ASA COMMITTEE SELCTS CANDIDATES FOR 1975 ELECTION

Candidates for the 20 ASA positions which will be filled in the 1975 election were selected by the Committee on Nominations during the annual meeting in Montreal. Additional candidates may be selected by ASA voting members through the open nominations process which is described in another article on this page.

Open Nominations Procedures Outline

Voting members of the ASA may select candidates for the 20 positions to be filled in the 1975 election by submitting valid nominating documents to the Executive Office by January 6.

The open nominations process was established last fall when Members voted to amend the By-Laws in order to give themselves the privilege of adding candidates to the list of candidates produced by the Committee on Nominations.

For a report on the candidates selected by the Committee on Nominations for the 1975 election see accompanying article on this page.

The open nominations process was first used in the 1974 election and resulted in the addition of 15 candidates to the ballot and the election of three candidates.

Rules governing the open nominations process and the election of candidates in 1975 are as follows:

1. Names of nominees must arrive in the ASA Executive Office no later than January 6, 1975.
2. Nominations must be full voting Members of the ASA. (This excludes persons whose membership is categorized as Associate, Student Associate or International Associate.)
3. Persons submitting names must also be full voting Members of ASA. (An individual voting member may submit any number of candidates for any number of positions being decided in the election.)

See NOMINATIONS p. 3

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED FOR 1976 PROGRAM

Program suggestions for the 71st Annual Meeting which will be held in New York should be sent to the ASA Executive Office in Washington by January 15.

The 1976 Program Committee set the January deadline so that it could give the input from all ASA members full consideration during its initial meeting which will be held January 25-26 in Washington.

President-Elect Alfred McClung Lee has tentatively suggested the theme, "Sociology for Whom?" for the Annual Meeting which will be held in the New York Hilton Hotel from August 30-September 2.

In addition to President-Elect Lee, the membership of the 1976 Program Committee includes Leo F. Chall, S. M. Miller, Carol A. Brown, William F. Kovlesky, William H. Form, N. J. Demerath III, and Joseph Himes.

Alfred F. Myers, ASA Administrative Officer, chairs the liaison between the Executive Office and the Program Committee.

The deadline for suggestions was set for January because ASA Program Committees must work on a long lead-time schedule. Typically, the committee will compile lists of session topics and possible organizers during its January meeting.

The final decisions on sessions and organizers will most likely occur during the April committee meeting. Invitations are then sent to designated organizers, if the first person designated alternates are contacted.

The first announcement concerning the annual program must be ready for publication in the August issue of FOOTNOTES.

In August, the committee meets to review progress and make adjustments.

Sometime in October detailed instructions are sent to organizers as to how and when their sessions must be completed. A January deadline is normal for the

See SUGGESTIONS p. 8

ASA RENEWS GRANTS FOR PROBLEMS OF THE DISCIPLINE

A February 1 deadline has been set for submission of proposals by small groups of sociologists to the expanded small grants program which is funded by the ASA to study problems of the discipline.

Council increased funding for the second year of the program to $10,000 during its meeting in Montreal. First year funding was $8,750. Grants generally do not exceed $2,000.

Gary T. Marx, Chair, Committee on Problems of the Discipline, said: "The purpose of the program is to make grants to small groups of sociologists who want to meet occasionally, exchange working papers, plan research, prepare annual meetings sessions, or otherwise test out each other's ideas—all to the end of moving the sociological undertaking into a more productive future."

Other members of the current committee are Hubert M. Blodock, Jr., and Cynthia Fuchs Epstein.

Eight grants were awarded during the first year of the program to facilitate work in such areas as sex stratification, civilizational analysis as a general perspective, the comparative strategy of organizational structure, symbolic interaction, community-environmental sociology and the hidden side of bureaucracy. Eighteen proposals were received last year.

Applicants must submit five copies of their proposal to the ASA office in Washington. The applications should come from small groups of sociologists—three to six members. The awards will be announced by April.

Marx said proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a modus operandi, the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, tentative plans for disseminating results, and a budget.

Marx said the committee does not wish to suggest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation, but applicants may be guided by the following considerations. Preferences will be given to:

1. Proposals that involve theoretical and/or methodological issues that promise to have implications of general interest to the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.

See GRANTS p. 8

Undergrad Study Seeks Proposals

Sociologists are invited to submit preliminary proposals for demonstrations and experimental projects related to the study of undergraduate sociological behavior being conducted by the ASA through the Section on Undergraduate Education.

The proposals must be submitted by November 24 to Professor Hans O. Massauch, School of Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201. The proposals are limited to a maximum of 100 words and must contain the purpose of the project and the methodology which will be employed.

For further information on the proposals and the guidelines which should be followed in submitting them consult the announcement which has been sent to your department chairman. Information on the undergraduate study is in the October issue of FOOTNOTES.

Petitions supporting candidates through the open nominations process must arrive in the ASA Executive Office by January 6. The election will be held in March.

The election will determine who will serve as President and Vice-President in 1977 when the Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago.

In addition, the election will select four persons to serve three year terms on Council: two persons to serve three year terms on the Committee on Publications: six persons to serve two year terms on the Committee on Nominations and six persons to serve two year terms on the Committee on Committees. The Council and committee terms begin with the Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The Committee on Nominations, chaired by Alex Inkeles, ASA Vice-President, includes the following persons elected by the entire membership to represent various geographical regions: David Bordua, Univ. of Illinois; Edward Driscoll, Univ. of Massachusetts; Richard Hall, Univ. of Minnesota; Richard Hill, Univ. of Oregon; Joseph Himes, Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro; John Cambridge, Mass.; Elton Jackson, Indiana Univ.; Robert McGinnis, Cornell Univ.; Albert McQueen, Oberlin College; Charles L. Smith, Florida A&M Univ; Jacqueline Waxman, California State Univ., San Francisco; and Harriett Zuckerman, Columbia Univ.

(For a report on the deliberations of the committee see Richard Hall, "Inside the Committee on Nominations," in the Open Forum section of this issue.)

