORC website, and includes a wide range of topics such as politics, economics, culture, and social issues. The data is regularly updated to reflect the latest trends and developments. For more information, please visit the NORC website or contact the NORC directly.