The candidates and the positions for which they have been selected by the Committee on Nominations are as follows:

President
Eleanor B. Sheldon, Social Science Research Council, New York
J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College

Vice President
Suzanne Keller, Princeton University
Karl F. Schuessler, Indiana University

See CANDIDATES p. 2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE LINKS WITH COMMITTEES—Executive Office staff members assigned to ASA committees are (l to r) Alice F. Myers, Administrative Officer; Orne N. Larsen, Executive Officer; Joan R. Harris, Executive Specialist; Lawrence J. Rogers, Executive Associate; and William A. Anderson, Minority Fellowship Program Director. (See story on page 3)
Open Forum

Inside the Committee on Nominations
Richard H. Hall, University of Vermont

With the introduction, last year, of the open nominations procedure, ASA finds itself with a more visible and more cumbersome electoral procedure. Both results are beneficial, aside from the loss in efficiency. As long as the Committee on Nominations acts as a result of the open nominations procedure, I would like to describe the workings of the Nominations Committee to the ASA membership. The reason for doing this is to provide information about a process which is apparently only partially understood by the majority of members. In describing the procedures, which in my opinion were sound and fair, there is no intention of dissuading open nominations. Rather, the intention is to give some idea of the considerations which go into the composition of a slate of nominees.

The basic purpose of the Nominations Committee is to present a slate of candidates for President-Elect, Vice-President-Elect, four vacancies on the Committee on Publications, and six vacancies on the Committee on Publications, and six vacancies on the Committee on Nominations to the membership. The Committee on Nominations is supposed to represent the Districts of ASA. The intent here is to provide geographic representation, but this is not as successful as the intention. As a result of redistricting, the 4th District (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) had no representatives on the Nominating Committee, while the 2nd District (Upper Midwest and Central Canada) had four representatives. To further complicate matters, one person was on leave from the District of Delaware, which had been elected.

The geographical issue did not seem to be serious, however, in the work of the Committee. What was serious was the clear evidence that a good deal of the participation to nominate a slate of candidates which would be strong per se in the roles they might be elected to perform. The Committee contained four basic potential divisions—areas of interest, area, age, sex, and race. The most interesting aspect of the day's deliberations concerned the fact that these sources of division were overshadowed by a concern with the potential candidates qualifications as a sociologist. The Committee was unanimously adamant about allowing the democratic vote to determine the slate of candidates, with regional, area of interest, age, sex, or racial issues not being brought up after a vote in order to reconsider or achieve some sort of balance. This was not required, since the slate of nominees reflects these sources of division. That is, the slate contains members of all regions (apart from where regional designation is required) areas of interest, ages, sexes, and races.

The procedure in arriving at each slate of candidates was quite simple. Each member of the Nominating Committee would suggest two names for each vacant position (the only exception here was in the case of the Committee on Publications, which had a "casus" from the region involved suggested four names and the rest of the Committee suggested one name each). These names were placed on a chalkboard. The individuals were not discussed nor lobbied for. The only discussion was calls for information if a committee member wasn’t familiar with an individual. After the list of names was placed on the board, each member of the Nominating Committee ranked his or her top choices (eight names were sent to Council for each vacancy because of the potential of too few people to accept the positions). These votes were then tallied and the results placed on the board. In the case of ties, the members voted to break the tie. There were no ties for the first three or four places on each slate.

This is a straightforward and honest procedure. It is not a fair method. It is not as fair as some of us on the Committee itself has believed it to be. The slates of nominees are the result of a very hard worker’s work on the part of 13 sociologists (the Vice-President-Elect presides, but does not vote unless there is a tie to break a tie in the ranking.). It is not a perfect procedure. Quite obviously, publicity reduces the value of teaching. The growth of the Section on Undergraduate Education should increase the visibility of those who are primarily involved in the teaching side of our enterprise. Another group of sociologists, those working outside of the academic setting (see Biderman, ASA Footnotes, August 1974) are largely overlooked. There does not appear to be an easy solution for this, until the discipline as a whole begins to recognize and develop media for recognition of those who select this alternative career path. Inconsistency in a path which may be increasingly chosen, there is some long-run hope here also.

The procedure in writing this was to bring the nominations procedure to attention of the ASA membership. I believe that it is fair to say that the vast majority of the membership, as was, is informed about the procedures. The open nominations procedure permits the membership to undo that which we have done wrong by omission or commission.

CANDIDATES

cont. from p. 7

Council
Jose Hernandez, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Wash., D.C.
Joan Huber, University of Illinois, Urbana
Lews Mill, Killian, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Evelyn Kitagawa, University of Chicago
Pamela A. Roby, University of California, Berkeley
Hanah C. Selvin, SUNY, Stony Brook
William F. Whyte, Cornell University
William J. Wilson, University of Chicago

Committee on Publications
Herbert L. Costner, University of Washington
Karen Oppenheim Mason, Research Triangle Institute, Research三角形
S. Frank Miyamoto, University of Wisconsin
Evelett K. Wilson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Committee on Nominations
District 1 Edward Gross, University of Washington
Virginia Olenick, University of California, San Francisco
District 2 George Bartolow, Indiana University
Doris Y. Wilkinson, MacAlister College
District 3 George Maddox, Duke University
John Meland, Jr., University of Pennsylvania
District 4 Marcel Flask, American University
Burkell Holmner, University of Florida
District 5Jacques Dufny, University of Montreal
Suzanne R. Holts, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Judith Blau, CUNY
Bernard M. Baruch College, Robert A. Ditch, SUNY, Stony Brook

Committee on Nominations
District 1 Richard Flacks, University of California, Santa Barbara
Rachel Kahn-Hut, California State University, Fullerton
San Francisco
District 2 Helena Lopata, Loyola University, Chicago
Mildred Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago
District 3 Carroll Bourg, Fisk University
Timothy A. Burgess, University of North Carolina, Greensboro
District 4 Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania
Ruth Wallace, George Washington University
District 5 John Porter
Carleton University
Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin, Madison
District 6 William J. Goode, Columbia University
Gaye Tuchman, CUNY
Queens College

Answer to October Sociological Problems: Peterson, The Industrial Federation THE HUMANS; CIES IS GENETICALLY LITTLE CHANGED FROM WHAT IT WAS TWO CENTURIES AGO RESULT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION NOT IN THAT SHORT SPAN OF TIME PERHAPS A NEUROLOGY SPECIES SURVIVAL HAS BEEN PERFECTIONED IF NOT CONSISTENTLY USED.
DUNCAN & GOODMAN RECEIVE 1974 STOUFFER AWARD

Two sociologists were jointly awarded the second annual Samuel A. Stouffer Award at the Annual Meeting in Montreal for their contributions to causal modeling. Congratulating the Stouffer Award are Otto Dudley Duncan, University of Arizona, and Leo A. Goodman, University of Chicago.

**• BULLETIN**

The Samuel A. Stouffer Award Selection Committee has been asked to reconsider its decision on the 1974 award and to broaden the award mandate to include consideration of excellent empirical social research as well as advancement in methods. Otto Dudley Duncan has asked the committee to reconsider its decision because he feels “quite strongly” that Goodman should be the sole recipient of the award, and that his honor should not be diluted by associating it with work that should not receive an award for notable advances in sociological methodology.

Leo A. Goodman, on the other hand, supported the Stouffer Committee’s decision saying: “Duncan’s research is outstanding, and it has greatly advanced the methods now available for sociological research.”

In addition, Goodman recommended the mandate for the Stouffer Committee be “broadened, and instead of having a mandate for methodology alone, the Committee should seek to reward excellent empirical social research and/or the advancement of methods that can facilitate such research.” Goodman feels such a mandate would be more consistent with Stouffer’s ideals and his life work.

The open letters from Duncan and Goodman to the Stouffer Committee will be published in their entirety in the December issue of FOOTNOTES along with the response of the Stouffer Committee.

The Stouffer Award is conferred in recognition of a year or series of works published during the past five years which has notably advanced the methodology of sociological research. The recipients share the $500 stipend that accompanies the award.

**HUD Grants For Dissertation Research**

A closing date of March 1 has been announced for submitting proposals in a new HUD grant program aimed at supporting dissertation research in specialized housing and urban problems. HUD Assistant Secretary Michael H. Moskow, whose Office of Policy Development and Research is financing the one-year experiment, said individual grants up to a maximum of $10,000 will be made to universities in the names of doctoral candidates.

Moskow said funds may be used for tuition payments, research costs, stipends and dependent allowances. The grantee university will be required to share costs, he said.

Guidelines for submitting doctoral dissertation proposals and other pertinent information, are available from HUD to all institutions which belong to the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and to the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Education.

Information may also be acquired directly from Moskow’s office, Room 4100, HUD, Washington, D. C. 20410. Phone number is (202) 755-5600.

**Sorokin Award To Geertz And Jencks**

Professor Duncan received the award for “his many contributions to causal modeling, notably among them, the introduction of path analysis into sociology, the elaboration of structural equations and the application of these methods to the study of social stratification.”

Professor Goodman was recognized “for his teaching contributions to statistical inference on a variety of topics in the social sciences, and in particular, his recent influential papers on the meaning of categorical data from a causal modeling perspective.”

The first recipient of the award was Herbert Blalock, Jr., University of Washington.

Members of the Stouffer Award Selection Committee are John A. Clausen, Chair, Eleanor B. Shelton, Neil J. Smelser, Travis Hirschi, Kenneth C. Land, Seymour Spiderman, Howard Becker, Sanford Dumbaugh, and Howard F. Taylor.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICER ESTABLISHES NEW LINKS TO COMMITTEES**

All twenty-seven ASA committees have been assigned a specific Executive Office staff member in an attempt to provide increased support for committee work during the next session.

Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer, said, “The Constitution asserts that all committees may look to the Executive Officer for assistance in their work. This new procedure should help us meet that provision more fully.”

Larsen indicated there are other ways the Executive Office may assist committees besides responding to financial requests and processing committee reports for Council and the membership.

He said, “Committees may look to the Executive Office for information about Council directives, for data bearing on their tasks, for aid in scheduling meetings and providing facilities for the same, and for reproduction and distribution of all committee meeting minutes and other documents used in committee work.”

Larsen added, “Members having questions about the current status of committee work may direct their inquiries to the appropriate Executive Office staff member.”

The 27 committees include 11 prescribed by the constitution, eight special committees, and eight ad hoc committees. Some of these bodies are elected by the membership, but most are appointed by Council.

Larsen said, “All committees can advise Council on matters of policy and are requested to make inputs for long-range planning. Several have particular operational tasks to perform that contribute to the governance of the association.”

Executive Office staff members and the committees which they have been assigned to service are listed below.

Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer. Executive Office and Budget; Publications, and Regional Discipline: World Sociology; Classification; Membership and SSRIS Materials.

Alice F. Myers, Administrative Officer. Constitution Committee; Nominations Program; Sorokin Award, Stouffer Award, and Sections.

Laurence J. Rhode, Executive Associate: Regional Affairs; Ethics, Employment, Information, Technology and Privacy; Environmental Sociology; Rights of Non-Academic Sociologists; and Training and Professional Standards.

Joan R. Harris, Executive Specialist: Women of Status; Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities; Non-Sexist Terminology; Delinquent, Johnson, Fractional Government Statistics, and Freedom of Research and Training.

William A. Anderson, Program Director: Minority Fellowship Program.

Two Sessions Added to 1975 Program

Two more sessions have been added to the program for the 70th Annual Meeting of the ASA which will be held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel from August 25-29.

The sessions added by the 1975 Program Committee are:

1. Death in American Society: Vanderlyn R. Fine, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Stony Brook, New York; 12:15-1:15
2. Sociology of Emotions: Thomas J. Sheff, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; 13:45-14:45

Papers, not exceeding 20 pages in length, must be submitted to the session chair by January 10. 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 only in secondary respects after similar reading or publication are also ineligible.

The 1975 program now includes 76 programmed sessions, two plenary sessions, fourteen thematic panels, thirteen discussion seminars as well as the usual array of luncheon roundtables and supplementary sessions.

President Levin A. Cose has chosen the theme, “Conflict and Dissensus: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives” for the meeting which is to be scheduled over five full days.


Supplementary sessions are being organized by Nicholas J. Dernaghe, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

Luncheon roundtables are being scheduled by Gaye Tuchman, Department of Sociology, Occidental College, CUNY, Flushing, N.Y. 11367.

This is the third time the award has been jointly held since it was established in 1968 to honor the 55th president of the ASA. In 1971 the award was given to P. Fried- rich for A. Sociology of Sociology and to Harrison C. White for Chains of Opportunity: Systems Models of Mobility in Occupations. The 1976 Stouffer Award was shared by Peter M. Blau, Otto Dudley Duncan and Andrew F. Tyree for The Amer- ican Occupations: Their Changing Structure.

Other authors and publications recognized by the award are William A. Gams- son, Power and Dissent, 1969; Arthur Stinchcombe, Social Theory, 1970; Elton Friedman, Profession of Medicine: A Study of the Sociology of Applied Sociology, 1972. The award was not given in 1973.

Members of the Sorokin Award selection committee were Patricia Kendall, Chair; Morris Zelditch, Phillips Coute, Richard Flacks, Arthur L. Stinchcombe, Orlando Patterson, Egon Bitter, Bennett Berger and Judith Blake Davis.

**MINORITY FELLOWSHIP DEADLINE SET**

Application deadline for the 20 ASA Minority Fellowships which will be awarded for the 1975-76 academic year is January 10.

The program is open to entering or continuing graduate students in sociology who are American or permanent visa residents and are Black, Hispanic, Native American or Asian American.

Fellowship receive up to $1,750 per academic year to cover education and living costs. Awards are made for one year, but renewable for two additional years.

Applications and further information may be obtained by writing to William A. Anderson, Director, ASA Minority Fellowship Program, Amer- ican Sociological Association, 1430 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

**NOMINATIONS**

Cont. from p. 1

4. In submitting candidates you must print your name and address and you must sign your name on the document (individual letter, collective petition, etc.)

5. To become an additional nominee for a position on Council, Constitution, Nominations, Committee on Committees or Committee on Publications, an eligible person must be supported by 50 voting members.

6. To become an additional nominee for the position of President-elect or Vice President-elect your name must be supported by 100 voting Members.

7. Should eligible persons receive the required support, their names will be added to the ballot only after they have accepted the nomination.

8. A ballot which contains the candidates selected by the Nominations and the open nominations process will be mailed to all voting Members.

9. A majority vote is required before a candidate is elected. The additional nomination of President-elect or Vice-President-elect. For all other elected positions, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes will be declared elected.

10. If a majority is not received by a candidate for President-elect or Vice President-elect, a run-off election will be conducted for the undecided position.
GRAD DEPARTMENTS REPORT DOWNWARD TREND IN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS

Downward trends in introductory sociology course enrollments and in the number of undergraduate sociology majors appears to have been developing for the last three academic years in graduate departments of sociology.

The trends are revealed in figures compiled from the annual ADA audit of 162 graduate departments of sociology conducted since the 1970-71 academic year. Whether these trends can be generalized to undergraduate departments of sociology must await for the results of the undergraduate department audit inaugurated by ASA this year.

Projections made by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, HEW, question the downward trends, but project a marked increase in growth rates for the remainder of the decade followed by a stable period beginning in 1980-81.

Graduate Departments Cite Areas of Competent Training

"If I were to enter graduate school in sociology, where should I go to become a specialist in areas of competence?" This kind of question surfaces in the minds of many. The answer to this question is given in the ASA GUIDE TO GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. This annual volume reports areas of interest for each faculty member in each department. It also reports on the standards in the field (see the appendix) the claims that departments make about their competence when confronted with a check list of a dozen sub-fields of sociology. If a department checks one of these areas, the claim is that it has adequate programs so that students could, upon completion of training, appropriately assert that they have special competence in the area.

In 1974, 213 graduate departments in the United States and Canada staked out areas of competence in the GUIDE. Theory, social psychology and methodology are most frequently reported as specialties in which graduate departments offer competent training.

In addition, the forty-one departments report they are capable of training graduate students in at least half of the 45 areas of competence listed in the GUIDE, while five departments chose not to indicate a claim for any of the areas.

Training for competence in theory is reportedly available in 148 departments; social psychology in 145 departments; and research methodology in 129 departments. Other specialties offered by more than 100 departments are urban sociology and developmental behavior, 124 each; race, ethnic and minority relations, 113; crime and delinquency, 106; formal and complex organization, 108; demography, 107; marriage and family, 105; and stratification and mobility, 101.

One department reports it can offer competent training in 38 of the 45 areas listed in the GUIDE. Seven other departments name 30-33 areas while 23 departments claim 20-29 areas and 20 departments cite 20-24 areas.

Further inspection of the GUIDE shows that the largest number of departments (47) offer training in 6-9 areas; 44 departments offer 10-14 areas; 30 departments specialize in 15-19 areas; and 24 departments are limited to 1-5 areas.

Some variation in the rank and range of offerings is found in Canadian and American graduate departments of sociology (see accompanying Table). For example, race, ethnic and minority relations is the most frequently reported specialty offered by Canadian departments while this area ranks seventh in the order of offerings in departments in the United States.

Data for the 1975 edition of the GUIDE are currently being collected and the new volume will be available from the ASA in January.

Table 1: Number of American and Canadian graduate sociology departments claiming to offer training in areas of competence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREAS OF COMPETENCE</th>
<th>TOTAL (N = 213)</th>
<th>AMERICAN (N = 192)</th>
<th>CANADIAN (N = 21)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Psychology</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methodology</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Sociology</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development/Methodology</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnic/Minority Relations</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime/Delinquency</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal/Complex Organization</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage/Family</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratification/Mobility</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Change</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Sociology</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Sociology/Social Thought</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations/Professorships</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development/Modernization</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Sociology</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Sex Roles</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialization</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Behavior/Social Movements</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Groups</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Knowledge</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Work</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Ecology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal/Corrections</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Sociology</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnomethodology</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Control</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Society</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Communication/Public Opinion</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Sociology</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Sociology</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Science</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Age</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Sociology</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics and Society</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Recreation</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Sociology</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Art/Literature</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of World Conflicts</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Sociology</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The trends in the trends is further evidenced by the marked decreases experienced during the 1973-74 academic year.

Government projections, however, see a steady increase in the number of bachelor's degrees in sociology through 1980-81 when production levels off around 35,800 per year.


The projections show a marked change in annual growth beginning with the 1973-74 academic year. The projected growth rate drops from an average of 13.2 per cent per year to three per cent per year.

The terms of two editors were extended for one year by Council during its meeting in Montreal in order to institute a new appointment schedule for ASA editors.

In addition, Council allocated $10,000 for additional journal pages in 1975 and adopted a policy statement regarding multiple submissions to journals while requesting the development of a more effective statement to protect the interests of authors.

Helen MacCoun Hughes, Readers Series, and Richard J. Hill, Sociometry, will continue their editorships through 1976. Both have agreed to the extension of their terms.

The terms were extended in order to accommodate a new conference on the Committee on Publications to start a new schedule which would have three new editors appointed each year rather than four editors some years and two editors others.

The Committee on Publications believes the new schedule will "facilitate sound judgment in choosing editors and equalize the amount of annual effort expended in the process."

Council gave Contemporary Sociology top priority for receiving the additional pages next year and the American Sociological Review second priority. Low priority for increased pages was given to the other journals.

A committee composed of Lewis Coser, ASA President; Ralph Turner, Chair, Committee on Publications; Cynthia Epstein, Council member, and Otto Larsen, ASA Executive Officer, was appointed to make the page allocations to the journals within the priorities established by Council.

Finally, the policy statement adopted by Council on multiple submissions of manuscripts "regards submission of a manuscript to a professional journal while that paper is under review by another journal as unacceptable."

The Committee on Publications was assigned the task of developing a parallel statement to protect the interests of authors.

Help For Handicapped Students Solicited

Assistance in designing a television course focused on identification and modifications of problems among children with learning disabilities is needed. Resources which would aid in the development of a 3-6 credit course for the school teachers who will have the handicapped students in their classrooms. The course will be presented on educational television beginning in February.

The material should be sent to Devine at the Office of Special Programs, Boston State College, 625 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115.

Devine, Gordon, a psychology student at Concordia College, received his current position through the Washington Internships in Education Program, which is associated with the Institute for Educational Leadership at George Washington University. The program, funded by the Ford Foundation, places interns in positions relevant to educational policy-making in Washington, DC, Springfield, IL, and Boston. The WIP is a nationwide competition and there are 25 slots each year.
MONTREAL, 1974: DEPARTMENTAL ALUMNI NIGHT

Bowling Green State was represented. So was Colorado, Case Western Reserve, McGill, Mississippi State, Notre Dame, Fordham, Michigan State, Nebraska, Boston U., Northern Illinois and twenty-nine others.

At what? Why, the second annual Departmental Alumni Students and Faculty Cash Bar Cocktail Stand-up Conversation and Meet-Your-Old Friends under Your University Standard Meeting held in Montreal.

Just as its predecessor last year in New York, the second DAN meeting was rated an overwhelming success in collective behavior. Thirty-four departments participated in New York; forty departments raised their banners in Montreal.

To some extent it resembled a political convention (or perhaps a medieval tournament) with the colorful school signs and banners scattered through the ballrooms of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. There was a call to many different school colors, but the combination of red and white appeared most prominent (Stanford, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Cornell, and Boston).

The circulation of the crowd was at times frantic, as sociologists kindled old alumni loyalties not only to where they had earned their degrees but also to schools where they currently were employed or had been employed.

Next year in San Francisco, DAN will be staged on Monday night in order that old ties may be established early at the Annual Meeting.

Besides DAN, three other social events were held in Montreal to help sociologists relax after meetings of plenary sessions and demanding days of seminars, roundtables, and paper-reading sessions: a reception honoring some 350 international guests, a Dutch-treat party, and the traditional, lively, annual American Sociological Jazz Session.

The latter brought forth the great musical talent in the discipline which, once again, prompted many to engage in what might loosely be termed as "dancing." Unfortunately the photographer was unable to cover this event.
Obituaries

J. L. MORENO 1890-1974

R.B. Well. J. L., I see you're finally decided to go. The newspapers say you were here for about 84 years, but I'd be willing to bet it was a hundred and eighty-four or more.

J. L. Yes, Bob. It was getting a bit tiresome down there. Take time to make easy—find new fields to explore. Can't let the astro- nomics have all the fun. Besides, I've left enough ideas around to keep all you fol low here for a long, long time. Anyway, Zekia can take care of things now—and Jonathan is getting to be quite a grown-up young man. Maybe I'll build a great big psych o - drama stage in the sky-American style with flashing neon lights and big enough for all the Rocketeers and the Ed- i
dors. It's the last director of the American Sociological Review, and...

R. B. Who will direct the sessions up there?

J. L. Are you kidding?

R. B. One small problem, J. L.

J. L. What's that?

R. B. They want me to write an obituary for Forum—for you, I keep thinking that it's all something of a diabolical con- tradiction. Like trying to prepare toasted ice cubes—in better yeti-frozen melon slices, matchbox. I don't know what to do.

J. L. Nonsense, Bob—just begin.

R. B. Nonsense, J. L. I knew you'd have the answer.

Where does one begin?

For modern sociologists perhaps it all begins with the review of the first (1934 edition) of Who Shall Survive? A New Approach to the Problem of Human Inter-relations, by the American Sociological Review by George A. Lawrence.

Lundberg felt the subtitle was an appropriate brief description of the volume's contents and one that suggested its importance for sociolo- gists. But its main title remained a mystery for him (as it has for many others), although it does not detract from the solid merits of the volume which are notable.

What were these merits?

Most of the modern sociologists seemed to be devoted to an analysis of the social currents—attractions and repulsions—found in a closed community (State Training School for Girls, Hudson, N.Y.). About six hundred girls lived in sixteen cottages, each with a housemother. Each girl was asked to choose, in order of desirability, the member of the community with whom she would like to oc- cupy the same house. The choices were con- fidential, and it was understood that the selec- tions would, as far possible, be made on the basis of the assignment of living quarters. Data analysis revealed an intricate pattern of at- tractions and repulsions which constituted the "psychological geography of the community."

For Lundberg, sociometric charting of commu- nity networks had essentially "the same relation to readily observable overt social behavior as the atomic structure of matter" had to "the more obvious behavior of the physical universe." Just as formulation of laws governing the "inner essence" of the physical universe has increased man's power to adapt to the universe, formulation of laws governing the inner essence of society will be enormously valuable. And, Lund- berg concludes, "The volume under review makes a powerful suggestion as to an essential role in which a solution lies and the technique by which it may be approached."

But sociologists should have been forewarned that there was more to Moreno than simply another positive researcher with a new methodology. In 1924, when coming to the United States, a reporter asked him what he thought of American sociology. The reply was: "the only American sociological work I think of is Walt Whitman." In those dozen of years of his active career, he had founded the journal Sociometry, which soon could boast of such distinguished editors as Thomas S. Murphy, George A. Lawrence, H. H. Jennings, Frederic M. Thrasher and Edgar F. Borgatta.

It was in Moreno, William A. Who is known American sociologists are indebted for recognizing the broader significance of Moreno's work for having the courage and insight to make available what had become a highly controversial Moreno to the faculty of New York University in the early 1950s. And it was Henry J. Meyer, then a member of the N.Y.U. faculty who, in 1932, wrote perhaps his most famous article on the nature of social action and the "new" of action, a pan-analysis of Moreno's work ever published, "The Sociometrics of Dr. Mo- reno." (Sociometry, vol. 15, nos. 3-4, 1952, pp. 361-385.)

Meyer pointed out that Moreno's sociometry must be understood on at least three interrelated levels, on the first and second: as a "sociometric theory," as a method of research. As a method of research, sociometric inquiry is from a profound belief in the spontaneous and creative impulse in human beings and a desire to release that unconscious energy of human beings, a sensual analysis of the social and cultural life of his control in the central expressive concept. Moreno, observed Moreno did not distin- guish between a philosophy of society, social research and social action. Accordingly, there was no question of potential manipulation in- volved in genuine sociometric work. Society was studied only when one believed in the com- plex social structure. The social researcher is an "action agent"—a co-author, a co-subject, a co-actor responsible for the social and biological sciences. By the gift of human freedom, class. And, as Meyer notes, "It is Moreno's deepest faith, his 'God-universe' concept that in such a society may be created in which our deepest selves are realized."

Moreno's second sociometry, the theory of human relations, was based on the belief that human na- ture is spontaneous and creative, expressing itself through the process of role, feelings and meanings and that the division between people, in the broad sense may be interpreted as at- tractions and repulsions. Role is the concept which holds the social structure together. Moreno con- tends role is not a conceptual entity, but a fact based on the statistical data is not necessarily interrelated but exhibit definite directions of attractions and repulsions towards one another.

And so Moreno points out, "These spontane- ous movements of role are the basic structures of society...primary social structure. They are not the dijuncts of human society...the pattern of relationships which human beings face with one another and which persist under different circumstances of what roles are political and technological structure is superimposed on them and rules on this: The role level is revealed by the social action-based procedures, sociologically and psychologically identical, sociometric and sociometric techniques."

The third sociometry—the method of re- search—is, of course, one of the most often recog- nized members of the social behavior re- search. But here, Meyer notes, "this recognition is given far more to the ingenious techniques iden- tified with sociometry than to the methodologi- cal principles which are an integral part of Moreno's general philosophy and his concep- tion of society."

R.B. You know, J. L., somehow this doesn't sound quite right. I was going to tell the people you were born in Baltimore in 1890, that you received your M.D. degree in 1917, that you founded the Sociometry Theatre (you remember Dr. Strogoff, remember?"

J. L. Strogoff? That was before you were born. In 1924, when I started working, U.S., you started private psy- chiatric practice in New York City and started conducting sociometric research in various institutions and hospi- tals. Before entering into graduate study in sociometric anosmia in Calcutta, you were the founder and president of the Moreno Institute where people can learn all about psychiatry, role playing group dynamics, group psychotherapy, sociometry, sensitivity training, to say nothing of other groups and I really ought to remind people that you taught at the New School for Social Re- search, Teachers College, Columbia, and, of course, that you've been on the faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sci- ences since 1934. You ought to talk about the international honors you've received and all kinds of things. What do you think? I don't think you ought to be represented by auxillary sigs. I wish I could get you to write an essay on "Sociometry today."

J. L. Bob, sometimes you surprise me. There are quite a few things I've written—why don't you just print a few excerpts?

R. B. What haven't you just select some stuff at random?

J. L. Bob, I can't stand it when you sound like an American sociologist. Actually they're not much in the spirit of the times and—oh, I mean the century or two—times a little—no offense to me. You don't need a table of random num- bers. Just pick out a few things and then tell them a taste—they'll go back and read more.

R. B. Or Here's one: "Looking for a model for a scientifically sound social system man has tried in vain to establish a physical and biological sciences. Stars and planets, rats and guinea pigs are not equivalents of man. Man has tried to look for a model among the natural sciences, but cultural values, conserva- tive mechanisms and robots are also not equivalents of man. The only approaches which the country to which the application of the methods derived from religious systems, perhaps because science covers everything, but is the existence and power to their decadence and decadence; it is lawful, but in rural religious systems that sociometry has drawn its chief inspira- tion to his department and his students.

Keller's liberal and humanistic philosophy was expressed not only in the public and the classroom but in the world at large. He was an early leader and activist in the fight for civil rights in the United States. He was born in Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. As minister of the Baptist Church at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he was active in the fight for integration by opening his church to Negro parishioners. In the 1950s he planned civil rights strategy in 1960, including civil rights, and worked for freedom with him. He was a participant and a delegate involved in Presidential commissions and conferences, and in civil rights and civil- rights commissions dealing with with racial and cultural equality.

Lawrence R. Stennis Michigan Technological University

Programs Offered on Western Europe

Two programs aimed at graduate students and young post-doctoral scholars are interested in studying Western Europe have been announced by the Council for Euro- pean Studies.

The Pre-Dissertation Fellowship pro- gram is designed to enable graduate students to spend a period in Europe prior to the completion of their dissertation in order to explore the feasibility of develop- ing research projects dealing with con- temporary Western Europe.

Graduate students and young post-doc- toral scholars are eligible to apply for the stipends which are available for participation in the Council's Workshop Program. The program will sponsor four workshops next year on topics related to contemporary Western Europe.

For further information on both pro- grams write to the Council for European Studies, 150 Mervin Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.
Other Organizations

The National Clearinghouse for Computer Programs is attempting to collect information on high-school and college students for dissemination to colleges, universities and educational organizations across the country. The clearinghouse publishes a quarterly newsletter which provides subscribers with synopses of current research, descriptions of project workshops, opportunities to exchange ideas and request suggestions. Project workshops are held in addition to other pertinent data are distributed internationally. Write to Mark W. Hardwick or Ms. Robin G. Givens, Project Administrator, 511 University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The Institute for Minority Studies, La Conner, Wash, hosts the 3rd Annual Conference on Minority Studies, April 24-26, 1975. Information may be obtained from George E. Carter, Director, Institute for Minority Studies, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI 54601.

Cornell University. A group of school faculty members engaged in research and teaching activities related to the social and behavioral aspects of national and international size, would like to have contact with others who are working on similar problems. Anyone interested in this broad topic or with concerns and others planning the project is invited to write to Professors Milton L. Barnett and E. Walter Cowd, Dept. of Urban Sociology, 124 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

District of Columbia Sociological Association. The Regional Association for the Greater Mid-Atlantic States announces its annual Regional Research Institute to be held on March 10, 1975 at the University of Maryland, College Park. Membership in the Society and participation in its program are open to all persons interested in sociology, without regard to geographic location. Graduate students, faculty members in the government and private sectors are invited to attend and submit papers for the Institute. Papers may be on any topic of sociological interest, should be in duplicate and include an abstract not to exceed 2500 words, and must be received by February 1, 1975. Consideration for papers submitted by graduate students will be considered for a certificate of merit and cash award as well as the general program. Send papers to Dr. Janet C. Harter, DCCS Research Institute, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

University of Alabama. Department of Psychology, Conference on Rape, Research, Action, Prevention. January 20-22, 1975. The Conference on Rape is planned as a forum for the exchange of information. Speeches and panel discussions will involve people directly from the linking line of the rape crisis and prevention agencies, and individually known researchers on rape. Workshops and discussion groups will be provided at both the research and prevention levels and discussed in detail. For further information contact: Mavis J. Walker, Coordinator, Research Group, Center for Research on Sexual Aggression, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401.

Association for the Sociology of Religion. The 1975 meetings, August 23-24, will be held in San Francisco. The program will include a plenary session to discuss Robert Bellah's work on civil religion in the light of subsequent research on this topic. Other sessions currently planned will be on black churches in America, youth and religion, a review of deprivational and religious topics, women and religion, and student papers (themes open) submitted by upper-division undergraduates and graduate students. Papers should be submitted to the program chairperson, Patricia Moore, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Deadline is March 1, 1975.

Questions and Answers on Areas of Sociological Competence

Sociologists looking for data on their discipline ought to closely examine the ASA Directory of Members for it can provide answers to numerous questions about the discipline.

Questions, consider the areas of competence within the discipline.

What are the five areas of competence most frequently named by members and associates as either their first or second choice?

Answer: Social psychology, 1440; methodology and statistics, 1050; marriage and family, 842; theory, 798; deviant behavior, 734.

What are the five areas of competence least frequently named by members and associates as either their first or second choice?

Answer: Sociology of world conflicts, none; military sociology, 24; economy and society, 26; social control, 63; and mathematical sociology, 91.

If the primary area of competence of a member or associate is formal and complex organizations, what is the secondary area of competence most likely to be?

Answer: Medical sociology or methodology and statistics.

What are areas of competence are most frequently chosen as primary areas or secondaries by areas?

Answer: Social psychology, marriage and family, theory, medical sociology, formal and complex organizations, sociology of education, crime and delinquency, demography, political sociology, sociology of religion, applied sociology, and rural sociology.

What differences appear when rank orders of areas of competence based on member/associate choices are compared with student choices?

Answer: Seven areas are ranked higher by students and nine are ranked lower.

Which areas of competence are ranked higher by the students? (Higher is defined as three ranks or more.)

Answer: Sociology of world conflicts, military sociology, marriage and family, theory, sociology of education, crime and delinquency, sociology of sex roles, law and society, mathematical sociology, and economy and society.

Which areas of competence are ranked lower by the students? (Lower is defined as three ranks or more.)

Answer: Sociology of organizations, sociology of religion, applied sociology, and rural sociology.

Questions for the 1973-74 Directory will be mailed to the membership in January.

7 Becomes 11

Four new titles have been added to the ASA Monograph Series:

1. Interorganizational Activation in Urban Communities: Deductions from the Concept of System

2. The Study of Political Commitment: John Delamater, University of Wisconsin, 1974

3. Ambition and Attainment: A Study of Four Samples of American Boys

4. The Greek Peaceant

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

Pattnas of Contact with Relativies, 1972

Attitudes and Facilitation in the Attainment of Status, 1972

Looking Ahead: Self-Concepts, Race and Family as Determinants of Adolescent Orientation to Achievement, 1972

White and Black Self-Esteem: The Urban School Child, 1972

Socioeconomic Background and Educational Performance, 1972

Send communications on material, subscriptions and advertising to:

ASA Footnotes

Published monthly except June, July, and September, distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual subscriptions to non-members: 10c, single copy 50c.

Editor: Otto N. Larsen
Assistant, Editors: Alice F. Myers, Joan R. Ferris
Advertising Manager: Sue Gorman

Send communications on material, subscriptions and advertising to:

American Sociological Association
1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: 202/333-3410

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

1974 COUNCIL MINUTES

The first meeting of the 1974 Council convened a 8:30 a.m. on Friday, August 30, 1974 in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada. President Lewis M. Cooper presiding. Members present were Peter M. Blaauw, Clyde B. Fink, Karl T. Eikerich, Joseph Finklea, William H. Farm, Joseph G. Fuhrer, Alex Inkster, Melvin F. Lawrence, Stephen A. Low, Robert M. McElroy, Nestor J. Smith, and Richard Trumpe. Those absent were Kurt W. Back, Ociavelli C. Brem, Rainer Fin, and Alan L. Winant. The Executive Office Staff present were: Norma E. Reiner, Robert H. Johnson, J. Rhode, Alex F. Meyer, and Norma S. Ritholz.

1. Approval of Agenda. After receiving a special report from Robert H. Johnson concerning the procedures and work of the Committee on Committees and after agreeing that in the future this committee should receive more information on the topic of various recommendations (including those of the Committee on Committees), the Chairman declared that no changes were required for a making a motion concerning the proposed agenda was approved.

2. Reports of the Committee of Council. The President stated that Committee of Council had already met and would meet again during this meeting. He also noted that it was appropriate to consider the report of the Committee of Council at this meeting.

3. Recommendations from members of the Council Committee. The President recommended that the Committee of Council make certain that all new appointments to committees made at the 1974 Annual Meeting take effect at the beginning of the calendar year. Furthermore, it was recommended that the Committee on Committees should be self-perpetuating.

4. Report of the Committee on Committees. The Committee of Council recommended that the Committee of Council make certain that all new appointments to committees made at the 1974 Annual Meeting take effect at the beginning of the calendar year. Furthermore, it was recommended that the Committee on Committees should be self-perpetuating.

5. Report from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. Secretary Feiner transmitted three documents to Council from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. These included a report on the budget for the annual meeting, a report on the budget for the Executive Office, and a report on the budget for the Office of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, estimated that the total budget for the meeting would be approximately $400,000. The President also indicated that the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was willing to contribute $20,000 to the budget for the meeting.

6. Motion to Approve the Minutes of the Previous Meeting. The President moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

7. Suggested Changes to the Constitution. The President stated that the Committee of Council had reviewed the constitution and recommended that certain changes be made. The changes included the addition of a new section that would provide for the election of an additional member of the Council. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

At its next meeting in December, 1974, Council will review the work of several ad hoc committees, and this might entail some changes in their membership.

At its next meeting in December, 1974, Council will review the work of several ad hoc committees, and this might entail some changes in their membership. The President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, had estimated that the total budget for the meeting would be approximately $400,000. The President also indicated that the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was willing to contribute $20,000 to the budget for the meeting.

8. Report from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. Secretary Feiner transmitted three documents to Council from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. These included a report on the budget for the annual meeting, a report on the budget for the Executive Office, and a report on the budget for the Office of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, estimated that the total budget for the meeting would be approximately $400,000. The President also indicated that the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was willing to contribute $20,000 to the budget for the meeting.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

9. Report from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. Secretary Feiner transmitted three documents to Council from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. These included a report on the budget for the annual meeting, a report on the budget for the Executive Office, and a report on the budget for the Office of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, estimated that the total budget for the meeting would be approximately $400,000. The President also indicated that the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was willing to contribute $20,000 to the budget for the meeting.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

10. Report from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. Secretary Feiner transmitted three documents to Council from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. These included a report on the budget for the annual meeting, a report on the budget for the Executive Office, and a report on the budget for the Office of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, estimated that the total budget for the meeting would be approximately $400,000. The President also indicated that the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was willing to contribute $20,000 to the budget for the meeting.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

11. New Executive Officer: The present Executive Officer, John Sonnichsen, will be succeeded by John Sonnichsen, who will take office on January 1, 1975. The search committee, which was chaired by John Sonnichsen, had reviewed a number of candidates and had recommended John Sonnichsen for the position. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

12. New Business: The next meeting of Council will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, on September 14, 1975. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 31, 1974.
## OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

### Auditor’s Report

**American Sociological Association**

**June 30, 1974**

The Council

American Sociological Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia corporation, not for profit) as of June 30, 1974, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures and association equity for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We have previously examined and reported on the financial statements for the preceding year.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the American Sociological Association at June 30, 1974, and the results of operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Alexander Grant & Company
Washington, D.C.
July 15, 1974

### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Restricted (note B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$5,896</td>
<td>$233,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>394,038</td>
<td>167,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>20,543</td>
<td>12,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication and subscriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants (note A2)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less allowance for doubtful receivables</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td>3,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory at nominal cost</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>12,217</td>
<td>12,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>157,613</td>
<td>42,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and improvements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and equipment</td>
<td>190,659</td>
<td>47,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>152,530</td>
<td>191,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>191,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCREASE IN ASSOCIATION EQUITY**

| 1974 | $185,830 |
| 1973 | 60,652   |

**Total Excess of Revenue over Expenditures**

| 1974 | $60,652 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**June 30, 1974**

**-note A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

A summary of the Association’s significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

1. **Statement changes in financial position**
   - As the Association is a nonprofit organization, it is not subject to the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 19, requiring a statement of changes in financial position.

2. **Allowable costs**
   - Certain grants and cost reimbursable contracts provide for the allowance of costs by budget categories as set forth in the grants or contracts. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants and contracts are subject to audit. To date, the Association has not been notified of any unallowable costs relating to grants or contracts in force. In the opinion of the Association, all expenditures are properly allowable costs and it is not necessary to establish a provision for unallowable costs.

3. **Property, plant and equipment**
   - Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, principally on a straight-line basis without regard to salvage values.

4. **Deferred income**
   - Deferred income represents amounts received for the following:
     - (a) Member dues which are applicable to periods subsequent to June 30, 1974.
     - (b) Subscriptions to periodicals which are to be issued subsequent to June 30, 1974.
     - (c) Annual meetings to be held in the future.

5. **Income taxes**
   - The Association is exempt from income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes.

**NOTE B—RESTRICTED ASSETS**

These funds are held by the American Sociological Association, as custodians, to be used for specific purposes and are therefore restricted. At June 30, 1974, the following amounts remained in unexpended Grants or Restricted Funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restricted fund</th>
<th>Cash and investments</th>
<th>Less amounts due (to) from American Sociological Association</th>
<th>Unexpended grant balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>$60,099</td>
<td>$1,663</td>
<td>$66,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Mental Health</td>
<td>9,773</td>
<td>(6,162)</td>
<td>3,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Povinik Slovenian Award</td>
<td>11,492</td>
<td>(500)</td>
<td>10,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Foundation</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Monograph</td>
<td>284,456</td>
<td>(7,464)</td>
<td>277,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Corporation</td>
<td>22,346</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Sociology Section</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization and Occupation</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fund for the Advancement of the Discipline</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total restricted funds**

| $301,256 | $32,443 | $288,813 |
Meeting Calendar

New Publications

The JOURNAL OF THE HELLENIC AMERICAN SOCIETY is a new quarterly publication of the Hellenic American Society which was organized to promote exchange among progressive Hellenic American intellectuals, to defend Hellenic American interests and to assist minority groups in the United States. The Journal is devoted to the dissemination of research related to its goals and subscriptions. Students: $20.00; Teachers: $30.00; For additional information write to Prof. Nicholas P. Petropoulous, The Hellenic American Society, Box 22334, Indianapolis, IN 46268.

SOCIODEVELOPMENTAL WORKSHOP: A new quarterly Journal that will begin publication in the fall of 1974. The editors, Prof. John K. Pappas and Prof. Helen Z. Lopez, are in the process of finalizing the editorial board of the Journal. All articles will be refereed. The Society is now seeking articles from all disciplines in the area ofsociodevelopmental studies. First publication date will be early next year.

VACANCIES

TEACHING
Appalachian State University, One new position, 2-yr. term. Assistant Professor, beginning September 1, 1974. Applicants must have strong background in urban geography and some experience in the field of environmental education. For further information write to Dr. J. O. Shelton, Department of Geography, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608.

Zipporph Films. Seven feature-length document films produced and directed by Frederick Wiseman on various American institutions may now be rented or leased for classroom use. Each film includes PRIMETIME, filmed at the Yorkies Primate Research Center in Atlanta; JUVENILE COURT, the day-to-day activities in a real juvenile court; and THE ROYAL OAK, a series of training films for Army basic training at Fort Knox; ES- SNE, about an Anglican institution for the handicapped; THE MICHIGAN HOSPITAL, filmed at a metropolitan hospital in New York City; LAW AND LOYALTY, a series of training films about the routine activity of the Kansas City Police, and HIGH SCHOOL, about a middle class predominantly white high school in New York City. The films are available in schools, colleges, and universities. The cost of the film, THE COOL WORLD, based on the novel by Werner Miller about life among Har- lidas, is $100.00.

For further information and cost, contact Department AS, Zipporph Films, 34 Lewis Wharf, Boston, MA 02110.

Research on Fear of Failure is being sought by Social Psychologists who will share annotated summary and review with those who respond. Write: David Tessem, 1322 William James College, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

AKD Call for Papers

Papers of sociological interest are solicited for the 5th Annual Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Research Symposium. Abstracts of from 200 to 250 words on the following topics are invited: "Family Structure and Problems," "Urban Sociology," "Economic Sociology," "Sociology of Education," and "Sociology of Art." Deadline for submission of abstracts is May 1, 1975. For further information write to Kay Gandy, Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284. The Title of the symposium will be presented to the paper judged the most significant contribution to sociological research and theory.

EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS IN SOCIAL WORK OFFERS an interdisciplinary approach to the study of social work and social service leading to the Ph.D. degree. The program is a field of concentration within the Department of Social Work and Social Service. The program is designed to provide advanced training for students who wish to pursue a career in teaching and research in the field of social work.

The program is designed to provide advanced training for students who wish to pursue a career in teaching and research in the field of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.

- The program offers a wide range of courses in social work and social service.
- It is a full-time, two-year program that includes coursework and a supervised field experience.
- The program provides an opportunity for students to pursue interests in specific areas of social work.